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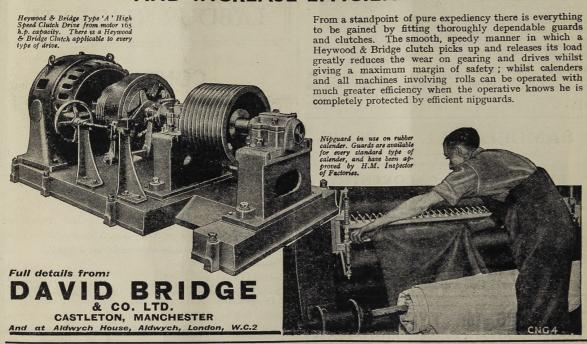
1940

THE MINISTRY LABOUR GAZETTE

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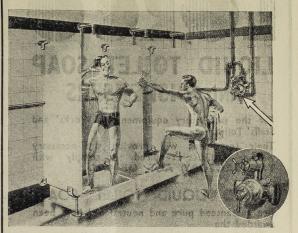
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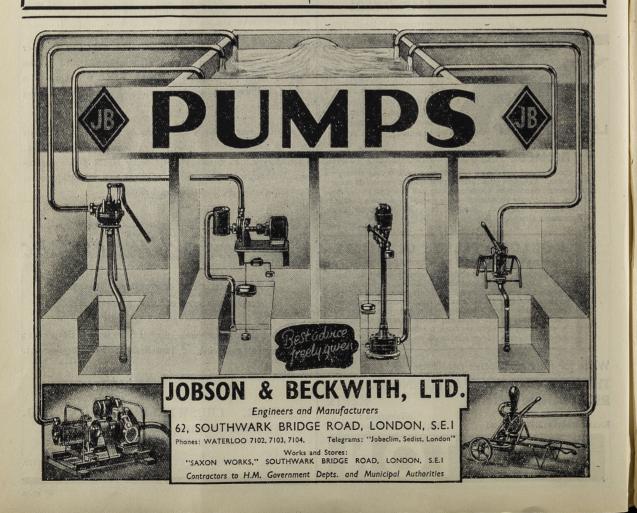
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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FEBRUARY, 1940.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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 bookbinding. 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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

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

Decrease in Great Britain for a year or more. In the case of men, a further analysis by occupation was also obtained. Details as to duration of unemployment are not available in respect of persons registered as unemployed who are not applicants for benefit or allowances.

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. Analyses according to duration of unemployment for men, boys, women and girls were made at monthly intervals from January, 1932, to August, 1939, and were published in each issue of this GAZETTE (see, for instance, page 349 of the issue for September, 1939). This analysis was suspended at the outbreak of the war.

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

	Total number of	Number of claimants	Claimants and applicants who had been on register for a year or more.		
Date.	men, aged 18 and over, on registers.	and applicants aged 18-64.	Number.	Per cent. of all claimants and applicants.	
25th January, 1932 19th December, 1932 18th December, 1933 17th December, 1933 16th December, 1935 14th December, 1936 13th December, 1937 12th December, 1938 13th February, 1939 14th August, 1939 14th August, 1939 11th December, 1939 1st January, 1940	2,152,008 2,226,483 1,871,196 1,686,507 1,501,576 1,305,382 1,277,454 1,384,922 1,402,417 1,108,893 908,752 897,984 1,037,458	2,041,673 2,071,711 1,702,537 1,513,122 1,344,980 1,175,708 1,227,128 1,333,044 1,351,347 1,060,717 865,529 848,244 \$990,032	300,336 435,819 432,955 366,519 357,039 295,300 261,544 257,696 264,571 250,415 223,98 + 136,669	14·7 21·1 25·4 24·2 26·5 25·1 21·3 19·3 19·6 23·6 25·8	

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 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. Since that date the number has steadily decreased, subject to slight fluctuations in 1938 and a temporary increase in the first two months of 1939. The number of men unemployed for a year or more fell from February, 1939, as employment improved, but until 14th August it fell much more slowly than the total number of claimants and applicants on the register. The figures for 1st January, 1940, show, however, that since August, 1939, the number unemployed for a year or more, has fallen at a much greater rate than the total number on the register. While the total number of men on the register and the number of claimants and applicants showed, until 11th December, little net change since August, the number who had been on the register for a year or more has fallen by over 86,000, or nearly 39 per cent. It now represents a much smaller proportion of the total number registered as unemployed than before.

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

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

Period on Register.	14th Au 193		lst Jan 194		Decree betwee 14th Au 1939, 1st Jan 194	een igust, and uary,
president.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1 year but less than 2 years 2 years ,, ,, 3 ,, 3 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, 5 ,, or more	77,147 43,054 36,685 16,980 49,232	34·6 19·3 16·4 7·6 22·1	40,405 26,187 23,613 10,024 36,440	29·6 19·1 17·3 7·3 26·7	36,742 16,867 13,072 6,956 12,792	47.6 39.2 35.6 41.0 26.0
Total 1 year or more	223,098	100.0	136,669	100.0	86,429	38.7

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.

		Duration of Unemployment.									
Age-group.	l year but less than 2 years.	2 but less than 3 years.	3 but less than 4 years.	4 but less than 5 years.	5 years or more.	Total, 1 year or more.					
0		Numbers u	nemployed	for the ab	ove period	s.					
18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	565 1,472 5,355 7,171 9,449 16,393	226 805 3,049 4,410 6,274 11,423	37 478 2,600 4,157 6,059 10,282	1 126 822 1,381 2,539 5.155	2 123 2,013 4,549 8,828 20,925	831 3,004 13,839 21,668 33,149 64,178					
Total 18-64	40,405	26,187	23,613	10,024	36,440	136,669					
	Percentag	es of total		d for above-group.	e periods w	vho were in					
18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	1·4 3·6 13·3 17·7 23·4 40·6	0.9 3.1 11.6 16.8 24.0 43.6	0·2 2·0 11·0 17·6 25·7 43·5	0.0 1.3 8.2 13.8 25.3 51.4	0·0 0·4 5·5 12·5 24·2 57·4	0.6 2.2 10.1 15.8 24.3 47.0					
Total 18-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
	Percentage	es of total		group who	were uner	mployed for					
18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	68·0 49·0 38·7 33·1 28·5 25·6	27·2 26·8 22·0 20·3 18·9 17·8	4.5 15.9 18.8 19.2 18.3 16.0	0·1 4·2 5·9 6·4 7·7 8·0	0·2 4·1 14·6 21·0 26·6 32·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0					
Total 18-64	29.6	19.1	17.3	7.3	26.7	100.0					
-					I see						

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. Nearly one-third of the men aged 55-64 who had been on the registers for over a year had been unemployed for five years or more, as compared with little more than one-fourth of those aged 45-54, one-fifth of those aged 35-44, and one-seventh of those aged 25-34.

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

Age Grou	Age Group.		nber yed for a more at	Decreases.		in eac	entage ch age ip at
		1st May, 1939.	lst Jan., 1940.	Number.	Per cent.	1st May, 1939.	lst Jan., 1940.
18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 Total		2,604 11,055 41,659 52,138 59,753 84,991 252,200	831 3,004 13,839 21,668 33,149 64,178	- 1,773 - 8,051 - 27,820 - 30,470 - 26,604 - 20,813 - 115,531	68·1 72·8 66·8 58·4 44·5 24·5	1.0 4.4 16.5 20.7 23.7 33.7	0·6 2·2 10·1 15·8 24·3 47·0

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 last. Over two-thirds of the decrease in the total occurred among men aged 35 and over.

February, 1940.

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 :-

Administrative Division.			Number unemplo year or	yed for a	Decrease.		
			14th Aug., 1939.	1st Jan., 1940.	Number.	Per cent.	
London			9,864	6,050	3,814	38.7	
Eastern			3,339 2,013	1,459 1,241	1,880 772	56·3 38·4	
Southern		***	3,244	1,863	1,381	42.6	
South-Western		•••	10,997	6,682	4,315	39.2	
Midlands North-Midlands			10,287	6,251	4,036	39.2	
27 17 72 1		•••	20,097	12,501	7,596	37.8	
(2 YYY)	•••	•••	53,967	31,169	22,798	42.2	
3T 41		•••	33,689	20,751	12,938	38.4	
0411			45,598	27,479	18,119	39.7	
Wales			30,003	21,223	8,780	29.3	
Traics	100		5.,000	,,,,,,,			
Great Britain			223,098	136,669	86,429	38 - 7	

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. In Wales the percentage reduction was below the general average.

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

	N	Numbers of men aged 18-64 who had been unemployed for							
Division.	1 year but less than 2 years.	but less than 3 years.	but less than 4 years.	but less than 5 years.	5 years or more.	Total 1 year or more.			
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	579 617 753 2,298 1,926 3,793 8,374 6,153 6,958 5,842	1,494 345 312 409 1,394 1,231 2,556 6,055 3,652 4,884 3,855 26,187	696 338 156 215 845 791 1,955 6,056 3,352 6,694 2,515 23,613	310 78 75 126 473 523 953 2,366 1,508 1,806 1,806	438 119 81 360 1,672 1,780 3,244 8,318 6,086 7,137 7,205	6,050 1,459 1,241 1,863 6,682 6,251 12,501 31,169 20,751 27,479 21,223			
	Pe	rcentages		ed for var Division.	rious peri	ods			
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	39·7 49·7 40·4 34·4 30·8 30·3 26·9 29·6 25·3	24·7 23·6 25·1 22·0 20·9 19·7 20·5 19·4 17·6 17·8 18·2	11.5 23.2 12.6 11.5 12.6 12.6 15.6 19.4 16.2 24.3 11.9	5·1 5·3 6·1 6·8 7·1 8·4 7·6 7·6 7·3 6·6	7·3 8·2 6·5 19·3 25·0 28·5 26·0 26·7 29·3 26·0 33·9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0			
Great Britain	29.6	19.1	17.3	7.3	26.7	100.0			

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. On the other hand, in London and the South the proportions unemployed for very long periods are small. These differences arise from the differences in prosperity experienced in these two sections of the country during the past few years.

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 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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. The second part of the Table relates to men who are registered as labourers of various kinds.

Men unemployed for a year or more.

Number of men aged Total,

Occupation Group.	1201	aged				
	18-24	25–34.	35–44.	45–54.	55–64.	18-64.
Colliery worker (not labourer)	77	603			2,952	6,514
Carman, carter, cabman, etc	40	345	545		1,488	3,054
Watchman Shop assistant	160	124 436	368 346	693 465	1,700	2,894 2,281
Sailor, fireman, etc., fisherman	41	162	314			1,725
Stationary engine, crane driver,	16	80	241	456		1,724
Porter (not dock, railway, hotel),						
messenger	222	313	258		579	1,723
Cotton worker	61	109 338	143 315	297 286	867 231	1,424 1,231
Motor van, lorry driver Canvasser, insurance agent	22	101	202	315	480	1,120
Painter, decorator	14	92	102	189	488	885
Tailor	14	74	122	225	391	826
Junior clerk, addresser, sorter, etc.	33		121	203	369	819
Warehouseman	23		91	191	398	773
Dock, wharf worker	5	66	136	181	302	690
Commercial traveller, salesman	6	35	70	151	317	579
(wholesale), etc Barman, etc	22	71	90	144	210	537
Riveter		23	84		256	510
All other occupations not classified						
as "labourer"	675	2,309	2,917	4,628	9,833	20,362
All occupations not classified as "labourer"	1,448	5,444	7,590	11,807	23,382	49,671
Occupations classified as						
"Labourer."						
General labourer for heavy work	758	3,447	5,518	7,595		30,359
General labourer for light work	581	1,513	3,349	5,830	12,415	23,688
Colliery labourer	151	788 420	1,521 605	2,423 822		9,626 3,694
Builders' labourer, etc Boilershop, shipyard, construc-	101	740	003	044	1,140	0,004
tional ironworks labourer	77	316	487	609	1,087	2,576
General engineering and metal						
trades labourer	42	160	265	566	1,197	2,230
Metal manufacture (including roll-	-	0.57	700	477	0.70	7.010
ing and tube drawing) labourer	54	253	328	413	870	1,918
Pavior's, asphalter's, road surface layer's labourer	3	119	297	473	761	1,653
Ironfoundry labourer, fettler, etc.	14		109			917
All other occupations classified as				202		
"labourer"	600	1,296	1,599	2,410	4,432	10,337
All occupations classified as "labourer"	2,387	8,395	14,078	21,342	40,796	86,998
All occupations	3,835	13,839	21,668	33,149	64,178	136,669

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. In the "Labourer" group, taken as a whole, the percentages were:—under 25, 2.7; 25–34, 9.7; 35–44, 16.2; 45–54, 24.5; and 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. Other large groups were colliery labourers (9,626) and other colliery workers (6,514). These four groups, which together account for more than half the total of the long-term unemployed men, are further analysed according to duration of unemployment in the following Table:—

Occupation Group.	1 year but less than 2 years.	2 but less than 3 years.	3 but less than 4 years.	4 but less than 5 years.	5 years or more.	Total 1 year or more.
General labourer for						
heavy work General labourer for	8,971	5,803	5,965	1,904	7,716	30,359
light work	6,210	4,566	3,975	1,922	7,015	23,688
Colliery labourer Other colliery work-	2,484	1,617	1,163	852	3,510	9,626
ers	1,959	1,059	755	590	2,151	6,514

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.

^{*} 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. On the basis of the figures for 11th December, 1939, the percentage in the last column would be approximately 16·1; on the basis of the figures for 15th January, 1940, it would be 13·8.

The proportions unemployed for very long periods are somewhat greater in the "Labourer" group of occupations than among those included in the first part of the Table. In the latter group, taken as a whole, 32.5 per cent. of the men unemployed for a year or more had been continuously on the r gister for less than 2 years, 20.3 per cent. for 2 years but less than 3 years, 16.0 per cent. for 3 years but less than 4 years, 7.6 per cent. for 4 years but less than 5 years, and 23.6 per cent. for 5 years or more. For the labouring occupations the percentages were:—under 2 years, 27.9; 2 years but under 3 years, 18.5; 3 years but under 4 years, 18.0; 4 years but under 5 years, 7.2; 5 years or more 28.4.

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WOMEN AGED 18-64.

ANALYSIS BY AGE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Among women, recorded long-term unemployment is relatively much less than among men. At 14th August, 1939, the last date for which complete figures are available, only 9.8 per cent. of all women applicants for benefit or allowances had been unemployed for a year or more, as compared with 25.8 per cent. in the case of men.

The following Table gives an analysis according to age and duration of unemployment of women applicants for benefit or unemployment allowances at 1st January, 1940, who had been unemployed for a

				Du	ration of	unemploy	ment.	
Age-g	roup.		1 year but less than 2 years.	2 but less than 3 years.	3 but less than 4 years.	4 but less than 5 years.	5 years or more.	Total, 1 year or more.
		Nu	mbers une	employed	for the ab	ove perio	ds.	
25-44			1,580 3,378 3,998	406 1,447 2,632	152 734 1,596	55 337 906	68 700 2,328	2,261 6,596 11,460
Total, 1	8-64		8,956	4,485	2,482	1,298	3,096	20,317

Percentages of total unemployed for the above periods who were in each age-group.

18-24		17·6	9·0	6·1	4·2	2·2	11·1
25-44		37·7	32·3	29·6	26·0	22·6	32·5
45-64		44·7	58·7	64·3	69·8	75·2	56·4
Total,	18-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages of total in each age-group who were unemployed for the above periods.

18-24	69·9	18·0	6·7	2·4	3·0	100·0
25-44	51·2	22·0	11·1	5·1	10·6	100·0
45-64	34·9	23·0	13·9	7·9	20·3	100·0
Total, 18-64	44.1	22.1	12.2	6.4	15.2	100-0

The figures for women show much the same relation between advancing age and prolonged unemployment as those for men, but the preponderance of the higher ages is not so heavily marked among women as among men.

In contrast with men, the number of women experiencing prolonged unemployment shows little change between 14th August, 1939, and 1st January, 1940, the total number who had been on the register for a year or more having fallen from 20,902 to 20,317, or by only 2.8 per cent., between the two dates.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

The following Table compares the numbers of women claimants and applicants who had been unemployed for a year or more in each administrative division at 14th August, 1939, and 1st January, 1940 :--

Administrative	ı .	Number of unemploy year or	yed for a	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) between 14th Aug., 1939, and 1st Jan., 1940.		
			14th Aug., 1939.	1st Jan., 1940.	Number.	Per cent.
London Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western			1,528 159 239 256 1,011 448 1,107 9,052	1,725 209 240 299 1,203 439 905 7,838	+ 197 + 50 + 1 + 43 + 192 - 9 - 202 - 1,214	+ 12.9 + 31.4 + 0.4 + 16.8 + 19.0 - 2.0 - 18.2 - 13.4 + 14.0
Northern Scotland Wales			5,839 613	741 5,787 931	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 91 \\ - & 52 \\ + & 318 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 14.0 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 51.9 \end{array}$
Great Britain	•••		20,902	20,317	- 585	- 2.8

The North-Western Division and Scotland together include over 60 per cent. of the long-term unemployed women. In the former Division there was a marked reduction since the outbreak of war in the number unemployed for a year or more, due no doubt to the demand for labour in the cotton industry. There was a smaller reduction in number in the North-Eastern Division.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

THE Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population has recently been published.* The Royal Commission was appointed in July, 1937, "to inquire into the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain, and the probable direction of any change in that distribution in the future; to consider what social, economic or strategical disadvantages arise from the concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country; and to report what remedial measures if any should be taken in the national interest.' The Chairman of the Commission was the Rt. Hon. Sir Montague

The majority Report is signed by the Chairman and nine members, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Francis Joseph, Sir William Whyte, Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, Mrs. M. N. Hill, Professor J. H. Jones, Mr. Parker Morris, Mr. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Geo. W. Thomson. The majority Report is followed by a Note of Reservations by Professor J. H. Jones, Mr. Geo. W. Thomson and Sir William Whyte. A minority Report is signed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Mr. H. H. Elvin and Mrs. H. Hichens; and there is a dissentient memorandum on planning in relation to the location of industry by Professor Aber-

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Majority Report is divided into four parts; the first two parts and the last part deal respectively with the three sections of the terms of reference, while the third part deals with certain subjects related to the general inquiry.

Causes and future trend.—The first part deals with the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of industry and the probable direction of any future change. The seven chief industrial areas of Great Britain, which together represent barely more than one quarter of the area of the country and which contained some 45 per cent. of the occupied population in 1801, contained in 1931 as much as 73 per cent. of the occupied population; and in 1937 no less than 79 per cent. of the total number of persons insured against unemployment. The outstanding instance of the growth of such concentration is afforded by London and the Home Counties. The causes underlying the location of various industries are discussed, and the general conclusi is reached that, in the absence of decisive natural factors, such as the existence of coal, industries tend to be located within easy reach of the market. As regards future trends, the view is expressed that, if not influenced by Government policy, they are likely to be governed by several considerations, e.g., a reduction in the rate of expenditure on capital development which may result from the fall in the rate of increase of the population; the possibility of further reduction in the exports of the large exporting industries; and the probable expansion of miscellaneous light industries, as well as of services, accompanying the rising standard of living made possible by invention and organisation. It is concluded that, apart from strategic considerations and in the absence of restrictive regulation by the Government, the trend of such industries to the South-East may be expected to continue. The Commission, however, regard that trend as undesirable and recommend measures designed to place a check upon it (see

Disadvantages of concentration.—The second part of the Report deals with the disadvantages arising from the concentration of industries in large towns or in particular areas. As regards social disadvantages, it is pointed out that such concentration should not, of itself, give rise to higher mortality rates than are experienced elsewhere or to other social disadvantages, provided that the town or area is well planned. But unfortunately the existing large towns and areas of industrial concentration are not well planned, and it is for this reason that their inhabitants suffer certain disadvantages due to bad housing, lack of space for recreation, difficulties of transport, congestion, smoke and noise. As regards economic factors, it is concluded that concentration of industry has certain definite advantages, arising particularly from proximity to the market, reduction of transport costs and availability of a supply of suitable labour. These advantages are, however, accompanied by disadvantages, of which the more important are (a) heavy charges on account mainly of high site values, (b) loss of time through street traffic congestion, (c) the risk of adverse effects on efficiency and output on account of the fatigue incurred by workpeople through having to make long daily journeys between home and workplace, often under conditions of considerable discomfort. As regards strategical considerations the conclusion is reached that from the defence point of view large concentrations of population and of industrial activity are undesirable, especially in the East and South of the country; and that the aim should be to secure both dispersal and the transfer of activities, so far as is practicable, from those areas to the West and North.

Related subjects.—The "subjects related to the general inquiry which are dealt with in Part III of the Majority Report consist of present planning legislation and practice; experiments in decentralisation and dispersal (such as Garden Cities); the future trend of population; the special and depressed areas in relation to the balance of industry throughout the country; different types of cities and the problem of congestion; some aspects of the problem of London; and regionalism and the distribution of industry. With regard to most of these questions recommendations are made as to the powers and duties of the National Industrial Board whose establishment is recommended in Part IV of the Report (see below).

Remedies.—In Part IV the Commission discuss first of all the case for remedial measures, and conclude that the disadvantages in many, if not in most, of the great industrial concentrations, alike on the strategical, the social and the economic side, constitute serious handicaps, and even in some respects dangers, to the nation's life and development, and that definite action should be taken by the Government towards remedying them. This is followed by a discussion of the object and nature of remedial action, leading to a statement of nine conclusions which are unanimously accepted by all the members of the Commission. These may be summarised as follows:—In view of the nature and urgency of the problems before the Commission, national action is necessary, and for this purpose a Central Authority, national in scope and character, is required. The objectives of national action should be (a) continued and further redevelopment of congested urban areas, where necessary; (b) decentralisation or dispersal, both of industries and of industrial populations, from such areas; and (c) encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development, so far as possible, throughout the various divisions or regions of Great Britain, coupled with appropriate diversification of industry in each division or region throughout the country. The Central Authority should forthwith formulate the policy or plan to be adopted for these purposes, giving due weight to strategical considerations and making adequate provision for the requirements of industry and the social needs of the communities and for avoiding the risk of unnecessary competition. It should have the right to inspect all existing and future Planning Schemes and to consider, where necessary, the modification or correlation of such plans in the national interest. A body of experts should be appointed to examine the questions of compensation, betterment and develop-ment generally. The Authority should also collect and co-ordinate the information relating to location of industry now in the possession of the various Government departments; undertake research and collect information as to the various natural resources-land. agriculture, amenities, etc.—that may be affected by industrial location; and give advice to the Government, local authorities and industrialists as to problems of location. The agreed conclusions also include a statement that the continued drift of the industrial population to London and the Home Counties constitutes a social, economic and strategical problem which demands immediate

The Commission, however, were not unanimous with regard to the powers to be assigned to the proposed Central Authority. The Chairman and the nine members who signed the Majority Report recommend that a National Authority, to be known as the National Industrial Board, should be established by statute for the purpose of making research into, advising upon, and regulating the location of industry. The Board should consist of a Chairman and three other members chosen by reason of their eminence in public life, regard being had to their experience in industry and business from the side of both employers and employees. It should have power to establish divisional or regional bodies to study problems of industrial location throughout the country. In addition to the non-executive functions of collecting information, undertaking research, and giving advice on the problems of industrial location, the Board should be charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the President of the Board of Trade a Special Report (which would be presented to Parliament) as to what further powers it would require, in addition to those to be conferred on it upon establishment, for the purpose of giving effect to the objectives of national action set out in the agreed conclusions of the Commission. The Board should be invested from the outset with powers to regulate the establishment of additional industrial undertakings in the London and Home Counties area, and provision should be made for the extension of such powers, by Orders in Council, to other areas.

Reservations to the Majority Report.—The three members who signed the Note of Reservations to the Majority Report recommend (a) that divisional and regional bodies should be an integral part of the policy proposed by the Report; (b) that it should be obligatory for the National Board to prepare the report as to the requisite additional powers referred to above, and that the report should be presented at the earliest possible moment; (c) that it should be made quite clear that the powers of regulating the establishment of industrial undertakings will, equally with the other powers proposed to be conferred upon the Board, apply to the whole country; (d) that the powers of the Commissioners for the Special Areas, so far as they bear upon the work and functions of the proposed Board, should be transferred to the latter, and that the Board should be in a position to offer such inducements as they may consider necessary in order to make effective the policy of securing a better balance and a greater diversification of industry throughout the country; and (e) that the Board should consist of a full-time Chairman together with not less than five other persons.

MINORITY REPORT.

The three members who signed the Minority Report considered that the remedies proposed by the majority were far from being adequate for dealing with the problems indicated in the Commission's terms of reference. In their view, a single Authority with wide powers is necessary to secure a reasonable balance of industrial development throughout the country, and they accordingly recommend that farreaching powers should be granted to a new Government department, or one evolved from an existing department. The function of the Department would be to examine and control the location of industry throughout Great Britain, and to promote and supervise the planning of the country for industrial, agricultural, residential and recreational requirements. The planning and development functions of existing departments should be transferred to the new department, and the

functions of Commissioners for the Special Areas should likewise be transferred to it. The constitution and machinery of the new Authority should include provision for the establishment of Divisional or Regional Boards, and also a Research Commission, which would have the duty, inter alia, of preparing an Outline of Development for the guidance of the Minister. The Minister should also be empowered to authorise financial assistance from Government sources in the form of loans, grants or otherwise, with the object of encouraging desirable industrial location and proper planning

Professor Abercrombie, one of the signatories of the Minority Report, contributed also a Dissentient Memorandum on planning in relation to the location of industry. He stressed the necessity for more comprehensive and unified provisions in relation to planning.

APPENDICES.

The Report contains a number of Appendices, including a memorandum on the location of industry by Professor J. H. Jones, a memorandum on planning in some other countries by Mr. G. L. Pepler, and notes on Garden Cities, satellite towns and trading

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO LAND SETTLEMENT.

On 27th July, 1938, the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales) appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference, viz., to inquire into the working of the various schemes of land settlement for unemployed men undertaken in England and Wales since November, 1934, by the Land Settlement Association, the Welsh Land Settlement Society and County Councils, respectively, and to report thereon. The Report of this Committee, dated

26th July, 1939, has recently been published.*

It is stated in the Report that land settlement for the unemployed s carried on at present by three distinct bodies, each with its own method of handling the problem. The Land Settlement Association has a large number of whole-time and part-time holdings, with ultimate authority vested in a central executive committee in London; the Welsh Land Settlement Society, with a somewhat similar organisation, controls both smallholdings and co-operative farms; the Durham County Council manages whole-time and part-time holdings by the normal county machinery. On 31st March, 1939, the total number of men settled, or in training, on whole time settlement estates was 1,190; of these, the Land Settlement Association was responsible for 765, the Welsh Land Settlement Society for 220, the Durham County Council for 192 and the Glamorgan County Council for 13.

Compared with ordinary smallholdings, whether on private estates or owned by County Councils, the new land settlement chemes are distinguished by private benefactions and by grants and oans from public funds to the settlers with co-operative support in the background. The Durham settlers are advised by the County Council experts, while their purchases and sales are supervised by the County Agricultural Office. Both the Land Settlement Association and the Welsh Land Settlement Society provide expert advice and have a "central farm" or "estate depot" on each smallholdings estate, where power cultivations are arranged, settlers' products are graded and despatched to market, while stock is raised and purchases are organised and settlers' accounts kept partly there and partly at a headquarters office.

The marketing organisation of the Land Settlement Association was closely examined and found to be very efficient and successful; t is considered that a co-operative effort is essential to any smallnolding scheme of this kind.

On many of the settlements, village halls and other signs of community life are appearing and the Report stresses the benefits which are accruing to the children both physically and mentally.

It is stated in the Report in regard to the Land Settlement Association that while some tenants are making a fair livelihood, the period of tenancy has been too short to give trustworthy conclusions about the prospect of final success. For nine of the estates of the Land Settlement Association the average amount expended for each holding equipped was estimated to be £1,854. In Wales the average cost of settlement was £1,615 on a smallholding and £1,365 on a co-operative farm; the Durham County Council expended an average of £1,125 for each settler. The settlements planned and managed by the Welsh Land Settlement Society and the Durham County Council are cheaper both to establish and to run than those of the much larger Land Settlement Association. The Welsh Society prefers co-operative farms to smallholding estates and the Report states that, as these farms when once started can apparently be made self-supporting, they might be encouraged if any further development is allowed. The Durham scheme has the advantages of settling the men near their old homes and of choosing them from men tested on part-time holdings. The Report suggests that if the Durham County Council wish to enlarge their operations, they should be encouraged to do so within certain limits. While the Land Settlement Association's present scheme must be maintained and supported financially, at least for a time, to safeguard vested interests, any immediate and large expansion is inadvisable, and every effort should be made to cut down expenses. It is recommended that the pace of development should be set l ready are all occupied, and the land purchased but not yet equipped has been developed, preferably as co-operative farms. The suggestion is made that the field of recruitment might be widened by taking unemployed men from other than the Special Areas. The Report gives reasons for the belief that the system of co-operative farms is better than that of smallholdings, psychologically for the majority of the men and financially for the State.

* Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Land Settlement. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).

^{*} Cmd. 6153. H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 4d. post free).

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 11), reference was made to an Order by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 3 of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, giving statutory effect to proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board with regard to the remuneration and conditions of employment of certain classes of road haulage workers employed in connection with mechanically driven goods vehicles specified in an "A" licence or a "B" licence granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of some of the main provisions with regard to conditions of employment specified in the schedule to the Order, which became operative on 29th January,

WAGES.

(a) Workers whose home depot is situated in the London area :-Drivers of vehicles other than steam wagons and other than all

Age of Worker.	Carrying capacity of vehicle.	Remuneration per week.		
Under 21 years (See also "All ages "below).	Of 10 cwt. or less: First year's employment in the trade Thereafter Over 10 cwt. and up to and including	s. 37 42		
and provide the	20 cwt.:— First year's employment in the trade Thereafter	42 47		
21 years and over.	Under 1 ton	59 *63 †68		
All ages	Over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons Over 2 tons and up to and including 5 tons	{ *67 †68 *73 †74		
	Over 5 tons	{ *77 †78		

Drivers of steam wagons and all types of tractors ... Drivers of vehicles with trailer attached :-

Drivers of all types of vehicles with trailer attached shall be paid 6d. per day over the rates specified above. This provision shall not apply to an articu-lated vehicle without additional trailer or trailers, or to a single trailer attached to a tractor used only as a drawing vehicle. Where the driver's ordinary hours entail a spell of duty commencing on one day and finishing on the next day, the additional payment to be made in accordance with this provision for the spell of duty so entailed, shall be 6d.

Statutory attendants and mates:-

Drivers :-

Mates on steam wagons Statutory attendants and mates (18 years of age or over) other than workers under 21 years of age employed as vanguards and other than mates on steam wagons

(b) Workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area (other than those to whom the long distance rates apply):-

(The rates in this sub-paragraph are subject to the provisions relating to vehicles loaded or unloaded in higher graded places.)

Age of Worker.	Carrying capacity, or gross laden weight, of vehicles.		Grade 1.		Grade 2.		de ·
Under 21 years	Of 30 cwt. or less:			er w		, S.	a
of age. (See also "All	First year's employment in the	37	d. 0	34	d.	32	0
ages" below).	Second year's employment in			70	-	37	0
	the trade Thereafter	42 49	6	39 47		44	6
21 years of age or over.	Of less than 30 cwt Of 30 cwt	55 60	6	52 57		48 53	0
All ages	Over 30 cwt. and up to and including 2 tons Over 2 tons and up to and includ-	60	6	57	0	53	0
	over 3½ tons up to and	1 00	6	61	. 6	57	6
	including 12 tons gross lader weight	68	0	64	0	60	0
	Over 12 tons gross laden weight	73	0	69	0	65	0
	G	rade	G	rad	.e	Grad	de
		1.	Per	2. we	ek.	3.	
Statutory atte	ndants and mates (21 years s	. d.			d.	S.	d.
of age or ove	er) 5	9 0	:	55	0	51	0
Attendants (18	and under 21 years of age)						
	workers employed as van-						
guards:-	's employment in the trade 3	7 0	1	34	6	32	0
First year		2 0		39	6	37	Ö
Second ye Thereafte		9 6		47	0	44	6
Increate	7	0			and the same		

These rates apply to drivers whose employment commenced after 8th June,

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(c) Workers on long distance services :-		
(c) Workers on long williams and constant	Per w	e
	8.	
Drivers of vehicles under 2 tons carrying cap	pacity 63	5
Drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 2 t	ons and up to	
and including 12 tons gross laden weight	68	
Drivers of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden	weight 73	-
Statutory attendants and mates (21 years of	f age or over) 59	3
		800

Under the terms of the Order, the above rates of remuneration under the terms of the Order, the above rates of remuneration apply to Great Britain from the 6th May, 1940, onwards, and also to England and Wales for the interim period from the 29th January, 1940 to the 5th May, 1940. Special rates which are set out in Part II of the Order apply to Scotland for the interim period.

A reduction of 10 per cent. from the appropriate Grade 3 rate of wages is permissible in the case of road haulage workers in Grade 3 Areas who are exclusively employed in hauling agricultural produce from a farm in a Grade 3 locality to any other place within a Grade 3 locality, provided that the rate as thus reduced is not less than 48s. a week. This reduction does not apply to drivers, under 21 years of age, of vehicles the carrying capacity of which is 30 cwt. or less, nor to workers under 21 years of age who are not drivers.

The localities included in the London Area and in Grade 1 and

Grade 2 Areas are specified in the schedule; localities not mentioned in the schedule are in Grade 3.

An important clause of the Order provides that where a vehicle picks up or sets down a load at a point or points where the scales of wages payable are higher than that applicable to the locality in which the worker's home depot is situated, the worker is to be paid for the whole journey at the highest rate of wages applicable to that class of vehicle at any of the points where he picks up or sets down, or if employed on long distance services at the rate applicable thereto. Where, however, a vehicle from outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area (as defined in the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933) picks up or sets down in the London Area (as defined in the schedule to the Order) the rate applicable is that appropriate to Grade 1 Areas or to long distance services as the case may be. Workers, other than those engaged exclusively in the collection of milk, for whom there are special provisions, whose home depot is in the Metropolitan Traffic Area but in a Grade 1, Grade 2 or Grade 3 locality, picking up or setting down in the London Area are to be paid the rate applicable to the London Area.

GENERAL WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours and Overtime.—The schedule provides that a regular worker, i.e. a worker employed by the week or longer period, is to be paid a week's wages in respect of any week in which he has worked for the employer and has performed some road haulage work. If the hours worked are less than 48, he is to be paid for 48 hours on the basis of the rate appropriate to the work for the hours worked and at the rate normally applicable to him for the remaining hours. at the rate normally applicable to him for the remaining hours. The guaranteed week does not apply to workers whose normal employment substantially includes other work as well as road haulage work and provision is made for its suspension under certain conditions. A daily worker, not being a regular worker, is to be paid not less than the wages due for 8½ hours work on any day from Monday to Friday and 5½ hours on Saturday. The hourly rate of wages for both regular and daily workers is to be calculated by dividing the weekly rate by 48 till 6th May, 1940, after which date it is to be calculated in the case of daily workers by reference date it is to be calculated in the case of daily workers by reference to the sum arrived at by adding 6s. to the weekly rate for regular workers. Provision is also made that, subject to certain limitations, a regular worker who works on any day for a period of less than 4 hours shall be treated as having worked for 4 hours. As from 6th May, this period is to be altered to 5½ hours.

As regards overtime, special rates are fixed to operate for the interim period to the 5th May, 1940, in respect of time worked in excess of 48 hours per week on a cumulative basis for regular workers, and after 8½ hours on Monday to Friday and 5½ hours on Saturday in England and Wales and 8½ hours on any day in Scotland for other workers. As from 6th May, 1940, the overtime rates for regular workers become payable for time worked in excess of 10 hours on any day, other than Sunday, and for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week. The rate for Sunday work is time and a half till 6th May and double time after that date. Modifications as till 6th May and double time after that date. Modifications as

regards overtime rates are made in the case of milk workers.

A worker whose home depot is in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and whose ordinary hours of duty or part thereof entail employment between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. is to be paid 2d. per hour above his appropriate rate in respect of time worked between such hours. As from 6th May this provision is extended to all areas.

Subsistence Allowances.-When a worker's period of rest occurs away from home he is to be paid (as from 29th January) 5s. in respect of each period of rest not exceeding 13 hours (12 hours in Scotland). When such period exceeds 13 hours (12 hours in Scotland) an additional payment is to be made of 2s. 6d. and if it exceeds 18 hours a further 2s. 6d. Provision is made in respect of periods of rest in excess of 24 hours. As from 6th May, 5s. is payable in respect of each rest period away from home not exceeding 14 hours. period of 5½ hours at the rate normally applicable to him. For the remainder of the period of 24 hours from the commencement of the period of rest he is to be paid 2s. 6d.

Holidays.—An employer is to allow specified Public Holidays to regular workers and to pay on the basis of the wages due for 8½ hours work. A worker may, however, be required to work on such holidays,

in which case, he is to be paid at double the rate otherwise appropriate. Between 1st April and 31st October, 1940, unless some other period is substituted by agreement between the employer and the worker, an employer is to allow to every regular worker a week's holiday with pay, in addition to the specified Public Holidays, provided the worker has been in continuous employment for not less than one year immediately preceding the date when the holiday is allowed and has not been absent for more than 7 days without reasonable cause. Service is to be deemed continuous despite a break, not exceeding 4 weeks, due to shortage of work or other cause outside the worker's control. In 1941 and subsequent years, similar conditions are to apply, with the further provision that a regular worker who has been allowed a week's holiday in any year and whose employment is terminated before a further holiday is allowed, is to be paid forthwith holiday remuneration in respect of the further period of continuous service with the same employer at the rate of one half of his weekly wage for a period of 6 but less than 12 months, and at the weekly wage for a period of 12 months or more.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

THE Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1939, which has recently become law, provides for the regulation of wages and for holidays with pay for workers engaged in agriculture in Northern Ireland. The Act establishes an Agricultural Wages Board, consisting of representatives of employers and workers and also members appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Subject to the provisions of the Act, this Board has power to fix minimum rates of wages for time workers, and where necessary or expedient, for piece-workers, to determine the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash and the extent to which they may be so reckoned, and to fix rates of wages for overtime. The Act provides, subject to certain conditions, for the granting of paid holidays, in respect of continuous employment, of six days in each period of twelve months, or one day in respect of

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Since the issue of the Orders referred to in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, further Orders have been made by the Ministry of Food relating to the prices of bacon, dried fruits, milk, potatoes

The Bacon (Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 18th January, which prescribed maximum retail prices for types of bacon and ham not included in the original Order and also increased by 2d. per lb. the maximum retail prices of uncooked bacon sold without skin, other than Ayrshire roll. A further Order, dated 2nd February, reduced the prices of most varieties of bacon and ham, by about 2d. per lb.

The Dried Fruits (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, which was dated 22nd January and came into force on 29th January, prescribed a new scale of maximum retail prices, based on wholesale prices, transport costs and retailers' margins, thus permitting sales in different grades and at prices according to quality.

The Liquid Milk (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1940, which was dated 31st January to take effect from 1st February, fixed the maximum retail price of ordinary milk at 7d. per quart in boroughs and urban districts having a population exceeding 10,000 in England and Wales, and at 6d. elsewhere in England and Wales and in Scotland. This Order was superseded by the Milk (Provisional Retail Prices) Order, 1940, dated 8th February, which fixed maximum retail prices of milk at the prices charged in the seven days ended 31st December, 1939.

The Potatoes (1939 Crop) (Control) Order, 1940, which was dated 8th February and came into force on 12th February, prescribed maximum retail prices for war potatoes of the 1939 crop. These prices vary according to grades of potatoes and districts.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) (Revocation) Order, 1940, dated 29th January, decontrolled retail prices of tea by revoking the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1939, which prescribed that the price of tea must not exceed that of similar tea just before the War.

FOOD RATIONING.

Since 8th January, when rationing of bacon and ham, sugar and butter began, certain types of bacon and ham have been freed from rationing, and from 29th January the amount of the ration of bacon and ham has been doubled. The rations of sugar and butter remain unchanged.

The present domestic rations per person per week are:

Bacon o	r ham	:		Name -
Uncoc	ked		 	 8 ozs. free of bone.
Cooke	d		 	 7 ozs. free of bone.
Butter			 	 4 ozs.
Sugar			 •••	 12 ozs.
A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE				

Rationing of butchers' meat is to begin on 11th March. The ration is to be on a value basis and will at the outset be at the rate of ls. 10d. per week for each person over six years of age, and half that amount for children less than six years old. Edible offals and manufactured meats, such as sausages and meat pies, will be free

SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 24.

On 1st January, 1940, a Proclamation was made by His Majesty the King, under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, directing that, with certain exceptions, all male British subjects within Great Britain who were not already registered under the Act or under the Military Training Act, and who had reached the age of 19 but had not reached the age of 28, were liable to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown (see page 10 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

Of the men who are liable to be called up for service by virtue of this Proclamation, those who on 31st December, 1939, had attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 24 were required (with certain exceptions) to attend for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on Saturday, 17th February. Men required to register on 17th February who were outside Great Britain on that date must attend for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry within seven days of their return to Great Britain.

The provisional total number of men who registered on 17th February was 257,802.

NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THE fourth meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council composed of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress General Council, which was set up to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest, was held at the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 31st January. The Minister of Labour and National Service was in the chair. The Minister was accompanied by senior officers of the Department and by representatives of the Treasury, Board of Trade, Mines Department, Ministry of Food, and

Air Ministry.

Further discussion took place on the problems involved in the financing of the war, including the relationship between wages, prices and the cost of living and the question of voluntary savings. The Council also opened discussion on difficulties connected with the taking of holidays during war-time and the localised congestion of munition workers.

The next meeting will be held on 6th March.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1938.

THE Survey of Industrial Development, 1938,* which has been made by the Board of Trade, on the basis of reports from H.M. Inspectors of Factories and information collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service through its local officers, shows that 414 factories were opened in Great Britain during 1938, that there were 145 factory extensions, and that 432 factories were closed. The corresponding figures for 1937† were 522 factories opened, 178 factory extensions, and 362 factories closed. Of the factories opened in 1938, 18 were established by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, as compared with 21 in 1937.

Factories opened in 1938 provided employment at the end of that year for 53,150 persons, and although the number of new factories opened in 1938 was about 20 per cent. lower than the number opened in 1937, the number of persons for whom employment was thus provided in 1938 was about 17 per cent. more than during 1937. The 432 factories which were closed are estimated to have employed a total of 39,800 persons when in normal production.

An Appendix to the Survey gives a detailed list of the factories opened, extended and closed, indicating their locality and their

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

AMALGAMATION OF DIVISIONAL AREAS.

The area previously known as the South-Eastern Division of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has been incorporated in the area of the Southern Division, with effect from 1st January, 1940. The extended Division will be known as the Southern Division. The extended Southern Division covers the following areas:-

Kent and Surrey (less the portions in the London Division;), Sussex, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wight, and, in Dorsetshire, the municipal borough of Poole, the urban district of Wimborne Minster, and the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne.

RAILWAY STAFF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

THE machinery of negotiation for railway staff, established in 1935, culminates in a Railway Staff National Tribunal of three persons—one to be nominated by the Railway Companies, one to be nominated by the Railway Trade Unions, and a Chairman, who, failing agreement, is appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service after consultation with the parties. The Chairmanship of the Tribunal became vacant owing to the re-Salter, K.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., on his becoming Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, having been requested by the Railway Companies and the Railway Trade Unions to appoint a new Chairman, has appointed Sir John Forster.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. (7d. post free).
† In compiling the figures for 1937, shown in the Survey for 1938, the additional information received during 1938 has been taken into account
† See the article on page 335 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September,

[†] These rates apply to drivers in employment as such on 8th June, 1932, who have remained in the service of the same employer.

^{*} Defined as a journey extending beyond a distance of 70 miles by road from the worker's home depot, other than a home depot within the London Area, and other than a journey from which the worker returns to his home depot within the maximum statutory driving period of 11 hours.

SHORT-TIME RELIEF IN GERMANY: REVISED REGULATIONS.

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REGULATIONS issued by the Federal Minister of Labour on 24th January, 1940, amend in certain respects the short-time relief system in Germany, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1939. This system was based on the assumption of a normal 48-hour working week, and, it is officially stated, the primary purpose of the present amendments is to ensure adequate relief for workers employed on short-time in undertakings in which the customary weekly working time exceeds 48 hours. Accordingly, it is now provided that short-time relief, hitherto payable only in cases where, on account of a shortage of work, the working time is reduced below 80 hours in a fortnight, may henceforward be paid in cases where the working time is reduced below 96 hours in a fortnight, provided, however, that the time lost amounts to at least one-sixth of the customary working time of the undertaking. That these conditions are satisfied as regards the majority of the workers in the undertaking or branch of the undertaking must be affirmed in the declaration which the employer is required to forward to the local employment exchange.

The amount of short-time relief is to be assessed for the two-week period at 50 per cent. of the difference between (i) the actual earnings of the worker, and (ii) five-sixths of the amount which he would have received if the normal working hours had not been reduced, instead of, as prescribed in the original legislation, the full amount of the earnings for 80 hours' work. For each dependant, up to a maximum of five, maintained by the worker, the foregoing per-centage is increased by 10 points. The regulations suspend until further notice the provision whereby the amount payable as shorttime relief may not exceed the relief that would have been payable in respect of the full-time unemployment of the worker. The new regulations took effect from the beginning of the weekly pay period or, in respect of current claims, from the beginning of the fortnight, in which the 22nd January fell.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Adjustment of Wages to War-Time Conditions .- A National Conference of representatives of employers and workers, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, was summoned by the Belgian Government in order to give consideration to the impact of the present emergency upon social conditions in Belgium, and to the urgent necessity for preventing a general and excessive rise in prices and wages.

In an agreement reached on 21st December, 1939, the National Conference urges the Government to make all practicable efforts to ensure adequate supplies of commodities for general consumption, and to use its influence and the powers conferred upon it by legislation to keep the rise in prices within as narrow limits as possible. In the same agreement, it is recommended that wage rates in the various industries shall be adjusted to the official retail price index number for November, 1939, and stabilised until the end of February, 1940. Thereafter, and for the period of the emergency, adjustments of wages shall no longer be based on the index number for one month, but on the average of the index numbers for the past three months. If the average index number shows a variation of less than 5 per cent., wage rates are not to be varied. After each adjustment, wage rates are to be stabilised for three months.

It is further provided in the agreement that if, at the end of February, 1940, the rise in the retail price index number is such as to justify two increases, each of 5 per cent., one increase only will be granted pending the calling of an immediate session of the National Conference to survey the wages question afresh; and that if, after any adjustment, it appears to one of the parties that the present agreement is working to the prejudice of national industry, no further adjustment will take place until the National Conference has been summoned to consider the situation.

Subsequently, the National Committee of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour decided to approve the agreement and to instruct affiliated organisations to ratify it, on the understanding that the Government would take all steps practicable to secure the extension to all industries of the wages provisions of the agreement and to put into immediate effect the price policy recommended.

Temporary Increase in the Working Hours of Coal Miners.—A final settlement of the dispute which occurred in the Belgian coal-mining industry in December (see this GAZETTE for January, 1940) was effected at a joint meeting of representatives of employers and workers on 25th January. The dispute arose out of the enforcement by certain coal owners of the terms of a Royal Decree which authorised an increase in the yearly working time of underground workers in coal mines by an amount equivalent to an average of 20 minutes a week, subject to a maximum working time of 8 hours on any one day. The extension of working hours was stated to be necessary for making good the shortage in the output of coal. The miners (7½ hours a day and 45 hours a week) should be specifically limited to the present period of emergency. It is now agreed that, while the Belgian army continues mobilised, the miners will work half-an-hour extra each day. The miners' claim for supplementary payment, at the rate of 25 per cent. on normal wages, for the additional half-anhour has been met by the granting of a general advance in wages of 1.5 per cent. The terms of the agreement have been approved by the National Committee of the Central Mine-Workers' Organisation. The Royal Decree which gave rise to the dispute has been superseded by another, dated 3rd February, 1940, which takes account of

the terms agreed upon by the employers and workers and fixes the maximum duration of working time underground in coal mines, until the date on which the Belgian army returns to a peace footing, at 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week, both winding times included.

Adjustment of Wages to the Increased Cost of Living.—The official Conciliator, having failed to secure agreement between the National Employers' Confederation and the General Confederation of Trade Unions with regard to a new regulation of wages to meet the increased cost of living, issued, on 4th January, a proposed agreement on the subject, which both Confederations accepted on 25th January. It is stated in the Norwegian press that this settlement means that, on average, the 120,000 workers directly affected are to receive full compensation for the rise in the cost of living up to 15th December, 1939, and three-quarters compensation for any increase of not less than 5 points that may take place between that date and 15th March, 1940, and between 15th March and 15th June, 1940.

The General Agreement* for the regulation of industrial relations which was concluded between the two Confederations in 1935 is to be prolonged, with minor amendments, for a year, i.e., to 31st December, 1940. However, this agreement, as a whole, is to be reviewed as early as possible; and if agreement is reached upon a new General Agreement, it is to come into operation forthwith.

Collective Agreements.—During January, negotiations between employers and workers in Sweden resulted in the renewal or extension of collective agreements covering, in all, nearly a quarter of a million workers in the mining, iron and steel, engineering, textile, boot and shoe, saw-milling, paper and paper pulp, and other industries in Sweden. All the agreements are to be operative for one year. In the engineering industry, the agreement, which covers approximately 91,000 workers, provides for increases in hourly wage rates of 4 öre for male workers aged 20 years and over and 3 öre for younger male workers and female workers and for an increase of 3 per cent. in piece-work rates. About 30,000 workers in the paper and paper pulp industry are to receive a supplement to their wages equivalent, in the case of adult male workers, to about 2 öre an hour; in the other industries also, the new agreements provide for wage advances of varying amounts.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND SEAMEN IN ITALY.

THE decision of the Minister of Corporations to increase the rate of family allowances payable to workers in industry and commerce in Italy (see this GAZETTE for January, 1940) has been followed by the granting of similar increases in agriculture. By a collective agreement which was concluded on 28th December, 1939, between the confederations of employers and workers concerned, the allowances due to agricultural workers in respect of dependent children are to be increased, as from 1st January, 1940, by about 15 per cent. The increased allowances are to be paid to manual workers classed as permanent wage earners, specialised workers, contract workers, day workers and share farmers, and non-manual workers. The increased weekly rates of allowance due for each dependent child are as

Number of dependent children	Rate per child per week.			
in family.	Manual workers.	Non-manual workers.		
1 child 2 or 3 children 4 or more children	lire. 2·70 4·20 5·40	lire. 5·60 8·70 10·50		

In addition, the agreement provides for the payment of allowances in respect of the worker's wife and of his parents, if living with him. The weekly rate of allowance for a wife is 6.60 lire for manual workers and 10.20 lire for non-manual workers, and for a parent living with the worker 3.60 lire and 6.60 lire, respectively. The allowances for parents may be drawn when the father reaches the age of 60 years and the mother 55 years, or when either is permanently incapacitated for regular work; but no allowance is payable for a father if the latter is in receipt of an allowance in respect of his wife. The allowances in respect of wives and parents will not be paid until 1st July, 1940, but will date from the beginning of the

In order to provide for the increased and supplementary allowances, the total rate of contribution is to be increased from 0.50 lira to 1.50 lire for each day's work of manual workers and from 4½ per cent. to 8 per cent. of the gross remuneration of non-manual workers. The employers have assumed responsibility for the payment of the total contribution, including the portion legally chargeable to the

By an interconfederal agreement which was to come into operation on 1st December, 1939, ship's officers and seamen are to receive allowances in respect of wives and dependent parents in addition to the statutory children's allowances. The monthly rates of allowance in respect of a wife are 44.20 lire for officers and 31.20 lire for petty officers and seamen; the monthly rates in respect of a dependent parent are 28.60 lire and 18.20 lire, respectively. The extended allowances are at the cost of the employers, who have also undertaken to pay the men's contributions towards the cost of the normal family allowances.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—GENERAL REVIEW.

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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 this 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

February, 1940.

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 bookbinding. 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

of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; of this total, over 130,000 was accounted for by building, public works contracting, and

_	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 11th Dec., 1939.
	GREAT I	BRITAIN.		
Men Boys Women Girls	852,498 38,504 321,790 56,381	184,960 3,086 58,191 3,486	1,037,458 41,590 379,981 59,867	+ 139,474 + 6,172 + 2,813 + 8,912
Total	1,269,173	249,723	1,518,896	+ 157,371
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with: 11th December, 1939 16th January, 1939	+ 50,713 - 390,826	+ 106,658 - 129,304	+ 157,371 - 520,130	= .
GREAT	BRITAIN AND	NORTHERN	IRELAND.	Table 1
Men	910,172	186,076	1,096,248	+ 142,280

Men	910,172 41,386 338,888 58,113	186,076 3,096 61,196 3,624	1,096,248 44,482 400,084 61,737	+ 142,280 + 6,351 + 3,989 + 9,008
Total	1,348,559	253,992	1,602,551	+ 161,628
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with: 11th December, 1939 16th January, 1939	+ 53,954 - 399,148	+ 107,674 - 132,110	+ 161,628 - 531,258	=

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative division at 15th January, 1940, and the increases or decreases compared with 11th December, 1939:—

Division.	Numbers on Register at 15th Jan., 1940.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with lith Dec., 1939.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 15th Jan., 1940.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 11th Dec., 1939.
London Eastern	308,632 81,250	+ 21,878 + 21,050	Scotland Wales	185,033 116,208	+ 8,005 + 4,783
South-Western		+ 17,635 + 7,331	Great Britain	1,518,896	+ 157,371
Midlands NMidlands North-Eastern	90,315 80,356 124,631	+ 17,017 + 20,510 + 20,238	N. Ireland	83,655	+ 4,257
North-Western Northern	260,200 120,983	+ 13,957 + 4,967	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	1,602,551	+ 161,628

increase was relatively small in the Northern Division and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; it was proportionately greatest in the Eastern, Southern, North Eastern and North-Midlands Divisions.

in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th January, 1940, was and millinery trades; in the hat and cap trade there was a marked 10.2, as compared with 9.1 at 11th December, 1939, and 14.0 at 16th January, 1939. For persons 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

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry unemployment showed a decrease; shortages of skilled workers were reported from several districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.2 at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 8.5 at 11th December, 1939, and 12.9 at 16th January, 1939.

Employment in the iron mining industry continued good. The percentage unemployed was 5.6 at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 5.4 at 11th December, and 24.9 at 16th January, 1939. Employment at stone quarries and slate quarries was affected by the severe weather, which also caused some increase in unemployment in other mining and quarrying industries.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry, employment showed little change and continued very good. The percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was 6.0, compared with 5.8 at 11th December, 1939, and 25.1 at 16th January, 1939.

In iron and steel manufacture there was an increase in the number 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 persons temporarily suspended from work, but employment continued at a high level. At 15th January, 1940, the percentage unemployed among insured persons was 7·7, as compared with 6·0 at 11th December, 1939, and 21·9 at 16th January, 1939.

Employment in the tinplate industry declined, but was very affected by frost or snow. As compared with 16th January, 1939, the total number registered as unemployed showed a reduction of 520,130.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 15th January, 1940, with comparative figures for 11th December, 1939, and 16th January, 1939:—

much better than in January, 1939. The number of tinplate will in operation, at works in respect of which information has belied to the compared with 355 a month before and 235 a year before. The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 12·4 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 10·9 at 11th December, 1939, and 16th January, 1939:—

engineering industry as a whole the numbers unemployed showed little change. There was a slight increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in general, electrical and constructional engineering; on the other hand, unemployment in marine engineering showed a slight decrease. Employment improved in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. Unsatisfied demands for skilled labour continued in almost all branches of the engineering industry; there was extended overtime and night shift working in many establishments. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industry as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) was 3.3 at 15th January, 1940, as ompared with 3.2 at 11th December, 1939, and 8.5 at 16th January, 1939. At these dates the corresponding percentages in the motor rehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were 3.8, 4.2 and 5.0, espectively.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry continued good. Shortages of skilled workers were reported from some areas. The percentage unemployed among insured persons at 15th January, 1940, was 9.4, the same as at 11th December, 1939, s compared with 23.0 at 16th January, 1939.

There was an increase in the numbers unemployed in the other metal industries, with the exception of the brass industry, which showed a slight decrease. The increase in unemployment was most marked in the stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding industry.

Textile Industries.—At 15th January there was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in the cotton industry, affecting both the spinning and weaving sections. Shortages of female and juvenile labour in the spinning section and of skilled weavers were reported. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the industry as a whole was 6.44 to 15th January 1040. as a whole was 6.4 at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 7.0 at 11th December, 1939, and with 21.4 at 16th January, 1939. In the preparing and spinning departments, the corresponding percentages were 6.0, 6.3 and 20.5, and in the manufacturing department they were 6.8, 7.7 and 22.4.

In the wool textile industry employment continued very good, and great activity was maintained in almost all sections. Shortages of skilled workers and of juveniles were reported from many areas. The percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was 3.6, compared with 3.4 at 11th December, 1939, and 15.2 at 16th January, 1939. In the carpet industry there was a further slight decrease in unemployment; the percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was 6.6, compared with 7.5 at 11th December, 1939, and 9.1 at 16th January, 1939.

Employment showed little change in most of the other textile industries and was very good generally. Unemployment, however, remained at a relatively high level in the linen and jute industries, and short-time working continued in some areas in the textile, bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades. Shortages of skilled labour in the hosiery trade were again reported.

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trades employment showed little change generally; the numbers unemployed decreased in London, but elsewhere there were increases. Several areas reported a shortage improvement. Employment in the other dress industries showed little change. In the clothing trades as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured workpeople at 15th January, 1940, was 10.5, as compared with 10.6 at 11th December, 1939, and 14.3 at 16th January, 1939. In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed a

slight increase, but employment continued good generally. At

^{*} See this GAZETTE for April, 1935, page 135.

^{*} 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.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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. In other sections of the industry the numbers unemployed showed a slight increase. The percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole increased from 4.8 at 11th December, 1939, to 5.7 at 15th January, 1940; at 16th January, 1939, the corresponding figure was 11·2.

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. The increase, which was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages, affected all occupations, except plumbers. In the building industry as a whole, the percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was 25·6, as compared with 15·8 at 11th December, 1939, and 23.9 at 16th January, 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. There was a small increase in unemployment in the printing and bookbinding industries; short-time working continued. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.4 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 3.5 at 11th December, 1939, and with 7·1 at 16th January, 1939. The corresponding figures for printing and bookbinding were 11·4, 10·8 and 8·5 respectively; for the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 6.3, 4.8 and 7.4 respectively.

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 Janu-

ary, 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 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. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 6·9, 6·3 and 11·4 respectively; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 24·3, 23·3 and 30·0. The number of seamen recorded as unemployed showed a further eligible decrease in January. Shortages of ratings, especially deck

slight decrease in January. Shortages of ratings, especially deck hands and engineers, were again reported from several areas. The percentage unemployed in shipping service was 17.4 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 18.0 at 11th December, 1939, and with 26.7 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:—

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percent at 15t	or Dec(-)			
Division.	Males.	Females.	ales. Males. Females. Tota		Total.	11th Dec., 1939.	
	I.—GENERAL SCHEME.*						
London Eastern Southern† South - Western Midlands North - Midlands North - Eastern North - Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	1,959,670 430,880 752,540 510,650 973,980 682,880 945,190 1,499,980 644,150 1,046,370 543,710 100,000	948,410 145,480 225,220 151,680 390,590 253,790 379,930 750,560 129,990 410,510 84,840 59,000	9·5 12·3 8·8 7·3 5·9 8·4 9·9 11·4 13·6 11·0 16·6	10·9 9·9 9·4 7·0 8·2 4·3 6·4 10·0 14·7 11·9 17·3	10·0 11·7 8·9 7·3 6·6 7·3 8·9 10·9 13·8 11·3 16·7 1·4	+0·9 +2·7 +1·7 +1·1 +1·3 +1·5 +0·6 +0·4 +0·7 +0·9	
Great Britain	10,090,000	3,930,000	10-1	9.5	9.9	+1.0	
N. Ireland	190,100	111,900	26 · 4	19.3	23.8	+1.4	
Great Britain & N. Ireland	10,280,100	4,041,900	10.4	9.8	10.2	+1.1	

Division.		l Numbers July, 1939.	Percent at 15t	Inc(+) or Dec(-) on		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	11th Dec., 1939.
	п	-AGRICULTUI	RAL SCHE	IME.		
London	21,520	3,510	7.7	31.4	11.0	+2.3
Eastern	110,960	8,690	5.7	70.7	10.4	+5.4
Southern *	115,580	7,300	3.3	39.9	5-4	+1.2
South - Western	71,820	1,260	3.9	21.7	3·3 6·1	+0.3
Midlands North-Midlands	45,280 61,560	2,070	6.0	53.5	15-6	+5.0
North - Eastern	30,190	1,290	8.2	64-8	10.5	+3.5
North - Western	41,760	1,490	8.4	27.6	9.0	+1.0
Northern	22,610	1,820	8.3	24.7	9.5	+2.0
Scotland	86,660	7,140	6.3	25.9	7.8	+0.8
Wales	26,060	750	10.3	29.3	10.9	•••
Great Britain	634,000	46,000	5.6	49.8	8.6	+2-4
N. Ireland	29,000	1,000	35-9	41.2	36.1	+1.5
Great Britain & N. Ireland	663,000	47,000	6.9	49.6	9.7	+2.3
	1	L AND AGR		1		1
London	1,981,190	951,920	9.5	10.9	10.0	+0.9
Eastern	541,840 868,120	154,170 232,520	10.9	13.4	11.5	+3.2
Southern*	582,470	152,940	6.8	7.1	6.9	+1.0
Midlands	1.019,260	392,660	5.8	8.4	6.5	+1.2
North-Midlands	744,440	264,470	8.2	7.0	7.9	+2.1
North - Eastern	975,380	381,220	9.9	6.6	9.0	+1.6
North - Western	1,541,740	752,050	11.3	10.0	10.9	+0.7
Northern	666,760	131,810	13.4	14.8	13.7	+0.5
scotland	1,133,030	417,650	10.6	12.1	11.0	+0.6
Wales Special Schemes	569,770 100,000	85,590 59,000	16.3	17.4	16.4	+0.8
Great Britain	10,724,000	3,976,000	9.8	10.0	9.9	+1.2
N. Ireland	219,100	112,900	27.7	19.5	24 · 9	+1.4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

Great Britain & N. Ireland ... 10,943,000 4,088,900 10 2 10 3 10 2 +1 1

(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:-

. Date.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1939. 16 January 13 February 13 March 17 April 15 May 12 June 10 July 14 August 11 Sept 16 October 13 November 11 December 1940. 15 January	1,509,947 1,402,417 1,285,366 1,217,085 1,108,893 1,022,790 953,859 908,752 826,811 903,127 897,061 897,984	64,231 55,191 44,268 48,935 36,335 28,264 27,151 38,347 44,543 43,920 40,460 35,418 41,590	399,756 380,664 349,133 327,116 304,813 266,836 245,930 245,209 395,243 417,798 405,175 377,168	65,092 58,446 48,162 51,258 42,241 31,689 29,484 39,384 65,793 59,892 50,955	2,039,026 1,896,718 1,726,929 1,644,394 1,492,282 1,349,579 1,256,424 1,231,692 1,330,928 1,430,638 1,402,588 1,361,525	2,133,809 1,986,302 1,813,987 1,726,083 1,565,313 1,417,239 1,326,134 1,294,805 1,499,893 1,477,586 1,440,923

(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:—

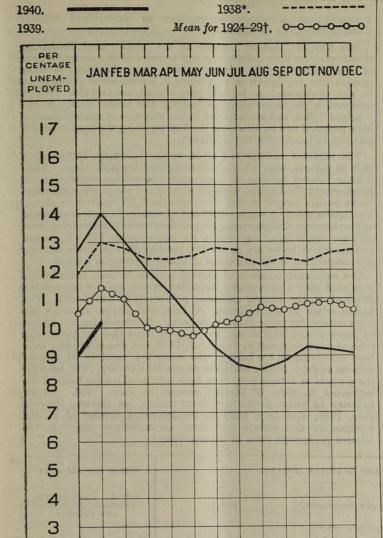
					Comonal		1	-mionIt	urol
Date.		eral and ral Sch			General cheme.	Agricultural Scheme.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Tota
1939. 16th January 13th February 13th March 17th April 15th May 12th June 10th July 14th August 11th September 16th October 13th November 11th December 1940.	14·9 13·8 12·6 11·9 10·8 9·9 9·3 8·9 8·2 8·8 8·8	11.9 11.2 10.2 9.6 8.9 7.7 7.2 7.4 10.6 10.4 10.4	14·0 13·1 12·0 11·2 10·2 9·3 8·7 8·5 8·8 9·3 9·2 9·1	15·2 14·2 13·0 12·3 11·1 10·3 9·6 9·2 8·5 9·2 9·1 9·0	11.5 10.9 10.1 9.6 8.8 7.7 7.2 7.4 10.6 10.5 10.3 9.5	14·2 13·3 12·2 11·5 9·6 9·0 8·7 9·1 9·6 9·5	9·0 7·8 6·6 5·7 5·2 4·1 3·8 3·7 3·1 3·7 4·4	43·0 39·8 26·2 14·2 13·9 6·8 6·0 7·1 7·9 15·1 36·2	11·2 9·9 7·9 6·2 5·8 4·3 4·0 3·9 3·4 4·0 5·1 7·4
15th January	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	6.9	49.6	9.7
	38 500000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	BURELL THE	The state of the s	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	1 -	A STATE OF THE PARTY	The same of the same of

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

February, 1940.

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



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 15TH JANUARY, 1940.

_	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)		Total.
A. Insured on Register:— 1. Claimants to Benefit					
and applicants for Un- employment Allowances	973,560	17,898	303,373	21,387	1,316,218
2. Non-claimants:— (a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15 B. Others on Register:—	23,346	1,740 7,658	25,753	4,107 10,815	54,946 18,473
3. Applicants for unemployment allowances 4. Persons without appli-	16,472	297	11,993	1,035	29,797
cations:— (a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15	24,080	3,588 10,409	38,862	5,536 16,987	72,066 27,396
C. Total on Register	1,037,458	41,590	379,981	59,867	1,518,896
D. Insured Unemployed:- Aged 16-64: 5. Number on Register			250		181
(items 1 and 2 (a)) 6. Two months' file‡	996,906 33,259	19,638 1,465	329,126 40,240	25,494 2,195	1,371,164 77,159
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	1,365	17	789	68	2,239
Total aged 16-64	1,031,530	21,120	370,155	27,757	1,450,562
8. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 2 (b) (b) Two months' file	=	7,658 2,833	=	10,815 4,248	18,473 7,081
Total aged 14-64	1,031,530	31,611	370,155	42,820	1,476,116

^{*} 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.

Number of Persons on Register at 15th January, 1940.

Towns.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven-	Total.	11thDec. 1939.	16th Jan., 1939.
London		103,065	18,486	308,632	+ 21,878	1+ 38,274
Eastern Ipswich	57,661 2,690	18,960	4,629	81,250 3,253	+ 993	- 4,779 - 1,096
Norwich	4,833 50,138	1,086	4,317	6,079	+ 1,675	- 2,560 - 1,123
Rest of Division Southern*	08,100	17,463 22,536	7,017	6,079 71,918 97,703 8,131	+ 18,382 $+$ 17,635	+ 808
Brighton Chatham	5,207 1,489	2,494	430	8,131 3,106	+ 720 + 649	+ 74 - 34
Portsmouth	2,148	1,307	688	4,143 2,590	- 107	- 3,015
Reading Southampton Rest of Division	1,845 3,087	1,049	383	4,519	- 263	
Rest of Division South-Western	54,374 38,897	15,873 10,983	4,967 3,705	75,214 53,585		+ 7,415
Bristol	8,652 2,179	2,259 1,544	1,035	11,946	+ 2,012	- 4,104
Plymouth Swindon	776	303	118	1.197	+ 338	- 385
Rest of Division	27,290 57,025	6,877 30,242	2,282 3,048	36,449 90,315	+ 17,017	1- 52.280
Birmingham Coventry	10,998	5,990	354 103	17,342	+ 2,401	- 14,900
. Cradley Heath					STATE NAME	
and Halesowen Smethwick	1,283	755	38	1,889	+ 188	- 1,437
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	10,216 2,665	9,540	560 134	20,316	+ 1,347	- 3.585
West Bromwich	704 2,596	176	168	904 3,691	+ 261	- 1,610
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	25,259	10,105	1,650	37,014	+ 9,751	- 3,037 - 17,338
North-Midlands Derby	59,970 2,016	656	3,699	80,356 2,750	+ 692	- 2,244
Derby Grimsby Leicester	6,039 6,165		813	7,888 7,188	+ 2.011	+ 1,315
Lincoln	1,802	614	180	2,596 2,873	+ 1,258	990
Northampton Nottingham	2,365 8,498	1 416	195	10,109	+ 2,670	- 3,910
Rest of Division North-Eastern	33,085 95,653	11,519 22,945	6,033	46,952 124,631	+ 20,238	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pornelov		313	261	5,443 8,735	1 185	2,650
Dewsbury	1,099	371	34 656	1,500) - 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & - & 2,436 \\ 5 & - & 1,220 \end{bmatrix}$
Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield	1,579	361	7	1,947	1 + 38	7 - 2,618
Huddersfield Hull	77 40	2,516	1,264	2,548 15,208	5 + 1,310	0 - 2,735
Leeds Rotherham	15.07	3,954	228	19,26	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3,210}{54}$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & - & 6,594 \\ 0 & - & 3,109 \end{array} $
Sheffield	8,99	4,076		13,43	7 + 2,64	4 - 15,386
Wakefield York Rest of Division	2.28	4 517	142	2,94 42,24	3 + 1,52	1 - 2,099
North-Western		72,008	14,849	260,20	0 + 13,95	7 - 163,721
· Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne	1,82	0 759	99	2,56 2,67	8 + 27	
Barrow Birkenhead	90	3 518		1,58 7,11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Blackburn	3,96	6 3,924	151	8,04 10,91	1 - 47	
Blackpool Bolton	3,99	2 1,512	155	5,65	9 + 45	-7,220
Burnley	. 0,20	4 74	1 59	1,92	4 - 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bury Chorley Liverpool	1,12	8 15,78	5,872	64.15	0 + 3.59	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 10 & - & 2,060 \\ 94 & - & 15,931 \\ 28 & - & 18,874 \end{array} $
Manchester	. 17,1	2 7,53	2 610	27,31 1,45	4 + 92	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nelson Oldham	51	1,74	0 102	6,95	3 + 39	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Preston Rochdale	1 0	53	2 37	2,50	5 + 12	22 - 4,318
St. Helens Salford	5,5	12 2,02	8 142	7,6	82 + 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 25 & - & 3,275 \\ 87 & - & 7,723 \end{vmatrix}$
Stockport	1 58	1.51 2.20	5 199 5 236	6,2	$\frac{17}{27} + \frac{8}{2}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wigan	4,7	1,38	0 134			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Rest of Division	87,9	78 19,73 87 17,41	7 15,579	120,9	83 + 4,9	67 - 57,179 87 - 1,112
		01 33	.2 839	6,6	28 + 7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	3,7	48 67 55 1,15		6,6		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Newcastle - on				15,4	46 + 1,1	
	5,8	52 89	791	7,5	38 - 8	96 - 305
Stockton-on-Tee Sunderland	9,5	35 1,89 59 7,25	1,718 7 8,103	13,1	48 + 1,1	95 - 6,44
Rest of Division	120,6	29 50,57	0 13,828	100,0	33 + 8,0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Aberdeen .	4,3	34 1,53 22 58	38 255	1,6	65 + 1	$\frac{42}{38} - \frac{4,12}{2,22}$
Dundee	3,7	39 4,22	499 11 832	8,4		5.03
Glasgow† .	36,7	57 18,3	37 3,422	58,5	16 - 1,0	035 - 29,620
Motherwell .	2,4	80 9:	12 488	4,2	80 - 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Paisley	1,4	00 29	21 125 97 89	1,0	86 - 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Port Glasgow . Rest of Divisio	n 56,2	09 18,9	7,31	1 82.4	42 + 6,6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cardiff	6,5	31 1,7	73 712 93 213	2 9,0	16 - 2	213 - 4.71
Newport .	2.7	71 1.2	43 399	4,4	+09 + 3	372 - 2,58 261 - 5,67
Swansea Rest of Division	n 73,	11 1,3	75 8,15	7 91,2	01 + 4,2	3271 - 39.57
Northern Ireland .	22,2	90 20,10	31 2,23	7 34.8	12 + 2,4	$\begin{vmatrix} 257 \\ +19 \\ - 6,75 \end{vmatrix}$
Londonderry .	3,3	91 9	94 374	5,2	59 +	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Lisburn	1,1	48 3	83 5: 43 25:	1 1,5	82 +	67 - 51 376 + 35
Rest of Norther	m		1	The Control	TO WINDLESS OF	025 - 3,00
Ireland .	27,0		STATE OF THE PARTY			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 1,096,	248 400,0	84 106,21	9 1,602,	+161,6	328 - 531,25
* This Division						

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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 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 The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges. 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).

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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 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.

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 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

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IF	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN ONLY.				
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРОІ	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	Y UNEMPI RARY STOR	PPAGES			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agricultural Scheme:— Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Private Gardening Other Employments	29,622 4,208 4,954 2,811	15,807 5,807 56 124	45,429 10,015 5,010 2,935	2,463 745 747 279	1,162 334 5 3	3,625 1,079 752 282	32,085 4,953 5,701 3,090	16,969 6,141 61 127	49,054 11,094 5,762 3,217	22,370 4,718 5,334 2,987	16,567 6,135 59 125	38,937 10,853 5,393 3,112			
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	41,595	21,794	63,389	4,234	1,504	5,738	45,829	23,298	69,127	35,409	22,886	58,295			
Fishing	7,110	300	7,410	239	24	263	7,349	324	7,673	7,276	324	7,600			
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	47,109 560 502 5,894 1,303 418 1,241 57,027	253 5 15 1 156 4 434	47,362 560 507 5,909 1,304 574 1,245 57,461	13,153 52 53 3,585 1,975 330 527 19,675	18 — — 1 — 18 4 41	13,171 52 53 3,586 1,975 348 531 19,716	60,262 612 555 9,479 3,278 748 1,768 76,702	271 - 5 16 1 174 8 475	60,533 612 560 9,495 3,279 922 1,776 77.177	60,246 608 554 7,610 3,275 719 1,549 74,561	270 - 4 13 1 166 8 462	60,516 608 558 7,623 3,276 885 1,557 75,023			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. Cement, Limeklins and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	851 2,332 794 3,977	11 173 44 228	862 2,505 838 4,205	118 1,390 434 1,942	3 5 3 11	121 1,395 437 1,953	969 3,722 1,228 5,919	14 178 47 239	983 3,900 1,275 6,158	968 3,662 1,133 5,763	14 177 45 236	982 3,839 1,178 5,999			
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	8,281	1,038	9,319	3,617	336	3,953	11,898	1,374	13,272	11,348	1,373	12,721			
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,280	3,921	6,201	2,696	6,464	9,160	4,976	10,385	15,361	4,935	10,375	15,310			
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,466 1,018 2,484	441 185 626	1,907 1,203 3,110	283 332 615	70 19 89	353 351 704	1,749 1,350 3,099	511 204 715	2,260 1,554 3,814	1,719 1,348 3,067	511 204 715	2,230 1,552 3,782			
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	2,822 607 811 2,226 6,466	1,544 346 323 1,210 3,423	4,366 953 1,134 3,436 9,889	243 52 77 521 893	151 73 35 129 388	394 125 112 650 1,281	3,065 659 888 2,747 7,359	1,695 419 358 1,339 3,811	4,760 1,078 1,246 4,086 11,170	3,001 653 867 2,707 7,228	1,690 418 356 1,320 3,784	4,691 1,071 1,223 4,027 11,012			
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	852	6	858	167	2	169	1,019	8	1,027	1,005	8	1,013			
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	5,915 1,173 672 1,174 695 10,481	140 175 125 61 194 701	6,055 1,348 797 1,235 889 11,182	8,497 249 2,317 1,066 497 12,793	11 70 192 8 33 316	8,508 319 2,509 1,074 530 13,109	14,412 1,422 2,989 2,240 1,192 23,274	151 245 317 69 227 1,017	14,563 1,667 3,306 2,309 1,419 24,291	14,392 1,366 2,979 2,212 1,175 23,129	151 243 316 68 226 1,012	14,543 1,609 3,295 2,280 1,401 24,141			
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	16,096 1,955 1,799 2,432 22,282	2,944 913 20 36 3,913	19,040 2,868 1,819 2,468 26,195	2,649 162 122 421 3,354	229 94 1 3 327	2,878 256 123 424 3,681	18,745 2,117 1,921 2,853 25,636	3,173 1,007 21 39 4,240	21,918 3,124 1,942 2,892 29,876	18,068 2,063 1,620 2,794 24,545	3,156 1,000 20 39 4,215	21,224 3,063 1,640 2,833 28,760			

^{*} See also footnote * on page 55.

			30220	GREAT	BRITAIN .	AND NOR	THERN I	EELAND.				BRITAIN (
	INDUSTRY.		UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	UNEMPLARY STOPED CASUALS	PAGES
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Motor V	on and Repair of Vehicles :— Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	11,906	1,927	13,833	3,396	201	3,597	15,302	2,128	17,430	14,602	2,086	16,688
Railway	es, Carts, etc y Carriages and Wagons, etc	1,019 1,032 13,957	98 44 2,069	1,117 1,076 16,026	103 338 3,837	29 12 242	132 350 4,079	1,122 1,370 17,794	127 56 2,311	1,249 1,426 20,105	1,060 1,358 17,020	126 56 2,268	1,186 1,414 19,288
ther Met	ng and Ship Repairing tal Industries :— Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	15,139	246	15,385	1,142	47	1,189	16,281	293	16,574	14,662	289	14,951
Iron Electric	Founding	3,298 3,141 3,475	447 114 5,006	3,745 3,255 8,481	4,545 250 327	185 3 390	4,730 253 717	7,843 3,391 3,802	632 117 5,396	8,475 3,508 9,198	7,766 3,205 3,740	630 115 5,385	8,396 3,320 9,125
Hand T Bolts, N Brass an	Cools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. nd Allied Metal Wares	678 456 465	619 566 435	1,297 1,022 900	315 123 100	187 64 73	502 187 173	993 579 565	806 630 508	1,799 1,209 1,073	976 572 540	806 627 504	1,782 1,199 1,044
Watche	g and Ventilating Apparatus s, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Industries not separately	924 898	46 841	970 1,739	112 396	319	113 715	1,036 1,294	1,160	1,083 2,454	979 1,281	1,151	1,024 2,432
extiles :-	Total, Other Metals	6,624 19,959	5,044 13,118	11,668 33,077	1,662 7,830	2,109	2,549 9,939	8,286 27,789	5,931 15,227	14,217 43,016	7,935 26,994 4,428	5,894 15,157 7,102	13,829 42,151 11,530
Cotton	Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	3,205 2,389 5,594 1,987	5,724 7,827 13,551 2,552	8,929 10,216 19,145 4,539	1,226 845 2,071 1,726	1,381 1,587 2,968 1,380	2,607 2,432 5,039 3,106	4,431 3,234 7,665 3,713	7,105 9,414 16,519 3,932	11,536 12,648 24,184 7,645	3,232 7,660 3,648	9,406 16,508 3,877	12,638 24,168 7,525
Silk Spi Artificia	inning and Manufacture and cial Silk Weaving, etc al Silk Yarn Manufacture	436 318	1,090	1,526 596	359 46	592 44	951 90	795 364	1,682	2,477 686	791 361	1,659 322	2,450 683
	Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	3,390 698 387	7,564 2,595 976	10,954 3,293 1,363	161 29 46	564 226 125	725 255 171	3,551 727 433	8,128 2,821 1,101	11,679 3,548 1,534	140 725 355	876 2,821 898	1,016 3,546 1,253
Lace Carpets		428 147 228	2,092 277 716	2,520 424 944	365 144 342	1,377 311 748	1,742 455 1,090	793 291 570	3,469 588 1,464	4,262 879 2,034	778 291 554 864	3,410 585 1,456 2,644	4,188 876 2,010
Other T Textilel	Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles Leather Goods, Fur:—	833 2,366 16,812	2,443 1,397 35,531	3,276 3,763 52,343	180 3,725 9,194	891 1,721 10,947	1,071 5,446 20,141	1,013 6,091 26,006	3,334 3,118 46,478	4,347 9,209 72,484	5,291 21,458	2,867 37,923	3,508 8,158 59,381
Tanning	g, Currying and Dressing	1,291 552 1,843	868 685 1,553	2,159 1,237 3,396	201 77 278	111 390 501	312 467 779	1,492 629 2,121	979 1,075 2,054	2,471 1,704 4,175	1,482 608 2,090	979 1,072 2,051	2,461 1,680 4,141
Tailorin Dress M	ng	7,872 687	7,748 11,543	15,620 12,230	1,700	6,033 2,863	7,733 2,912	9,572 736	13,781 14,406	23,353 15,142	8,978 731	13,246 14,211	22,224 14,942
Shirts, Other D	d Caps (including Straw Plait) Collars, Underclothing, etc Dress Industries	687 391 243	1,425 5,583 702	2,112 5,974 945	254 33 53	1,411 2,630 167	1,665 2,663 220	941 424 296	2,836 8,213 869	3,777 8,637 1,165	939 289 277	2,822 4,074 856	3,761 4,363 1,133
ood, Dri	Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing nk and Tobacco :— Blacoults, Cales, etc.	3,310 13,190 6,350	1,630 28,631 5,843	4,940 41,821 12,193	1,071 3,160	786 13,890	1,857 17,050	4,381 16,350	2,416 42,521	6,797 58,871 13,853	4,178 15,392 6,304	2,402 37,611 6,640	6,580 53,003 12,944
Grain M. Cocoa,	Biscuits, Cakes, etc filling Chocolate and Sugar Con-	1,161	228	1,389	578 191 241	1,082 25 1,572	1,660 216 1,813	6,928 1,352 1,506	6,925 253 5,904	1,605 7,410	1,069	230	1,299
Other F Drink I	Food Industries	5,206 3,899 410	9,810 2,831 1,424	15,016 6,730 1,834	465 467 20	1,261 584 468	1,726 1,051 488	5,671 4,366 430	11,071 3,415 1,892	16,742 7,781 2,322	5,465 4,003 401	10,929 3,363 1,664	16,394 7,366 2,065
Sawmill	o, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc king, etc.:— ling and Machined Woodwork	18,291 5,636	24,468	42,759 5,816	710	4,992	6,954 743	20,253 6,346	29,460	49,713 6,559	18,714 6,004	28,708	6,215
Furnitu Other V	Boxes and Packing Cases ure Making, Upholstering, etc.	14,027 1,584	228 2,537 497	927 16,564 2,081	2,674 362	67 878 139	3,552 501	750 16,701 1,946	295 3,415 636	1,045 20,116 2,582	684 16,224 1,803	295 3,358 607	979 19,582 2,410
aper, Pr Paper a	Total, Woodworking, etc inting, etc.:— and Paper Board ard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,229	3,442 618	25,388 1,847	3,797	1,117	520	25,743 1,606	761	30,302 2,367	24,715 1,560	754	29,186
Static Wall Pa	onery ery and Typewriting Requisites	822 235	2,925 208	3,747 443	126 249	912 117	1,038 366	948 484	3,837 325	4,785 809	903 484	3,378 325	4,281 809
Printing	paper) g, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	150 18,150 20,586	349 7,990 12,090	499 26,140 32,676	4,743 5,502	21 1,983 3,176	28 6,726 8,678	157 22,893 26,088	370 9,973 15,266	527 32,866 41,354	156 22,420 25,523	368 9,694 14,519	524 32,114 40,04
Building Buildin Public	and Contracting :— Works Contracting, etc	195,632 91,565	663 93	196,295 91,658	70,601 10,808	38	70,639 10,811	266,233 102,373	701 96	266,934 102,469	256,424 97,604	683 95	257,107 97,699
ther Ma Rubber		287,197 1,384 415	756 1,935	287,953 3,319	81,409 159	243	81,450 402	368,606 1,543	2,178 153	369,403 3,721 1,089	354,028 1,527 932	2,176 149	354,806 3,703 1,083
Brushes Scientif	n, Linoleum, etc s and Brooms s. flc and Photographic Instrus and Apparatus	538	461	547 999 1,198	521 122 49	21 134 38	542 256 87	936 660 705	595	1,255	627 698	591	1,21
Musical Toys, G	s and Apparatus	778 610 4,381	220 939	998 1,549 8,610	100 115 1,066	106 165 707	206 280 1,773	878 725 5,447	326 1,104 4,936	1,285 1,204 1,829 10,383	876 716 5,376	326 1,097 4,914	1,200 1,81 10,29
as, Wateransport	er and Electricity Supply	13,224	368	13,592	1,251	29	1,280	14,475	397	14,872	14,061	386	14,44
Tramwa Other F	y Service ay and Omnibus Service Road Passenger Transport	6,599 4,492 3,884	868	6,941 5,360 4,197	566 636 300	99 17	573 735 317	7,165 5,128 4,184	349 967 330	7,514 6,095 4,514	6,873 5,014 3,954 12,497	345 959 323 177	7,218 5,973 4,277 12,674
Shippin Dock, E	Transport by Road	12,256 21,011	176 1,195	12,432 22,206	1,139 255	60	1,142 315	13,395 21,266	179 1,255	13,574 22,521	20,505	1,234	21,739
Harb		32,339 1,490 33,829	36	32,535 1,526 34,061	779 253 1,032	5 11 16	784 264 1,048	33,118 1,743 34,861	201 47 248	33,319 1,790 35,109	31,667 1,650 33,317	201 47 248	31,868 1,697 33,568
Other T	Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	1,748 83,819	280	2,028 87,225	128 4,056	35 237	163 4,293	1,876 87,875	315 3,643	2,191 91,518	1,830 83,990	312 3,598	2,142 87,58
ommerce	ve Trades e, Banking, Insurance and nce*	94,868 7,756		162,570 11,037	5,936 314	7,902	13,838 392	100,804 8,070	75,604 3,359	176,408 11,429	93,344	72,988	166,332
Local G	eous Trades and Services:— al Government Service Government Service ional Services	12,255 53,317	2,894 9,199	15,149 62,516	466 4,258	107 375	573 4,633	12,721 57,575	3,001 9,574	15,722 67,149	12,002 54,875 5 215	2,833 9,424 9,359	14,835 64,295 14,574
Enterta Hotel,	ional Services inment, Sport, etc Public House, Restaurant, ding House, Club, etc. Service	5,159 15,555	13,730	14,476 29,285	261 785	254 544	515 1,329	5,420 16,340	9,571 14,274 66,418	14,991 30,614 94,555	5,215 15,656 26,785	9,359 14,104 64,095	29,760
Job Dy	y Service eing, Dry Cleaning, etc industries and Services	27,402 1,478 773 13,375	10,433 1,873	91,085 11,911 2,646 20,429	735 128 112 1,520	2,735 3,829 353 776	3,470 3,957 465 2,296	28,137 1,606 885 14,895	14,262 2,226	15,868 3,111 22,725	1,547 859 13,466	13,908 2,200 7,647	15,455 3,059 21,113
7	Total, Miscellaneous L, GENERAL SCHEME*	129,314		20,429 247,497 1,216,327	8,265 184,823	8,973 62,984	2,296 17,238 247,807	137,579	127,156	264,735 1,464,134	130,405	123,570	253,97
TOTA	L, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- RAL SCHEMES*	924,265		1,279,716†	Kato F o	64,488		1.113,322		1.533.261			1,450.56
	* Persons insured under the	Special Sc	hemes for t	the bankin	g and ins	nrance inc	lustries a	re include	d in these f	NO CONTRACTOR IN			

[†] Including 52,177 casuals (males, 50,126; females, 2,051). Of these, 439 males and 61 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

WHOLLY

UNEMPLOYED

51·1 9·5 39·5 13·1 9·2 4·8 16·5 5·9

5·6 5·1 13·5 11·6 14·0 5·5 6·7 6·1

6·3 8·0 4·6 6·7

6·1 6·3 6·2

5.0

2·9 2·3 3·0 5·0 2·9

3·0 9·1 2·0 3·1

7.6 8.7 0.6

8.8 16.5 9.3 3.8

4·6 3·7 4·4 2·7 5·3 4·5 5·6 4·3 5·0 3·8

5·6 8·9 6·3

15.0

0·8 4·8 2·5 3·3

9.5 8.5 8.5 15.7 12.5

1·2 1·9 1·5

0·3 0·2 0·4 1·0 0·5

1.0

0·4 0·2 0·2 0·9

0·3 0·3 0·1 0·2

0·7 0·0 1·8

1·1 1·4 3·9 4·1 2·1 6·4 1·7

3.8 3.1 2.9 7.3 5.4 2.8 2.5 0.8 1.5 3.1 2.7

0.5

0·6 0·5 1·9

1·7 1·5 1·6 1·9

3·1 1·9 2·5 0·3 15·3 0·8 11·6 0·3 7·3 0·6 2·1 1·3 3·1 2·6 3·1 2·7 5·3 0·9 4·0 5·6 4·7 2·2

4·7 4·6 4·6

0·6 0·7 0·6

2·5 0·4 2·2 0·3 0·7 1·4 1·7

0·5 0·3 0·9 0·3 0·6 0·5 0·6 0·8 0·5 0·5

5.0 1.0

2·6 5·0 11·8 1·7 7·2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.

Males. Females. Total.

30,940 479,070 14,700 76,220 610 104,840 750 49,870

47,000 710,000

3,860

580 20 1,320 230 6,020

2,470 660 3,220

6,300

41,220

7,860 2,080 9,940

33,360 7,900 6,060 21,590 68,910

5,790 4,530 2,520 2,430 4,230 19,540

62,850 26,450 1,090 1,880

92,270

1,770 1,430 46,880

9,490 2,750 78,480 11,180 12,630 11,030 1,370 17,270

96,670 240,870

121,200 126,410 247,610

123,240

30,540

8,530 50,930 17,530 11,560

92,950 8,060 18,200 42,260 26,840 678,250

11,760 15,800 27,560

31,880

50,790 9,320 10,490 18,670 942,940

68,100

100.500

73,220

31,360 19,180

118,210 35,820 25,100 79,420 258,550

17,080

55,550 26,690 33,030 26,820 348,050

661,650 122,890 59,940 49,430

459,170 12,300 53,910

97,440 42,820

185,290 33,240 28,930 28,010 22,000 38,130

184,660 378,100

214,230

50,000

24,290 71,610 28,410 18,740

120,800 13,510 30,790 62,070 93,970 1,106,520

46,190 27,000 73,190

525,386

3,220 176,050

2·2 4·3 3·8 3·4

5.0

8.8

3·1 2·8 2·7 4·5 4·3

2·2 2·0 16·4 6·4 5·4 1·5

2·7 1·8 4·2 3·5 3·9

5·5 4·5 3·9 3·4 4·9

4·7 6·2 5·5 2·1

3·6 3·3 14·9 14·8

8·4 2·3 3·4 3·9 5·8 5·2 5·2

7·4 4·3 5·6

448,130 61,520 104,230 49,120

663,000

10,990 3,740 50,210 9,300 9,170 18,440 936,920

13,590 28,900 17,390 59,880

94,200

32,000

23,500 17,100 40,600

84,850 27,920 19,040 57,830 189,640

17,040

183.090

51,020 24,170 30,600 22,590 328,510

598,800 96,440 58,850 47,550 801,640

10,530 52,480

478.500

172,830

106,810 22,060 16,300 16,980 20,630 20,860

180,620 512,280

72,240 58,250 130,490

90,990

19,460 15,760 20,680 10,880 7,180

27,850 5,450 12,590 19,810 67,130 428,270

34,430 11,200 45,630

68,110 10,930 11,550 10,920 7,180 80,020 188,710

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Males Fe-males. Total. Males Fe-males. Total. Males

PERCENTAGES AT 15TH JANUARY, 1940.*

STOPPAGES.

3·7 2·3 0·8 0·4 0·6

6.3 46.4 8.9 0.6 3.2 0.8 6.9 49.6 9.7

0·4 -0·2 -1·4 1·8 0·7

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percen-

TAGES AS COMPARED WITH

DEC., 1939.

+ 2.6 + 2.8 + 1.2

+ 0·2 - 0·6 + 4·3 +18·3 + 2·3 + 2·6 - 0·7

Fe-males. Total

54·8 10·2 41·8 14·6 10·0 5·5 16·9 6·5

7·2 5·6 14·9 18·7 35·2 8·8 9·5 8·2

50·0 2·8 5·0 13·2 3·5 7·9

15·6 7·2 7·2 12·4 7·1 7·1 7·4 9·8

7·2 8·1 5·5 6·3

7·1 12·9 7·1 9·9

5.3 3.9 12.6 21.8 13.2

3.6 2.4 4.7 4.8 3.9

7·9 2·8 12·4 7·3 5·3 7·1

3·1 2·2 3·3 6·0 3·2

3·7 10·7 2·6 3·7

8·9 8·5 3·6 4·5 3·6 3·3 5·0 6·2

6.0 20.0

5·1 5·3 5·9 6·2 5·5

4·0 3·0 5·0 5·1 4·3

7·7 3·0 12·4 7·0 5·3 7·0

3·3 2·5 3·2 5·9 3·3

9.1 9.4

6·7 4·3 6·9 7·2 5·0 4·6 3·4 6·7

8·7 8·2 5·0 5·4 4·2 3·8 4·9 6·4

5·0 2·8 16·3 12·5 8·2 3·5 6·5 6·6 7·0 9·8 6·6

10·2 14·8 12·2 8·1 4·1 5·0 9·3

5.5 3.8 16.0 16.1 9.5 3.7 7.3 8.0 7.9 11.6 6.9

8·6 15·7 14·6 8·6 4·1 4·4 9·6

4·1 2·3 17·2 6·7 6·0 2·8 5·3 4·5 5·1 9·1 6·1

+ 0.8 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.9

 $\begin{array}{r}
-0.5 \\
+0.1 \\
-0.6 \\
+0.6
\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.6 \\ - \ 1.4 \\ - \ 5.6 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 0.6 \end{array}$

+ 0·3 + 1·5 + 0·3 + 0·7 + 1·2

16TH

 $-2.0 \\ -0.4$

- 1.5

- 5·7 -19·3 - 7·6 - 3·8 +21·4 - 4·4 - 3·5 - 5·4

-19.1

- 5·8 -25·6 - 8·7 - 9·0 -13·2

-13.6

- 3.8 - 2.7 -12.3 - 9.6 - 6.0 - 3.5 - 4.0

- 4·9 - 5·1

 $\begin{array}{rrr}
-12.0 \\
-12.3 \\
-6.2 \\
-7.4 \\
-5.7 \\
-7.3
\end{array}$

55

INDUSTRY.

Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.

Mining:—
Coal Mining
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...
Other Mining and Quarrying ...
Other Mining and Quarrying ...
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits
Total, Mining ...

Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting

Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...

Pettery, Earthenware, etc. ...

Total, Glass Chemicals, Paints, Olls, etc.:—
Chemicals

Glass Bottles

Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...

Explosives

Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.

Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.

Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.

Engineering, etc.:—
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron
and Steel Founding
Electrical Engineering

Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles

Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General
Iron Founding ...
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.
Brass and Allied Metal Wares
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus

Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.

Metal Industries not separately specified ...

Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)

Total, Cotton ...

Woollen and Worsted ...
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.

Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...

Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...

Hosiery

Lace

Carpets

Other Textiles

TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.

Total, Textiles ...

Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.

Leather, Leather Goods, Fur:

Tanning, Currying and Dressing
Leather Goods

Total, Leather ...

Clothing:

Tailoring
Dress Making and Millinery...

Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc...
Other Dress Industries

Rest Shoes Slippers and Clogs

Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs
Total, Clothing

Total, Other Metals

Marine Engineering, etc. ... Constructional Engineering ... Total, Engineering ...

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

Other Metal Industries :--

Textiles :-

Linen

Total, N.-M. Mining Products

Fishing

TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME

Agricultural Scheme:-

Private Gardening

159,850 227,960 11.6 91,510 102,440 6.3 19,490 31,040 5.9 95,900 106,820 3.6 21,310 28,490 3.4 55,490 135,510 4.1 443,550 632,260 7.0

4·8 6·9 12·6 11·9 7·3 6·8 5·8 5·6 3·3 3·3 2·9 3·6 6·5 6·6

SALANY OF STREETS STREETS					PER	CENTA	GES AT	15TH	JANUA	RY, 19	40.*		INCREAS	E (+) OR	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	ATED NUM D PERSON , AT JULY	S, AGED	Uni (ii	HOLLY MPLOY: acluding asuals).	ED		MPORA TOPPAGI			TOTAL		DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		BRITAIN ONLY: TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	11TH DEC., 1939.	16TH JAN., 1939.	15 TH JAN., 1940.
Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	108,330 29,700	73,400 3,970	181,730 33,670	5·9 3·9	8·0 5·7	6·7 4·1	0·5 0·7	1·4 0·7	0·9 0·7	6·4 4·6	9·4 6·4	7·6 4·8	+ 0.8 + 0.3	- 2·6 - 2·2	7·4 4·0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	25,810 73,390 92,960 15,520 345,710	52,560 66,480 27,600 29,020 253,030	78,370 139,870 120,560 44,540 598,740	4·9 7·1 4·2 2·6 5·3	8·2 14·8 10·3 4·9 9·7	7·1 10·7 5·6 4·1 7·1	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.2 0.6	3·0 1·9 2·1 1·6 1·9	2·4 1·3 0·9 1·1 1·2	5·8 7·7 4·7 2·8 5·9	11·2 16·7 12·4 6·5 11·6	9·5 12·0 6·5 5·2 8·3	+ 1.8 + 1.8 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.1	- 4·2 - 3·5 - 2·0 - 0·5 - 2·8	9·4 11·9 6·2 5·0 8·1
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	63,760 9,150 117,720 18,130 208,760	3,360 2,250 27,230 5,750 38,590	67,120 11,400 144,950 23,880 247,350	8·8 7·6 11·9 8·7 10·5	5·4 10·1 9·3 8·6 8·9	8·7 8·1 11·4 8·7 10·3	1·2 0·6 2·3 2·0 1·8	0·9 3·0 3·2 2·5 2·9	1·1 1·1 2·5 2·0 2·0	10·0 8·2 14·2 10·7 12·3	6·3 13·1 12·5 11·1 11·8	9·8 9·2 13·9 10·8 12·3	+ 1.2 + 1.7 + 2.7 + 1.1 + 2.1	- 5·0 - 9·6 - 1·9 - 3·5 - 3·2	9·4 8·7 13·7 10·3 12·0
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board	50,640	18,010	68,650	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 3.7	3.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	27,030 5,000	49,160 2,620	76,190 7,620	3-0 4-7	5·9 7·9	4·9 5·8	0·5 5·0	1·9 4·5	1.4	3·5 9·7	7·8 12·4	6.3	+ 1·5 + 0·3	- 1·1 + 4·0	5·7 10·6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,530 189,570 276,770	5,770 98,820 174,380	10,300 288,390 451,150	3·3 9·6 7·4	6·0 8·1 6·9	4·8 9·1 7·2	0·2 2·5 2·0	0·4 2·0 1·9	0·3 2·3 2·0	3·5 12·1 9·4	6·4 10·1 8·8	5·1 11·4 9·2	+ 0·1 + 0·6 + 0·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ +2.9 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	5·1 11·3 9·0
Building and Contracting: Building	1,028,230 361,560 1,389,790	2,030	1,041,550 363,590 1,405,140	19·0 25·3 20·7	5·0 4·6 4·9	18·8 25·2 20·5	6·9 3·0 5·8	0·3 0·1 0·3	6·8 3·0 5·8	25·9 28·3 26·5	5·3 4·7 5·2	25·6 28·2 26·3	+ 9·8 + 3·7 + 8·3	+ 1·7 -12·7 - 1·7	25·2 27·4 25·8
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	40,170 11,240 6,140	28,710 2,200 5,930	68,880 13,440 12,070	3·4 3·7 8·8	6·7 6·0 7·8	4·8 4·1 8·3	0·4 4·6 1·9	0·9 1·0 2·2	0·6 4·0 2·1	3·8 8·3 10·7	7·6 7·0 10·0	5·4 8·1 10·4	+ 0·2 + 1·3 + 3·2	- 4·0 - 4·3 - 4·5	5·4 8·0 10·2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	29,750 7,400 7,590 102,290	13,310 2,010 9,830 61,990	43,060 9,410 17,420 164,280	2·2 10·5 8·0 4·3	4·1 10·9 9·6 6·8	2·8 10·6 8·9 5·2	0·2 1·4 1·6 1·0	0·3 5·3 1·6 1·2	0·2 2·2 1·6 1·1	2·4 11·9 9·6 5·3	4·4 16·2 11·2 8·0	3·0 12·8 10·5 6·3	+ 0·5 + 1·2 + 0·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -3.0 \end{array} $	3·0 12·8 10·4 6·3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	210,830	11,630	222,460	6.3	3.2	6.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	6.9	3.4	6.7	+ 0.6	- 2.3	6.6
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :	155,750 198,430 37,140 156,450 122,870	9,480 12,740 3,200 4,960 6,760	165,230 211,170 40,340 161,410 129,630	4·2 2·3 10·5 7·8 17·1	3.6 6.8 9.8 3.5 17.7	4·2 2·5 10·4 7·7 17·1	0·4 0·3 0·8 0·8 0·2	0·1 0·8 0·5 0·1 0·9	0·3 0·4 0·8 0·7 0·3	4·6 2·6 11·3 8·6 17·3	3·7 7·6 10·3 3·6 18·6	4·5 2·9 11·2 8·4 17·4	+ 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·5 + 0·3 - 0·6	- 6.9 - 1.4 - 5.1 - 5.7 - 9.3	4·4 2·9 10·8 8·0 17·1
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	849,390	2,120 2,890 42,150	137,020 26,080 163,100 20,660 891,540	23·9 5·8 21·0 9·8 9·9	12·2 7·1 10·9 9·7 8·1	23·7 5·9 20·9 9·8 9·8	0.6 1.0 0.7 0.8 0.4	0·3 2·1 0·8 1·2 0·5	0.6 1.0 0.6 0.8 0.5	24·5 6·8 21·7 10·6 10·3	12·5 9·2 11·7 10·9 8·6	24·3 6·9 21·5 10·6 10·3	+ 1·0 + 0·6 + 0·9 + 0·2 + 0·1	- 5·7 - 4·5 - 5·7 - 4·7 - 5·5	23·9 6·7 21·1 10·4 10·0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,258,940		2,090,940	7.5	8.1	7.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	8.0	9.1	8.4	+ 0.6	- 2.3	8.1
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:	176,450		272,750	4.4	3.4	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.6	3.5	4.2	- 0.2	- 0.3	4.1
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	183,340 382,560 107,770 89,300	90,290	214,800 472,850 223,220 156,470	6·7 13·9 4·8 17·4	9·2 10·2 8·1 20·4		0·2 1·1 0·2 0·9	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·9	0·2 1·0 0·2 0·9	6·9 15·0 5·0 18·3	9·5 10·6 8·3 21·3	7·3 14·2 6·7 19·6	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.6 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.7 \\ -2.4 \\ +1.9 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	7·1 13·9 6·6 19·3
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Lob Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	192,850 30,820 10,350 123,450 1,120,440	123,710 19,700 65,750	507,290 154,530 30,050 189,200 1,948,410	14·2 4·8 7·5 10·8 11·5	20·3 8·4 9·5 10·7 14·3	18·0 7·7 8·8 10·8 12·7	0·4 0·4 1·1 1·3 0·8	0·8 3·1 1·8 1·2 1·1	0.6 2.6 1.6 1.2 0.9	14·6 5·2 8·6 12·1 12·3	21·1 11·5 11·3 11·9 15·4	18·6 10·3 10·4 12·0 13·6	- 1·0 - 0·7 + 0·3 + 0·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ +2.3 \\ -0.7 \\ -6.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	18·2 10·2 10·3 11·4 13·3
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME†	-	0 4,041,900	14,322,00	-	8.3		1.8	1.5	1.7	10.4	9.8	10.2	+ 1.1	- 4.0	9.9
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES†	10,943,10	0 4,088,900	15,032,00	8-4	8.7	8.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	10.2	10.3	10.2	+ 1-1	- 3-8	9.9

^{*} 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

† 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:—

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased:— Building	+ 102,576 + 10,163 + 13,294 + 3,140 + 5,152 + 3,287 + 3,152 + 2,878 + 771 + 576 + 2,204 + 2,007 + 1,709 + 452 + 1,529 + 1,173	+ 1,372	+ 13,28 + 13,01 + 4,73 + 3,88 + 2,94 + 2,51 + 2,40 + 2,20 + 1,70 + 1,61 + 1,54 + 1,54	Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased—(contd.):— Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Cocoa Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Tailoring Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased:— Laundry Service Dress Making and Millinery Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Entertainment, Sport, etc. Cotton Hotel, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Coal Mining	+ 1,385 + 90 + 230 + 1,338 + 9 + 1 - 13 - 174 - 1,494 - 307 - 582 - 69 - 1,663 - 11,142	+ 24 + 1,301 + 1,158 + 36 + 1,156 + 1,090 - 1,172 - 1,323 - 169 - 1,437 - 1,234 - 2,200 - 3,241 - 24	+ 1,409 + 1,391 + 1,388 + 1,374 + 1,165 + 1,091 - 1,185 - 1,497 - 1.663 - 1,744 - 1,816 - 2,269 - 4,904 - 11,166

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.

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3,496 801 1,073 698 403 479 1,006 2,981 3,334 1,992 1,804	4,275 1,385 1,421 983 844 1,038 1,416 3,668 2,626 3,480 2,387	7,771 2,186 2,494 1,681 1,247 1,517 2,422 6,649 5,960 5,472 4,191	5,125 847 2,075 985 742 805 1,785 3,827 5,269 3,448 2,894	5,590 1,596 2,448 1,039 1,059 1,377 1,826 4,373 4,350 4,908 3,499	10,715 2,443 4,523 2,024 1,801 2,182 3,611 8,200 9,619 8,356 6,393
Great Britain	18,067	23,523	41,590	27,802	32,065	59,867
N. Ireland	535	2,357	2,892	471	1,399	1,870
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	18,602	25,880	44,482	28,273	33,464	61,737

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

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London Eastern Southern* South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	2,700 437 666 300 332 476 1,799 1,354 1,494 596	3,495 1,356 1,291 875 790 1,009 1,242 3,387 2,371 3,375 1,912	6,195 1,793 1,957 1,175 1,122 1,346 1,718 5,186 3,725 4,869 2,508	3,722 481 1,160 502 543 917 2,350 2,037 2,285 726	5,022 1,423 2,133 846 961 1,334 1,731 3,953 3,502 4,543 2,241 68	8,744 1,904 3,293 1,183 1,463 1,877 2,648 6,303 5,533 6,828 2,967
Great Britain	10,491	21,120	31,611	15,063	27,757	42,820
N. Ireland	499	2,253	2,752	471	1,244	1,715
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	10,990	23,373	34,363	15,534	29,001	44,535

Note:—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file." (See paragraph below the Table in next column.) The effect of the inclusion of the "two-months' file" is especially marked in the case of the London Division.

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

1101110111			SERVICE AND					
Division.		Week e 4th Jan r Instrue and Cl	., 1940		Month ended 24th Jan., 1940. Other Educational Institutions.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In-
	No. of Cen-		Ave		No. of Insti-	Average attendance.		struction Centres and Classes† since 1st
	tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1939.
London Eastern Southern* S. Western Midlands N. Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales Great			77 52 32 324 182 188 864	89 26 46 39 530 172 554 1,456	- - 6 2 - 1 - 17	- - 6 2 - 18 - 38 -		720 816 882 987 962 1,186 6,894 15,420 16,032 17,859 14,442
Britain	43	8‡	1,719	2,912	27	64	38	76,200

^{*} 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.

† Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

† Of these, one class was temporarily closed.

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.

Industry

Great Britain. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Boys. Girls. Boys. Girls.

		1		BOOK IN THE
A secondaria to Sahama				
Agricultural Scheme:— Farming, Forestry, etc	300	157	323	158
Market Gardening (including	103	164	117	164
Private Gardening)	58	5	61	5
Total, Agricultural Scheme	461	326	501	327
1				
fishing	12		12	
Coal Mining All other Mining, etc	171 70	4 4	171	4
Total, Mining	241 51	8	243 51	10 15
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	129	9 67	133	9 67
ottory, Earthenware, etc	38 51	134	38 52	134
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc Metal Manufacture	99 76	385 72	99	385 72
Engineering, etc. :— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron				
and Steel Founding	459 142	125 53	478 142	128 53
Other Engineering	601	178	620	181
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	268	53	291	57
Other Vehicles	43 311	5 58	45 336	5 62
Total, Vehicles	85	2	87	2
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	192	292	193	292
Total, Other Metal Industries	547 739	361 653	552 745	361 653
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	27	47	27	47
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	13 40	52 99	13	52 99
Woollen and Worsted	31	94	31 64	94
Hosiery	8 16	29 196	16	133 197
All other Textiles Total, Textiles Leather, Leather Goods, Fur	96 191	380 798	119 270	396 919
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur	56	106	56	107
Tailoring	100	614 473	103	649 475
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	13	319	24	419
Other Clothing	118	100 132	122	100
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	270	1,638	288	1,778
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	130	585	140	598
fectionery Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	39	602	40 5	606
All other Food and Drink	127 299	541 1,758	140 325	548 1,844
Woodworking, etc. :- Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.		STROEMS		132
All other Woodworking	252 328	131	263 333	91
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :- Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	580	222	596	223
Stationery	38	225	43	234
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Other Paper, Printing, etc	264	515	269	532 102
Total, Paper, Printing, etc	321	842	331	868
Building and Contracting :-	713	31	727	32
Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	135 848	32	136 863	33
Other Manufacturing Industries :- Rubber	41	79	41	79
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	64	48	65	48
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	50	186	50 27	186 41
All Others Total, Other Manufacturing	27 182	354	183	354
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication	31 392	41	32 398	41
Distributive Trades	3,429	4,629	3,625	4,688
Finance * Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	87	107	87	108
Professional Services	114	364	115	364
Entertainment, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	138	208	147	208
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	185 100	924 579	188	939 585
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc All other Industries and Services	50 324	80 470	50 335	80 472
Total, Miscellaneous	911	2,625		2,648
Total, General Scheme*	10,030	14,737	10,489	15,207
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes*	10,491	15,063	10,990	15,534
Schemes*	10,491	15,063	10,990	15,554
	THE RESERVE	THE PERSON NAMED IN	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	COMPANIES.

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 and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for

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. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 49–50 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

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 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. In addition, 13·6 per cent. were employed intermittently in October, 1939, as compared with 15·7 per cent. in September, 1939, and 16·1 per cent. in October, 1938. In October, 1939, 18·7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 21·0, and in October, 1938, 16·0.

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. At 30th January, 1939, the corresponding figure was 105,012.

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. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 17·2 and 2·3, and in the last week of November, 1938, 22·9 and 3·0. At the end of November, 1939, 282,360 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 211,634 were unemat public Employment Exchanges, of whom 211,634 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 265,332 and 198,395, and at the end of November, 1938, 373,501 and 355,380.

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, $15\cdot3\parallel$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with $10\cdot2$ 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. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered showed a similar increase. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for November, 1939, was 103.8 as compared with 103.6 for the previous month, and 93.3 for November, 1938.

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, † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th December, 1939. The Hague.
- † Maandschrift van het Centraat Bureau voor de Statistiek, Schi 1939. The Hague.

 § Statistiske Efterretninger, 13th January, 1940. Copenhagen.

 || Provisional figure.

 ** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statisties, 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. 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. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1940, was 116·2, as compared with 122·7 at 1st December, 1939, and 103·1 at 1st January, 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.†

		Percenta		ase as co 7, 1914.†	mpared	with
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Late	st figures ailable.
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1940. 1 Feb.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Éire Finland§ France (Parls) , (other towns) Germany Netherlands (Amsterdam)	45‡ 792 362 352‡ 24	54‡ 870 500 477‡ 25	59‡ 865 588 554‡ 24	58‡ 887 661 25	78 963 665 597 24	1939. Nov. Oct. Aug. May Jan., '40
Norway Portugal¶ Sweden¶ Switzerland	1,963 35 20	1,998 41 31	1,928 45 29	1,806 49 32	1,845 52 38	Nov. Nov. Nov.
OTHER COUNTRIES. Australia** Canada Egypt (Cairo)¶ New Zealand South Africa	27 9 14 25 1	31 17 10 36 2	39 17 15 41 7	42 10 11 49 6	41 19 10 60 6	Dec. Jan., '40 Aug. Nov. Nov.

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 REQUIRE-

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.††	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A.B.C.D.E.	Per cent. 46	Per cent.	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 56	Per cent.	1940. 1 Feb.	
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Denmark	A.B.C.D.E.	74	80	82	83	103	Jan.	
Éire Finland§ Germany Italy (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E.	59‡ 888 25 324	70‡ 952 26 363	73‡ 961 27 399	73‡ 983 27 422	92 1,044 27 422	1939. Nov. Oct. Jan.,'40 July	
Netherlands (Amsterdam) Norway Sweden Switzerland	A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.	31 55 58 30	39 68 62 37	39 73 66 37	36 73 69 38	44 79 78 42	Nov. Nov. Jan.,'40	
OTHER COUNTRIES. Australia Canada Egypt (Cairo) New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E.	25‡‡ 26 30 37	28‡‡ 31 28 47	31‡‡ 32 31 51	34§§ 30 28 57	35 35 31 63	4th Qr. Jan., 46 Sept. Nov.	

* 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.

† Figure for August.

- ‡ Figure for August. § The method of calculation was revised in 1937.
- § The method of calculation was revised in 1937.
 || 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
 E = Other or Misculaneous Items.
 11 Figure for 3rd quarter.
 §§ Figure for 2nd quarter.

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

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st February. Food All Items Average Increase since July, 1914 ... 61% Average Increase since 1st January, 1940:-3 Index points ... 13* Per cent.

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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

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,

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica nearest 1d	Percentage Inc. or Dec. (-) at 1st February, 1940 compared with		
Alucio,	1st Feb., 1940.	1st Jan., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 1 3 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 3½ 0 8¾	s. d. 1 21 0 71	2 8	10 24
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	1 0 ³ / ₄ 0 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	0 9½ 0 4¾	20 5\	32 23
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	1 51	1 43 0 81 0 82	1 3½ 0 7½	- 5	12 8
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon†	1 0 0 4 1 8½	0 11½ 0 4¾ 1 7¾	0 10½ 0 4 1 3	-15 2	15 1 34
Fish per 7 lb. Flour per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 1 - 1 1	35 2 3 6 49 3
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 7 1 63 1 11 0 63 0 21 0 7	1 7 1 64 1 064 0 64 0 25 0 64	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 -3 5	14 23 34 2 34 10

Of the average rise of 11d. per lb., since 1st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the

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 Per cersin	ntage Increase oce July, 1914, a	or Decrease (-) t—
Article.	1st September, 1939.	1st January, 1940.	1st February, 1940.
Beef, British— Ribs	44	56	59
mit to 1. Till and	15	31	43
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-			
Ribs	. 32	45	74
Thin Flank		18	24
Mutton, British—		00	66
Legs	. 48	60	24
Breast	. 14	30	24
Mutton, Frozen—	. 51	63	73
Legs	-3	15	-2
	35	77	80
Bacon†	116	173	191
771	26	30	29
	. 42	46	47
	. 52	61	61
o (lohod)	46	118	118
	92	99	98
Butter—		70	30
	13	30	32
	7	32 44	55
Ollochot	16	-6	-6
	8 58	104	111
	77	38	46
Potatoes	33		
All above articles (Weighte	d		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
A	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

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, 1979. For more with any everyone the average increase. 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 of 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 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 workingcombined 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 in the cost of maintaining 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

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.	Мау.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	125 165 92 78 77 80 75 768 67 66 53 42 42 43 47 51 59 55	130 151 88 77 79 79 73 72 66 65 64 52 47 41 42 47 51 57	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 50 46 39 40 41 46 56 56	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 47 44 39 39 44 51 54	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 64 61 55 47 43 36 37 39 44 56 55	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 60 54 45 42 38 40 445 55 53	152 119 84 69 70 73 70 66 65 61 55 47 43 43 46 55 59	155 122 81 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 45 41 43 46 55 56 55	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 65 64 57 45 41 43 43 47 55 56	164 110 78 75 76 74 67 66 65 545 43 41 43 445 48 58 55 65	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 69 67 57 46 43 44 47 51 60 56	169 99 80 77 81 77 79 69 68 67 55 48 43 43 44 47 51 60 56

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 GAZETT.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

February, 1940.

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 wages, and 18, directly involving 3,500 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

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes | 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 :-

Number of Disputes in progress in Month. Aggregate Duration in Working volved in Days
all Disputes in progress in Month.

Month. Industry Group. before beginning of Month.

Started in Month. Total. Mining and Quarrying ...

Metal, Engineering and
Shipbuilding ...
Clothing ... 24 24 25 4 2 16 26 4 6,700 1,600 3,800 2,900 17,000 4,000 7,000 8,000 18 2 Total, January, 1940 . 3 73 76 56,800 108,000 Total, December, 1939 .. 12 40 52 15,800 36,000 Total, January, 1939 ... 22,600 81,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	oximate of Work- Involved.	Date who	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
THEOTER, DE	Directly. Indirectly. † Began. En		Ended.		0.000,000,000	
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 Rother- ham (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,	1,000		12 Jan.		For reinstatement of three men	No settlement reported.
Lanarkshire (one colliery). Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire and parts of Dumbartonshire and West Lothian.	26,000		29 Jan.	29 Jan.	dismissed as a disciplinary action. In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lan- arkshire (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
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lan- arkshire (certain collieries).	1,590		22 Jan.	22 Jan.	In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	shift in future.
Underground and surface work- people—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,530	101	22 Jan.	22 Jan.	Against alleged unsatisfactory working conditions.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface work-people—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.
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	Basis for future negotiations established; claim for morning break withdrawn.
Workpeople employed in clothing manufacture—Leeds (one firm).	450		22 Jan.	27 Jan.	break for tea. Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed; non-unionists subsequently joined union.
Bread Making:— Breadservers, operative bakers and earters—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 subse- quently 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.

estimated at about £287,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,067,000

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 a	ad Qu	arrying				785,000†	86,000†
Metal						72,000	9,800
Fextile						372,000	48,400
	t					362,000	71,400
Cranspor							
ther						476,000	71,600

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

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 increases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements amounting | retail distributive trade.

Date from

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 increased whose cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. on each shilling to about 5 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 2s. 10d. 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 ½d. 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 \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. 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 to the constant of t (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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Male workers Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough.	Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough. Suffolk 21 Jan. Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. Worcestershire I Jan. Herefordshire I Jan. Bedfordshire I Jan. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Bedfordshire I Jan. Bedfordshire I Ja		Staffordshire	21 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after
Northamptonsmire and Soke of Peterborough. Suffolk 21 Jan. 21 Jan. 22 Jan. Male workers employed as horsemen, cowmen, or shepherds. Other male workers	1945		1	Male workers	Increases 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.†
Suffolk 21 Jan. Female workers 18 years of age and over the properties of th		and Soke of	1 Jan. 3	Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, 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. 7\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour.\$\frac{1}{2}\$
Male workers employed as horse-men, cowmen, or shepherds. Other male workers Other male workers Other male workers Other than casual and part-time workers. Female workers (other than casual and part-time workers). Female casual and part-time workers. Female workers Male workers Toreases in minimum rates ranging from 10d. per week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 6pt per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 43s. 6d.; Increases in minimum rates fixed of 20s. 2d. at under 16 years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 18 years and over, 74d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 12 years and over, 74d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 12 years and over, 74d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 19 years and over, 5d.; Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. 11 d. at under 16 years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 18 years and over, 43s. 6d.; Increases in minimum rates ranging from 10d. per week at 10 and over. Minimum rate after change at 19 years and over, 74d. per hour. Minimum rate after other male workers Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. I Jan. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Male workers Male workers I Jan. Male workers Male workers I Jan. Male workers Male workers Male workers I Jan. Male workers Male workers Male workers I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Male workers		Suffolk	21 Jan.		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 t
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. Female workers (other than casual and part-time workers). Female casual and part-time workers). Female casual and part-time workers. Male workers Worcestershire I Jan. Herefordshire I Jan. Herefordshire and Huntingdonshire. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Male workers I Jan. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers I Jan.			-		Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. 11d. at under 1s years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after general at 21 years and over 43s. 6d.†
Female workers (other than casual and part-time workers). Female casual and part-time workers). Female casual and part-time workers. Male workers			1 Jan.		under 15 years to 2s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over. 37s.†
Agriculture Worcestershire 1 Jan. Herefordshire 1 Jan. Herefordshire and Huntingdonshire. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Buckinghamshire 1 Jan. Worcestershire 1 Jan. Worcestershire 1 Jan. Male workers		Isle of Ely.		and part-time workers).	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed of 208, 2d. at tilder 18 years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 18 years and over.‡ Increase in minimum rates of \(\frac{1}{2} \), Der hour. Minimum rate after
Agriculture Herefordshire 1 Jan.			}		Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. at under 15 years to 3s, per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate after change
Male workers 21 years and over employed as bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen or shepherds. Other male workers Tyan. Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Buckinghamshire I Jan. Male workers Male work	Agriculture	Worcestershire	1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rate of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for those over 16 and 1d. per hour for those under 16. Minimum rate after change
Herefordshire 1 Jan. Female workers 18 to 3s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after thange at 21 years and over, 37s.‡ Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over. 7d.‡ 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.‡ Increase in minimum rates of ½d. 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.‡ 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.‡ Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡			}	ployed as bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 3s. per week (3ss. od. to 41s. od.).
Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. Buckinghamshire 1 Jan.		Herefordshire	1 Jan.		18 to 3s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change
Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire. I Jan. Female workers			}		change at 18 years and over, 7d.;
Buckinghamshire 1 Jan. Female workers Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under after change at 21 years and over, 38s.‡ Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡ Male workers Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under the property of the property of the property work at 21 and over Minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under the property work at 21 and over Minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under the property work at 21 and over Minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under the property work at 21 and over Minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under the property of the			1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour for those under 17 years and 1d per hour for those 17 and over. Minimum rate after
Buckinghamshire 1 Jan. { Female workers after change at 21 years and over, 50 so.; Increase in minimum rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\) to per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Male workers Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates after change at 21 years and over, 50 so.; Male workers Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 18 and under lincreases in minimum rates rang			(Male workers	Thereases in minimum rotes ranging from 9d, at 14 and under
Male workers Increases in minimum rates ranging from 94. at 14 and under		Buckinghamshire	1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, per hour. Minimum rate after
aruti change au ar yours and over, or		Obsessor 2. IT	}	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under
Female workers Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡		Oxfordshire	1 Jan. {	Female workers	after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.‡ Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. 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 Italics).
			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.*
	Middlesex	21 Jan. {	Other male and female workers (except casual workers).	Increases 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
			Male and female casual workers Male workers 21 years and over em-	winter periods respectively.* Increase in minimum rate of ½d. per hour (9¼d. to 9¾d.) for male workers 21 years and over, and of ½d. per hour (6¾d. to 7¼d.) for female workers 18 years and over.* Increase in minimum rate of 3s. 3d. per week (39s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.).*
Agriculture— contd.	Cuesay	00 7	ployed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds. Other male workers	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 10d. at under 14 years
Star 200 minut	Sussex	28 Jan. {	Female workers	to 3s. 3d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* Increase in minimum rates of ½d. 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.*
100 524 (0.00)	Somerset	21 Jan.	Male workers	Increases 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.*
(477) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Devonshire	21 Jan.	Male workers	Increases 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.*
ality state of the	Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	1 Jan. {	Male workers Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. per week 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.* Increases in minimum rates of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. to 1\(\frac{3}{4} \)d., per hour according to
AND ADDRESS	Radnor and Brecon	28 Jan.	Male workers	age. Minimum rate after change at 20 years and over, 6d.* Increases 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.*
Fishing	Aberdeen	29 Jan.	Female workers Crews of steam trawlers	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 5½d.* Increases of 6d. per day on basic rates, of 1½d. in the poundage for
			STATE OF STA	second fishermen, and poundage fixed at \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for engineers, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. 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 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; second engineers, 13s. plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; second fishermen, 10s. plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; deck hands, deck hand trimmers, and cooks and firemen, 10s. plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; single firemen, 11s. plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; (nine hand ships) deck hand trimmers, 11s. plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the \(\frac{1}{2}\) net; plus \(\frac{1}{2}\)1 per week war risk pay in each case.
,	Various districts in Great Britain Northumberland			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.‡
de Environ	Durham South Yorkshire			Increase of 2.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72.75 per cent. above the basis rates, the same states of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent.
	West Yorkshire		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	cent. above the basis rates.‡ Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers; 44.34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern subdivision and 41 per cent. for surface workers in the Western
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). Nottinghamshire	1 Jan.	Section 1	sub-division.‡ Increase of 0.56 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.‡
A CHARLES SERVICE	Leicestershire Cannock Chase	Tuesta	Workpeople employed in and about	Increase of 3.86 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 59.34 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 2.06 per cent. on basis rates. making wages 53.31
AND STREET, ST	Warwickshire		coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and about	surface workers not handling coal and 51.31 per cent. for all other workers.
	Forest of Dean		coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries.§ 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
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	1921).‡ Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Portland	1 Jan.	Limestone quarryworkers:— Quarrymen Craftsmen, lorry drivers, labourers, etc.	Increase of ½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum daily rates after change: dayworkers, 12s. 1d.; pieceworkers, 12s. 5d. 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.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Thames and Medway districts.	1st full pay week after	Chalk quarryworkers	to 11s. 9d.) and riggers (12s. 1d. to 12s. 7d.). 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.
Principle Section	Cornwall and Devon	16 Jan. 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 ½d. per hour for masons and of ½d. per hour for sawyers and labourers. Rates after change: masons, ls. 6d. per hour; sawyers, ls. 3d.; labourers, ls. 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, 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	Gloucester, Devon, Wiltshire, Hamp- shire, Somerset, Cornwall, Dorset and Isle of Wight.	16 Nov. 18 Jan.	Roadstone quarrymen Roadstone quarrymen	Increase of ½d. per hour for adult timeworkers. Increase of ½d. 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. 1¾d. 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. Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of a proportional
—contd.	Carmarthen and Cardigan.	10 041.	ivoaustone quarry normals	amount for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after thange, drillers, barring down men and tar mixers, 1s. 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.
į.	Aberdeen and Kemnay	5 Jan.	Granite quarrymen Workpeople employed in the	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers. War bonus granted of 2s. per week to males over 18 years, of
			heavy chemical and allied industries. Adult male workers	under 18, also increases as stated below. Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rate after about for the powers of the powers is 3.4.d. plus 28 per week war bonus.
			Adult female workers (except in the explosives group).	Increase of field, per hour for timeworkers (old. to 9fell, and of 4 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers, plus 1s. 6d. per week
1812 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AS CHAPTER OF A STORY		Boys and youths (except in the explosives group).	Increases of ½d. to ½d. per hour except for those 15 years of age for whom there was no change. Rates after change, 4½d. at 15 increasing to 11½d. at 20 years, plus 1s. or 2s. per week war benue according to age
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain (cer- tain firms).†	1 Jan.	Girls (except in the explosives group)	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}\$. or \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. per hour. Rates after change, 4\frac{1}{4}\$d. at 15 increasing to 8\frac{1}{3}\$d. at 20 years, plus 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week war bonus according to age.
1			Adult females and juveniles (male and female) employed in the explosives group.	Increases of varying amounts to secure greater uniformity within the group, plus war bonus according to age and sex.
			Engineering workers	Bonus on gross weekly earnings increased from 10 to 13½ per cent. Minimum weekly rates after change include: fitters, 70s. 6d.; boilermakers, etc., 74s. 5d.; strikers, 59s. 9d.; plus 13½ per cent. in each case, plus 2s. per week war bonus. Increase of 1d. per hour (the 2½ per cent. bonus on gross weekly increase of 1d. per hour (the 2½ per cent. bonus on gross weekly).
			Building trade craftsmen, coopers, shipwrights, wheel- wrights and wagon repairers.	plumbers, ls. 9d.; other building trade craftsmen, coopers, shipwrights, wheelwrights and wagon repairers (skilled),
	England and Wales (certain firms).‡	lst full pay day in Jan .	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases of ½d. per hour for men and of ½d. for women, gais and youths. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: shiftworkers, ls. 4½d.; labourers, ls. 3d.; women, 8½d.
}	North Staffordshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work)	War bonus granted of 8d. per shift to those 18 years and over and of 4d. per shift to those under 18 years.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after 8 Jan.	employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increases of 6 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 35 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase of 4s. per week for those 18 years and over and of
		11 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and	2s. per week for youths and boys under 16. Infinitely after change for labourers, 54s. per week.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel { Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms)	1 Jan.	steel rolling mills. 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.
The state of	West of Scotland	1st pay period commencing on or after	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.
	Ipswich, Colchester, Norwich and King's Lynn.		Template makers, angle smiths and platers. Fitters, turners, toolroom fitters	Increase of Is. per week in basic rates. Rates after change template makers, 51s. per week; angle smiths, 48s.; platers, 46s.; plus in each case a war bonus of 22s. for timeworkers. Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change in the per week; patternmakers.
Engineering	Keighley	lst pay day in Jan.	and turners, millwrights, pattern- makers, etc. Fitters turners millwrights, pattern	include: fitters and turners, 43. For timeworkers. 50s.; plus in each case a war bonus of 22s. for timeworkers. Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change. Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change.
	Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark.	pay week in Jan.	makers, angle smiths, platers, etc.	platers, 48s.; toolroom fitters, millwrights and patternmakers, 50s.; plus in each case a war bonus of 22s. for timeworkers.
			Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 11 in. diameter.	below the basis rates to the basis rates. General minimum time below the basis rates to the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 6%d. per hour.
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. up to and including \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in.	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. 44d. per hour.
Light Castings Manufacture.	Great Britain††	1 Jan.	diameter. 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 are seen from the workers of 2s. 6d.
				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. 1kd. per week; labourers, 18 of 18
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst full pay period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Increases in the general and nor hour for male workers 19 years

* 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.

† This increase was granted in anticipation of, and is to be merged in, future increases under the selling-price sliding-scale.

† 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 able-making.	Greater London Area	lst full pay period after 15 Dec. 2nd pay day in	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase * of 3d. per hour. "Cost-of-living (war) addition" increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10 per week.
	All other districts in Great Britain.	Ist full pay period after 15 Dec. 2 Oct.	Plumber-jointers and jointers and their mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increases for timeworkers of 2s. 6d. per week for those over
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain (certain firms).†	l Jan.	Workpeople employed in railway wagon repairing.	21 years, 1s. 6d. for those 18 to 21 years and of 2.5 per cer on piecework prices for pieceworkers. Bonuses granted of 2s. 6d. per week to all adult workers, 1s. 6d. to those 18 to 21 years and of 1s. to those und 18 years.
Bobbin and Shuttle	Lancashire and York- shire. Lancashire	lst pay day in Jan.	Shuttlemakers' apprentices	Increase; of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Min mum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. phour plus 61 per cent. (1s. 7·32d. per hour). Increase; of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 61 above basis piece rates and 43·5 about basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week 14 years increasing to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 43
Making.	England and Wales	lst pay day in Jan.	Men employed in the bobbin-making industry.	per cent. Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: higher-skill men, 65s. 6d. per week; lesser-skilled men, 57s.; laboure. 47s.
Brass	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Hali- fax and Dewsbury districts.	lst 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 a over and of 4d. to 1s. per week for those 14 to 20 years. Da work rates after change include: moulders, 41s. 10½d.; week; patternmakers, 40s, 10½d.; machine moulders a coremakers (qualified), 35s. 10½d.; coremakers (not qualified fettlers and dressers, 29s. 10½d.; plus in each case a bonus 29s. 1½d. per week. For pieceworkers over 18 years of age bonus is 14s. 5d. per week.
Manufacture.	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 and over and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under years. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus 27s. 6½d.: Grade C occupations, 61s. 6½d.: GradeD1, 68s. 6½Grade D2, 70s. 6½d.; Grade E1, 73s. 6½d.; Grade E2, 75s. 6
	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent Large towns in Lan- cashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liver- pool and Birken-	j.		Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, ls. 7 per hour; doormen, ls. 7d. Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, ls. per hour; doormen, ls. 6½d.
Farriery	head).§ Other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire with Kendal and High Peak		Farriers	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change per week of hours: firemen, 72s. 6d. doormen, 69s. 6d. Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, ls. per hour; doormen, ls. 61d.
	Yorkshire¶ Newcastle, Sunder- land, North Shields and South Shields.	1st pay day in Jan.		Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. per hour; doormen, 1s. 6½d. Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 1s.
Anti-	London Edinburgh	ending 1st pay day in Jan.		78s. per week; doormen, 75s. Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. per hour; doormen, 1s. 7d.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smeth-wick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby, Bridge and Keighley.	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Increase; in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for men, of 1s. 6d youths 20 to 21 years of age, of 1s. for youths 18 to 20, of 1s women 18 years and over, of 6d. for girls over 16 and unde years and for boys under 18 years. Rates after change including cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours), general mining (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour, less 5 per cent. in each case and plus bonus of 14s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour hours), less 7·5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 14s. per women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, less 2·5 per cent and plus a bonus of 7s. per week.
A 21 tops and on the control of the		Pay day	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 h and 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmal over 25 years, 78s. and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 y 58s. 6d.; charge hands, 62s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; others, 49s.
Pen Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day after 1st Monday in Jan.	Male timeworkers under 21 years. Apprentices Female dayworkers and learner Female pieceworkers	Increasest of 2d. to 6d. per week. Increasest of 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for workers, 18 years and over, 28s. 2d. per week. Increaset of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (29s. 3d. 29s. 8d.).
Musical Instrument Making.	London and St Albans.	lst pay day in in Jan.	Military and orchestral musical instrument makers.	polishers and finishers, 1s. 6½d.
Cotton Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Manchester and dis trict (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.	

* 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 † These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the † These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the † These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the † These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the † These increases agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party.

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

† Including Accington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, § Including Accington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, § Including Alsager, Bentham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, St. Helens, Southport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

Northwich and Tarporley.

† Including Asager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness district, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.

† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.

† The first part took effect on 20th November, 1939.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change.
	South of Scotland*	lst full pay period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.	Cost-of-living percentage addition to weekly base rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers increased† from $57\frac{2}{12}$ to 69; (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuners' assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists the prices are subject to a fixed percentage of 2·6 as well as the cost-of-living percentage
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Bury and district	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt) for mechanical purposes.	addition, making the total percentage 73.5). Cost-of-living wage increased† from 22s. 7d. to 24s. 9d. per week for men 21 years and over, from 14s. 1d. to 15s. 5d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 26s. 6d. plus 24s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 20s.
TOTAL WARPEN TO THE AMERICAN THE PROPERTY OF T	Leicester	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs- wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.)	plus 15s. 5d. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in the basic rate for men and bonus on earnings increased for all workers under a sliding-scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 2½d. to 2½d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section—men 23 and over, 45s., women 21 and over, 25s. 6d., women 21 and over, 28s.; plus in each case 2½d. in the shilling.
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the jute industry.	Increase of 5 per cent. (7½ to 12½) in minimum Trade Board rates in operation prior to 27th October, 1939.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	15 Jan. {	Male workers Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} per hour, and of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} per hour in piecework basis time rates.\(\frac{1}{2}\text{Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} per hour.\(\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \)
	Various districts in the Midland Coun- ties.§	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	Bonus of 7d. in the shilling increased† to 8d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Dumfries	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in hoslery manufacture.	Increase† of ½d. in the shilling on rates adopted in November, 1919, leaving a total deduction of 2d. in the shilling from these rates. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 46s. 8d.; women, 26s. 8d.; pieceworkers—men, 50s.; women,
Elastic Web Manu- facture.	Leicester and Lough- borough.	22 Dec.	Women and girls employed in the elastic web industry.	30s. Increase of 1s. per week for those 1s years and over, and of 4d. to 8dd. for those under 1s. Minimum weekly rate after
	Nottingham and district and West of England.	Pay day in week beginning 18 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the plain net section:— Cotton and silk operations:— Twisthands	change at 20 years and over, 31s. Deduction of 15 per cent. on list prices reduced to 7½. Deduction of 10 per cent. on list prices reduced to 2½.
Lace Making	talle at the constitution		Brass winders Hand threaders Warpers Dayworkers	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per thousand (4\)\(\frac{2}{4} \)d. to 5d.). Deduction of 10 per cent. on list prices reduced to 5. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 4\)\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.). Increase of 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on current wages.
	Nottingham and district and Newmilns.	Pay day in week beginning 18 Dec.	Artificial silk operations Workpeople employed in lace curtain manufacture.	Revised price lists introduced. Increase of 7½ per cent. on list prices. (At some firms in Newmilns flat-rate increases were granted of 4s. 6d. per week for men, 3s. for women, 2s. 3d. for juveniles of 18 to 21 years and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18 years, instead of the percentage increase).
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	Increase† of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. above the basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.¶	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 65 to 74 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 52 to 59‡ for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 39 to 44½ for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers†; adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 74 per cent. in each case.
All processes and a second sec	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.;;	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 20s. 10d. to 23s. 8d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 20s. 2d. to 22s. 11d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 12s. 4d. to 14s. 1d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers††: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 23s. 8d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 14s. 1d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 23s. 8d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 14s. 1d.
#200 (92 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc. works.	Increase† of 3s. 2d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 60s. 11d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing,		7-4 (Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:—	
Finishing, etc.	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day after l Dec.	Timeworkers Pieceworkers Timeworkers	Increases in base rates of 1s. to 3s. per week for males and 1s. 6d. for adult females. Increase of 5 per cent. on basic piece rates. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 20s. 10d. to 23s. 8d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 12s. 4d. to 14s. 1d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change††: men 21 years and over,
	Middleton	lst pay day in Feb.**	Pieceworkers Workpeople employed in the dyeing and bleaching trades (except reelers).	34s. plus 23s. 8d.; women 18 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 1d. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 58½ to 67 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 54 to 61 for hand cutters; from 45½ to 52 for menders and from 50 to 57 for other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 65 to 74 per cent. for male dyers; from 20s. 10d. to 23s. 8d. per week for male polishers; from 12s. 4d. to 14s. 1d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers††: men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s plus 74 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 23s. 8d.; women polishers,
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	23s. 6d. plus 14s. 1d. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 27s. 6d. to 30s. 2d. per week for engravers, and from 20s. 10d. to 23s. 8d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 27s. 6d. to 30s. 2d. per week for men 21 years and over and from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 8d. for women.

* 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 woollen 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.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Hosiery Dyeing and Finishing.	Midland Counties*	lst pay day in Jan.	Timeworkers (except auxiliaryworkers and menders paid on the Nottingham list). Female auxiliary workers and menders paid on the Nottingham list.	various amounts. Rates after change include: auxilia workers, 4½d. at 14 years increasing to 9½d. at 21 and over menders, 5d. at 14 years increasing to 11d. at 21 and over.
Lace Dyeing and Finishing.	Nottingham and district.	lst pay day in Jan. Pay day in week commen-	Piece or incentive workers Workpeople employed in the lace and net dressing and the curtain finishing trades	Increase of 5 per cent, on piece rates for wet and auxiliary worke, and of 7½ per cent, for trimmers and females. Increases of 1d. per hour for adult male bleachers and dyers, ½d. for those 18 to 20 years, of ½d. for those under 18, and ½d. in the shilling for females. War wage granted of 4s. 2d. per week to adult males and 2s. 6d. to adult females with proportional amounts f juveniles.
Pextile Making- up and Packing.	Manchester	cing 13 Nov. 1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	War wage increased† by 3s. 4d. per week for adult males, 2 for adult females with proportional amounts for juvenile Rates after change; adult male workers— packers and maker up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-ostampers and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutte and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porter 50s.; plus 7s. 6d. war wage in each case; adult female workers—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters at tiers-up, parcellers, and tapers, 30s. 11d.; general hookers prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.; pl
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods. Letail Bespoke	Northern Ireland England and Wales§	29 Jan. {	Male workers Female workers Workpeople employed in the retail	4s. 6d. war wage in each case. Increases in general minimum time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1d. per hot and in the piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Increases in general minimum time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour,\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the piecework basis time rates and of \(\frac{7}{2}\) per cent. Is. 6d. in the \(\frac{1}{2}\) on minimum piece rates.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Tailoring. Tailoring.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley districts, also	lst full pay period in Jan. lst pay day in Jan.	bespoke tailoring trade. Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Bonus increased† from 45 [to 50 per cent. Minimum rates aft change: 10\frac{3}{2}d. per hour plus 50 per cent. Bonus increased† from 50 to 55 per cent.
Corset Making	Carlisle. Great Britain¶	1st full pay period	Workpeople employed in the corset making trade.	Increases of 1½d. per hour for adult male workers, of ½d. for adult female workers, with corresponding increases for learners.
Laundering	Various districts in England.	in Jan. 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in laundries by co-operative societies. Workpeople employed in the flourmilling industry (except those	War bonus granted of 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week. Rates after chang including war bonus: male inside workers—15s. 6d. at 14 year increasing to 64s. at 21 and over; female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 37s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	1st full pay period after 15 Jan.	whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries):— Adult male workers Youths employed in the mill Youths employed in the warehouse. Female workers 18 years of age and over (except those engaged in packing small bags). Female workers engaged in packing small bags.	War supplement granted of 4s. per week. Rates after change first rollermen, 58s. 6d. to 76s.; general labourers, 46s. 6d. to 60 according to class of mill, plus war supplement in each case.** War supplement granted of 2s., 3s. or 4s. per week, according to age of worker.** War supplement granted of 3s. or 4s. per week, according to age of worker.** War supplement granted of 2s. per week. Rates after change 30s. to 34s., according to class of mill, plus war supplement each case.** Scale of rates adopted of 16s. per week up to 16 years of age increasing to 30s. at 19 and from 30s. to 34s. at 20 years ar over according to class of mill, plus a war supplement of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week according to age of worker.**
Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confec- tionery and Fruit Preserving Trades.	Great Britain††	Pay week following 27 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery and fruit preserving trades.	War bonus addition of 4s. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. for those 18 and under 21 and female worke 18 years and over, and of 1s. for males and females under 1 Rates after change: cocoa and chocolate confectionery trade timeworkers—males—12s. 9d. at under 15 years increasing 60s. at 21 and over; shiftworkers, 21 and over, 66s.; female other than learners entering the trade for the first time, 12s. 6 at under 15 years increasing to 32s. 6d. at 18 and over: sug confectionery and fruit preserving trade—timeworkers—mal—12s. 9d. at under 15 years increasing to 58s. 6d. at 21 at over; females other than learners entering the trade for the first time, 12s. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 at over.
-	Manchester and district.;;	1 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners	Increases of 1s. to 4s. per week. Rates after change for adversers include: males—forehands, 76s.; secondhands, doug makers, and ovenmen, 70s.; tablehands, 66s.; jobbers 2 per hour extra; females—forewomen, 49s.; charge hands, 45c confectioners, 42s.; other general workers, 36s.
Baking	Border district (in- cluding Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, and Selkirk).	6 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase of Is. per week for adults and of proportional amour for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 71s.
	Fife and Kinross	1st pay day in Dec.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase† of 3s. per week. Rate after change for journeyme 74s.
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent	Pay day in week commen- cing 15 Jan.	Brewery workers	Increase of 3s. per week for men with proportional increases for youths, women and girls. Rates after change include: m 21 years and over—labourers, 61s.; loaders and stowers, 64 shiftmen, 65s.; lorry drivers, 71s.; steersmen, 66s.; carters one-horse, 61s.; two-horse, 63s.; youths—14s. 9d. at 14 year of age increasing each year to 53s. at 20 years; femal workers—14s. 9d. at 14 years of age increasing each year
2,000	Edinburgh district and Falkirk (cer- tain firms).	{ 1 Nov. 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in brew-	38s. 6d. at 21 years. Increase† of 1s. per week for adult male workers with proptional increases for youths and for female workers in bottli store. Increase† of 2s. per week for adult male workers with proptional increases for youths and for female workers in bottli

* 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 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, Stretford, 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.

66

Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey.

Various towns Lancashire.**

Various towns in Scotland.

London ...

Certain Authorities in

Chester-le-Street ...

Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1 Jan.

Bradford

Commercial Road Transport.

National

Local Authorities (Non-Trading

Services).

1st full pay period in Jan.

Pay day in week

18 Dec

1st pay day in

1 Jan.

day in

13 Jan.

1st pay in Nov.

Horse carters

contractors.

Horse carters employed by railway

Electricians and auxiliary workers employed by H.M. Office of Works.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
10,000,000	North-East Coast.*	lst full pay in Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.).
Mill- sawing.	Various towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire (ex- cluding Sheffield	Week ending 5 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for journeymen: foreign timber section, 1s. 8½d. per hour; home-grown section, 1s. 7½d. per hour.
	and Rotherham).† Leicester	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 6d. per hour.
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham	lst full pay day in Jan.	Packing case makers	Increase; of ½d. per hour for adults with proportional amounts for boys and youths. Rates after change: sawyers, machinists, box and packing case makers 23 years and over, 1s. 5d.; 21 and 22 years, 1s. 4d.; boys and youths, 3½3d. per hour at 14 years increasing to 1s. 0½d. at 20½ years of age.
1 . 10 % LEVE	Certain districts in Great Britain.§	1st full pay week commencing 15 Jan.§	Furniture trade operatives	War bonus increased‡ by ½d. per hour for journeymen time- workers and by corresponding amounts for pieceworkers and female workers.
Furniture Manufacture.	Certain towns in Scotland.	lst full pay week in Jan.	Furniture trade operatives, bedding and mattress makers:— Journeymen timeworkers Journeywomen timeworkers	War bonus increased [‡] by ½d. per hour. Rates after change (including war bonus): Glasgow, 1s. 9d.; other districts, 1s. 8d.; bedding and mattress makers, all districts, 1s. 7½d. Increase of ½d. per hour on existing minimum rates, also war bonus increased [‡] by ½d. per hour. Rates after change (including war bonus): Glasgow, 11½d.; other districts, 11d.;
	Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.	7 Jan.	Decorative glass workers (bevellers, silverers and cutters)	(including war bonus): Glasgow, 11½d.; other districts, 11d.; bedding and mattress makers, all districts, 9¾d. Increase in minimum rate of 1d. per hour.
Vehicle Building.	England and Wales¶	lst pay week after 6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	War bonus of Id. 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, Is. 6½d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5½d.; vicemen, Is. 3½d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, Is. 2d.; labourers, Is. 1½d.; plus Id. per hour war bonus in each case. Those employed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, ½d. 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, 1½d. per hour more; in the London Area,** ½d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hands, spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour more.
Angland school of the second s	Various districts in Scotland.¶	lst pay week after 6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building industry.	War bonus of ld. per hour granted to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to youths and juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change include: bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriagemakers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters and trimmers, ls. 7½d.; coachfitters or vicemen, ls. 7d.; vicemen not qualified to do fitting, ls. 4½d.; brush hands and hammermen, ls. 3½d.; labourers, ls. 2½d.; plus ld. per hour war bonus in each case.
Truend Arthurson	Great Britain	1 Ion	Male and female workers 21 years and over. Male porters and labourers 18 and under 21 years. Other male and female workers	Increases ‡ of ½d. or ¾d. per hour for male workers and of ¼d. per hour for female workers.†† Increases‡ of ¼d. or ½d. per hour.†† Increase ‡ of from 6d. to 2s. per week for male workers and of
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	under 21 years. Male and female metal polishers	9d. to 1s. 3d. per week for female workers, 17 to 20 years of age, the rates for those under 17 years remaining unchanged.† Increasest of ½d. or ½d. per hour (except for male workers who have had not less than 1 year's experience, for whom there was no change).†
Building	Liverpool, Birken- head 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.	Increases of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and of ½d. for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 10½d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 11d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; plasterers, 1s. 11d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 10½d.; asphalters, 1s. 10d.; marble polishers, 1s. 8d.; potmen and scaffolders, 1s. 5½d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 4½d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 4½d.
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, 1s. 4½d.; II, 1s. 4d.; III, 1s. 3½d.;;
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land.	2nd pay day in Jan.	Journeymen 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 1s. for 1 day, 1s. 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}\text{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 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour resulting from the adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding-scale. Rate after change for general labourers, ls. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Increase of ld. per hour. Minimum rates after change: labourers ls. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; pipe jointers, ls. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; stokers, ls. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{3}\)

*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, Kirkcaldy, 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.

understood that the National Federation of Vehicle Trades (one of the constituents of the Joint Wages Board) covers certain films at Dumines, 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 2½d. 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. 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.

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 1½d. per hour below the rates quoted above.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1940. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY—continued. which Change Classes of Workpeople. District. Industry. Particulars of Change. took effect. Increase of ld. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, ls. 3d.; Grade B, ls. 2½d.; Grade C, ls. 1½d.

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, 56s.6d.; Grade C, 54s. 5d.; Grade B, 52s. 4d.; Grade A, 45s. 10d.

Increase of 4s. per week.† Rates after change in London: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 75s., (5,000 kw. and over), 89s.; turbine mechanics, 76s.; drivers, 70s.; stokers, leading, 74s.; others, 68s.; trimmers, 61s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 72s. 5d.; electricians' mates, 59s. 5d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers. Certain Undertakings in Yorkshire.* pay in Jan. 1st com-Adult male manual workers except those whose wages are regulated Certain Undertakings in the South Mid-lands Area.* Waterworks, Undertakings-contd. by movements in other in-Adult male workers (excluding elec Great Britain 1 Jan. Railway Electricity Generating trical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other craftsmen 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. Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be 1s. for 1 day, 1s. 11d. for 2 days, and 2s. 11d. for 3 days). Installation wiremen and auxiliary Certain Undertakings 2nd pay Electricity in the Greater day in Jan. London Area. workers employed by electricity supply undertakings on the con Supply. supply undertakings on the con-sumers' side of mains terminals. 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, 79s.; maximum, 88s. after 2 years; drivers (omnibus), starting, 86s. 6d.; maximum, 94s. after 18 months; conductors (omnibus), 82s. to 88s. after 18 months. Road Passenger Outer London Country Omnibus Zone). 21 Dec. Service. Certain workers in conciliation grades and most workers em-ployed under conciliation condi-tions at docks and on dredgers, 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. tugboats and passenger steamers. Female wages staff (except part-Increase† of 3s. per week for adults and of 1s. 6d. per week for time employees).
Female crossing keepers (wives of Company's servants). Increaset of 1s. 6d. per week. 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. Female part-time employees 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. Hotel and refreshment room staff, also restaurant car staff not co-Railway Service | Great Britain 1 Jan. vered by separate agreements between the railway companies and the National Union of Railwaymen. Employees of main line companie 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. Salaried Staff covered by the National Agreements. Crews of barges working "short distance" trips. Crews of barges, lock keepers, horse drivers, tug drivers, lengthmen Increase of 5 per cent. making wages 17½ per cent. above the basis schedule trip rates of March, 1922.§ 29 Jan. Midlands ... London to Birming-1 Jan. Increase of 3s. per week. Cana Transport-Dock, Wharf and Riverside Various ports in Great Britain.|| Coal tippers, teemers, hoistmen and boxmen. 1 Jan.

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.; teamsmen, 68s.; junior carters:—traffic, 33s.; coal and short cart, 39s. 6d.; Birkenhead and District: traffic, coal and short cart, 39s. 6d.

Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 55s.; two-horse drivers, 60s.

Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 52s. 6d.; two-horse drivers, 57s. 6d.

Increase of 6s. per week for Class I stations, and 5s. for Class II stations. Rates after change: Class I stations, 56s.; 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 1s. for 1 day, 1s. 11d. for 2 days, and 2s. 11d. for 3 days). Rates after change: electricians, 1s. 10½d. per hour; electricians' mates, 1s. 6d.; plus 5s. 10d. per week in each case.

Chairmakers, french polishers, carpet planners, upholsterers, etc., employed by H.M. Office of Works.

Increase† of ½d. per hour for male workers and of ½d. per hour for females. Rates after change: chairmakers, upholsterers and carpet planners, layers and cutters, 1s. 10½d. per hour; male french polishers, 1s. 10d.; upholstresses, seamstresses and carpet sewers, 1s. 0¾d., plus ½d. per hour ability money.

Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.

Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.

Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.

Increase† of 1d. per hour for workmen 18 years and over and †d. per hour for those under 18 years. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers over 18 years of age: Grade A Areas, 1s. 3d. per hour; Grade B Areas, 1s. 2d. Cost-of-living bonus increased from 65 to 73 per cent. making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 78 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers,

Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.

above pasic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 72s. 8d. inclusive of bonus.

Increase† of ld. per hour. Hourly rates after change include: general labourers, ls. 4d.; road labourers, ls. 5d.; road sweepers, ls. 3½d.; refuse collectors, ls. 3½d.

† 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.

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¶ 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, Earlstown, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden.

† The Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) †† 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.

^{*} The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the area

February, 1940.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.				
	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*	lst pay day in Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	War bonus payment granted of ld. per hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, ls. 1½d. per hour. Grade B, ls. 1d.; Grades C and D, ls. 0½d.; Grade E, ls.; Grade F, 11½d.; Grade G, 11d.; plus ld. per hour war bonus				
	Darlington March	Dec. 1 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation. Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	in each case. Increase† of 1½d. per hour. Rate after change for general and road labourers, 1s. 3½d. per hour. Increase of 3s. per week, resulting from the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Rates after change include: road				
Local Authorities	Certain Authorities in the South Mid- lands Area.* Hertfordshire	1st full pay day in Jan. 1 Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Manual workers employed by the	labourers, 103d.; refuse collectors, 111d.; road scavengers, 93d. Increase of 4s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade A, 56s. 9d.; Grade B1, 52s.; Grade B2, 48s.; Grade C1, 45s.; Grade C2, 44s. Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for general yard				
(Non-Trading { Services)— contd.	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.*	8 Dec.	County Council. Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Road workers employed by the	and road labourers, 42s. Increase of 5s. per week for men and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest-graded male workers: Zone 1 Area, 63s.; Zone 2, 60s. 9d. Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change, 39s. 6d.				
ACAP TO A STATE OF	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.*	lst pay day in Jan.	County Council. Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2s. per week or ½d. 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,				
	Various Authorities in Scotland.‡	1st full pay period after 1 Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	48s.; Grade G, 46s.; Grade H, 44s.; Grade J, 42s. Increase of 3s. per week for adult able-bodied male manual workers and proportional amounts for other classes.				
Roller Leather Manufacture.	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.				
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ Nov.} \\ 1 \text{ Jan.} \end{array} \right\}$	Basket makers employed on Government work.	Bonus of 37½ per cent. on revised Government price list of 1919 increased † to 45 per cent. Bonus of 45 per cent. on revised Government price list of 1919 increased† to 52½ per cent.				
n	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Jan.	Skip and basket makers Workpeople employed in basket,	Increase of ld. per hour for timeworkers (8d. to 9d.) and of 10 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers, with an additional increase† of 4 per cent., making wages 100½ per cent. above the list for both classes.				
Basket Making	Midland Counties	1 Jan. {	hamper and cane and wicker furniture manufacture: Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.). 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				
Control of the State of the Sta	London	{ 4 Dec. }	Basket makers {	60 per cent, on other work.				
	Great Britain (certain firms).§	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery and provision trade: Male workers 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. 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.				
	Manchester and district.	lst pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in wholesale and retail sale and distribution of bread, confectionery, etc.	Basic wages increased by 1s. per week. Rates after change 64s. for those engaged in wholesale, and 61s. for those engaged in retail distribution, plus a bonus of 5 per cent. on previous				
	Norwich and district	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the coal distributive trade. General distributive workers and	basic wages. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change yardmen and porters, 49s.; horse drivers, 51s. 6d.; motor drivers, 54s.				
10 mm	England and Wales	1 Jan.	transport workers employed by the Co - operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.: Male workers 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 1s. 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 1s.				
Distributive {	England and Wales	1 Jan. {	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					
AND SOLET CONTRACTOR SOLETANISM CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	200 - 100 -		other industries): Male workers Female workers General distributive workers and transport workers employed by	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 1s. 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 1s.				
	Scotland	1 Jan. {	the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.:— Male workers 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. 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 1s.				
	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):— Male workers	War advances of 4s, per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s, 6				
			Female workers	for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18. War advances of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 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.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	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.†
Entertain- ments.	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.;
100 100 14 1	Certain towns in the West of England.	l 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.	Increases 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 hair-dressing 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.
ENGLISH OF A STATE OF			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.§
Various Industries.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	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 tippers 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.* Coventry Certain towns in the West of England.‡	1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres. Workers employed in cinema theatres. 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. 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. 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 Darling Newcaste of Tylk,

Darlington.

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

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

† 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."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in January†, was 239, as compared with 219‡ in the previous month, and with 229‡ in January, 1939.

		March Andrews
MINES AND QUARRIES.†	1	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts :-		Paper, Printing, etc 5
Underground	62	Rubber 2
Surface	16	Gas Works 5
Metalliferous Mines	1	Electrical Stations 2
Quarries	7	Other Industries 1
	-	Other Industries 2
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	86	Works and Places under
	-	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
FACTORIES.		Acr. 1937.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		
tery and Glass	3	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 10
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	11	
Metal Extracting and Re-		
fining	3	Works of Engineering Con-
Metal Conversion and	2000	
Founding (including Roll-		Warehouses
ing Mills and Tube		
Making)	16	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 124
Engineering, Locomotive	2000	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		RAILWAY SERVICE.
etc Railway and Tramway	10	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 3
Railway and Tramway		Engine Drivers, Motormen 2
Carriages, Motor and		Firemen 3
other Vehicles, and Air-		Guards (Passenger) 1 Permanent Way Men 6
craft Manufacture	4	
Shipbuilding	10	Porters 1
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	2	Shunters 3
Cotton	1	Mechanics 3
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	5	Labourers 2
Other Textile Manufacture	1	
Textile Printing, Bleaching		Contractors' Servants 1
and Dyeing	1	— ·
Tanning, Currying, etc	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 29
Food and Drink	7	
General Woodwork and		Total (excluding Seamen) 239
Furniture	3	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE Table below shows the number of cases and deaths in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926:-

		J
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.	9
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	
Among Operatives engaged in-	(SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals		
Plumbing and Soldering		(
Shipbreaking		
Printing		[
Printing Other Contact with	TOTAL 12	t
Molten Lead 3	_	
White and Red Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Works		1
Pottery	, D . 1 Thinkling 1	
Vitreous Enamelling	Chrome Tanning	
Electric Accumulator	D1-1:	
VV OLAS	Other Industries 1	
Paint and Colour Works	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL 4	1
Shipbuilding		
Other Industries	Total, Cases 33	
Painting of Buildings		
	7	
TOTAL	II. Deaths.	
OTHER POISONING		100
	1 EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	1
Mercuriai	(SKIN CANCER).	8
ANTHRAX.	Tar 1	1
	2 Oil 1	100
Handling and Sorting of		1
Hides and Skins	2 TOTAL 2	
- Indes and Sams		10
TOTAL	4 Total, Deaths 2	10
		18
		400

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd February, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th December, 1939, and the 4 weeks ended 28th January, 1939.
† Revised figure.
§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* in Great Britain for the periods

1 1200 00 50 - 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Four weeks ended 27th Jan., 1940.	Five weeks ended 30th Dec., 1939.	Four weeks ended 28th Jan., 1939
(1) General Account. Contributions received from: Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 1,632,000 1,631,000 1,632,000 423,000	£ 1,952,000 1,951,000 1,950,000 3,000	£ 1,747,000 1,724,000 1,734,000 426,000
Total Income	5,318,000	5,856,000	5,631,000
Benefit	3,458,000 431,000 297,000 32,000	3,395,000 119,000‡ 373,000 56,000	5,210,000 464,000 309,000 28,000
Total Expenditure	4,218,000	3,943,000	6,011,000
Debt Outstanding†	77,082,000	77,082,000	81,530,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from: Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	24,000 24,000 24,000 27,000	36,000 36,000 36,000	64,000 63,000 63,000 25,000
Total Income	99,000	108,000	215,000
Benefit	143,000 9,000	77,000 13,000 2,000	165,000 24,000 1,000
Total Expenditure	152,000	92,000	190,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of Unemployment allowances in Great Britain is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer.

As from 6th September, 1939, the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, has been extended by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939, see article on page 360 of the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE).

For the period of four weeks ended 27th January, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,068,000 compared with £2,399,000 during the five weeks ended 30th December, 1939, and £2,843,000 during the four weeks ended 28th January, 1939.

Owing to the extension referred to above, the figures for December, 1939 and January, 1940, are not comparable with those for

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

ACCIDENT PRONENESS AMONG MOTOR DRIVERS.—A study of accident proneness among motor drivers. Report No. 84. Industrial Health Research Board. [S.O. publication; price 9d.].

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.—Third annual report of the Spindles Board, 1939. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 6157; price 2d.]

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population. Report, January, 1940. [S.O. publication; price 5s.]

MINING.—Eighteenth annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1938 and thirty-first annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines. Mines Department. [S.O. publica-

ROAD HAULAGE.—Road Haulage Order fixing the remuneration to be paid to certain road haulage workers. (R.H.(2)). Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

Social Insurance.—The investment of the funds of social insurance institutions. Studies and Reports, Series M. (Social Insurance) No. 16. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 5s.]

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 24 of 1939 for the period ended 31st March, 1938).

† Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payment was reduced to £2,006,259. A further sum of £3,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1939, and the half-yearly payment was reduced to £1,931,787.

‡ Includes adjustment.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Truck Acts.

QUESTION WHETHER WAGES CAN BE PARTLY PAID BY WAY OF MEALS.

The plaintiff, a packer, sued his former employers, a limited company carrying on business as wholesale drapers, to recover £397 10s. as representing 10s. a week of his wages over a period of over 15 years from 8th March, 1920, to 1st December, 1935.

The plaintiff's claim was based on the Truck Act, 1831, which provided that, in any contract between an employer and a manual worker, wages must be paid in the current coin of the realm only and not otherwise; and that if in any such contract the whole or any part of such wages should be paid in any manner other than in the current coin such contract was to be declared illegal, null, and

In 1919, on his return from the Great War, the plaintiff was re-engaged by the defendant's predecessors on the terms that he should be paid 53s. a week, plus dinner and tea, those two meals being regarded as equivalent to 10s. a week.

On 8th March, 1920, the defendant company took over the business of the firm. The plaintiff continued in the employment of the defendant company as a packer, receiving always the wages which complied with the minimum rate of wages paid to packers in the employment of the company, less 10s., and received also his dinner

During his holidays the plaintiff was paid 10s. a week extra in cash. In December, 1935, the defendants handed over part of their premises to the men concerned rent free to enable them to set up a canteen, and from that time the plaintiff was paid an additional 10s. a week in cash until his employment with the defendants ceased

The defendants resisted the plaintiff's claim and contended that by virtue of section 23 of the Truck Act, 1831, they had made a lawful agreement with the plaintiff whereby he was to be paid partly in goods and services which is different from making deductions in respect of goods and services from an agreed wage. Section 23 of the Truck Act, 1831, so far as material, provides as follows:-

"Nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any employer or any artificer . . . from supplying or contracting to supply to any such artificer any victuals dressed or prepared under the roof of any such employer, and there consumed by such artificer; nor from making or contracting to make any stoppage or deduction from the wages of any such artificer for or in respect of any such . . . victuals dressed or prepared under the roof of any such employer or for or in respect of any money advanced to such artificer for any such purpose as aforesaid: Provided always, that such stoppage or deduction . . . shall not be in any case made from the wages of such artificer unless the agreement or contract for such stoppage or deduction shall be in writing and signed by such artificer."

The case first came before Mr. Justice Wrottesley, who gave judgment for the plaintiff. By a majority the Court of Appeal reversed Mr. Justice Wrottesley's decision, and the plaintiff now appealed to the House of Lords

The House of Lords by a majority (Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Wright; Lord Romer dissenting) allowed the plaintiff's appeal and restored the judgment of Mr. Justice

Lord Atkin, in the course of his judgment, said that in sections 1 to 6 of the Truck Act, 1831, the Legislature seemed to have devised a very thorough system of protection against the evils of truck, one of the chief of which was the habit of unconscionable employers of not only paying wages in goods, but of requiring wages to be expended in goods bought from the employer at prices which were much above the true value of the goods. It was said, however, that after constructing that elaborate fortification, the Legislature by section 23 provided what appeared to be easy methods of undermining its foundations. Wages, it was said, could be paid in medicine and medical attendance, fuel, materials, and tools for the trade of a miner, provender for the artificer's beast, rent, and victuals prepared or consumed on the employer's premises. It was said (proceeded his Lordship) that the true construction of section 23 was that one might pay and contract to pay wages in the goods and services mentioned without any agreement in writing and without any check on value, whereas one might only deduct the value of such goods and services from wages if there were an agreement in writing and in some cases adequate value. He could not accept that construction of the section, and was forced to the conclusion that the section did not afford the easy passage through the early prohibitions, and that the supply of the goods and services specified in the section could not be made by way of wages. In any circumstances the case could not be regarded as one of deduction, but the defendants must succeed, if at all, on their contention that the first part of the section authorized the payment of wages in kind. Pratt v. Cook, Son & Co. (St. Paul's) Limited, House of Lords. 8th February, 1940.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

RIGHT OF WORKMAN TO APPEAL AGAINST AWARD AFTER ACCEPTING COMPENSATION THEREUNDER.

The question involved in this appeal to the House of Lords was whether a workman could appeal against an award of a County Court Judge after he had accepted compensation thereunder. The

County Court Judge had made an award in favour of the workman for a sum of £66 3s. as compensation calculated at 12s. 3d. a week for partial incapacity from 5th October, 1936, to 31st October, 1938, with costs. The County Court Judge found that the workman's incapacity had ceased on the last mentioned date. A few days after he had received the above-mentioned compensation and the costs of the award the workman gave notice of appeal asking that the award be set aside or varied so that the weekly sum should continue after 31st October, 1938, on the ground that he was still partly incapacitated, or, alternatively, for a new trial. On the case coming before the Court of Appeal a preliminary objection was taken for the employers that the workman could not be heard to prosecute the appeal as he had accepted the compensation and costs awarded by the above award and had thereby approbated the award. The Court of Appeal holding that they were bound by the decision in Johnson v. Newton Fire Extinguisher Company ([1913] 2 K.B. 111), (but commenting at the same time on the injustice of it) allowed the objection and dismissed the workman's appeal. That case had decided that an award was indivisible and that a workman could not accept part of it and claim to amend another part. The workman now appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (Lord Maugham, Lord Atkin, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Wright and Lord Romer) allowed the workman's appeal and remitted the case to the Court of Appeal to be heard and decided. Lord Maugham in the course of his judgment reviewed the maxim that one might not both approbate and reprobate. His Lordship was quite unable to see how that doctrine could be made to apply to the rights of a litigant to appeal either from a judgment or from an award of a County Court Judge made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. He felt bound to come to the conclusion that the decision of the Court of Appeal in Johnson v. Newton Fire Extinguisher Company and all the cases in which the Courts had felt bound to follow that decision were erroneous. It might be true that an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, was 'indivisible" if not appealed from, but it was not an accurate statement of the position pending appeal. The rules made it plain that an appellant might appeal from any part of the award and that his notice of motion must state whether the whole or part only of the award was complained of. That was the course taken by the appellant in the present case. It could not be suggested that the receipt of the sum tendered in any way injured the employers. Lissenden v. C. A. Bosch, Limited, House of Lords, 8th February,

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

FIREMAN ON RAILWAY ENGINE HIT BY SHOT FROM AIR GUN.

This claim for workmen's compensation arose out of an accident which occurred to a fireman employed by the Great Western Railway Company whilst on a freight train travelling from Stourbridge to Pontypool Road. In the course of the journey the train was held up by signal and was travelling at walking pace, when a youth, 19 years of age, who was in a nearby field, took a deliberate shot at the engine with an air gun. The pellet struck the fireman in the eye and seriously injured him. On an application by the fireman for compensation, the County Court Judge held that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment. The Railway Company now appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Slesser, MacKinnon and Goddard L.JJ.) upheld the award of the County Court Judge and dismissed the Company's appeal. Lord Justice Slesser in the course of his judgment said that no possible exception could be taken to the award of the County Court Judge. The appeal was brought primarily on the ground that it had not been shown that the applicant's work brought him into a position where the risk of being injured by a shot from a gun was any greater than that of any other member of the public. His Lordship cited authorities in support of the principle that a workman who had to work in a particular place was subject to the particular risks of that place and that any accident occurring to him while legally working there was an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

His Lordship stated that applying that principle to the present case, the fireman was required to be on the engine and while there was subject to the particular risk of a shot being aimed at the engine by the youth in question. It seemed to him (his Lordship) that the accident clearly arose out of the employment and that the County Court Judge was right. Powell v. Great Western Railway Company. Court of Appeal. 12th December, 1939.

Northern Ireland-Master and Servant.

RIGHT OF EMPLOYEE'S WIDOW TO SUE EXECUTORS OF HUSBAND'S EMPLOYER FOR FAILURE TO PAY HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The question involved in this case, which came before the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland, was whether the widow of an employed person could sue the executors of her husband's employer in respect of her loss of a widow's pension consequent upon the failure of the employer to pay contributions under the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Acts. The facts of the case were as follows: Francis Coyle, who died on 1st March, 1938, was employed for some years by Rose McAleer, who survived Francis Coyle and died on 28th May, 1938. Whilst Francis Coyle was in her employ, Rose McAleer failed to pay contributions as provided by the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, and the National Health Insurance Act, 1936. In consequence the Ministry of Labour disentitled the widow of Francis Coyle from receiving the widow's pension of ten shillings a week. The widow accordingly brought process against the executors of Rose McAleer alleging that they were indebted to her in the sum of £26 for loss of her pension occasioned by such default on the part of Rose McAleer, the said sum representing the amount of such pension for the period of fifty-two weeks. The Resident Magistrate granted a decree for the full amount claimed, and this decree was affirmed by the County Court Judge who at the request of the executors stated a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court on various points of law which now came before the Court of Appeal.

Lord Chief Justice Andrews delivered the judgment of the Court of Appeal which dismissed the appeal of the executors and affirmed the decree in favour of the widow. His Lordship dealt with the contention of the executors that there was no provision in the Insurance Act or the Pensions Act which gave a right to the widow of an employee to sue the employer or his executors for loss of widow's pension consequent upon the non-payment of statutory contributions. His Lordship reviewed the relevant statutory provisions and said that the most important question to be determined was whether the provisions of section 13 of the Pensions Act were sufficiently wide and comprehensive to embrace section 174 of the Insurance Act, so as to make its provisions in regard to civil proceedings by an employee against an employer for non-compliance with that Act applicable to proceedings by a widow against her deceased husband's employer for non-compliance with the provisions of the Pensions Act. The Court determined this question in favour of the widow and rejected arguments raised by the executors (a) that section 174 of the Insurance Act conferred a right to relief only where the loss consequent upon the non-payment of contributions related to sickness, disablement, maternity or medical benefit which are wholly distinct from the loss of widows' pension; (b) that the said section 174 did not impose a liability upon the representatives of a deceased employer; and (c) that the right to relief should have been enforced by a civil bill in the County Court under section 208 (2) of the Insurance Act .- Devlin and McAleer v. Coyle. Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland. 2nd November, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 32/40. (25.1.40).

SECTION 38 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION (2) (c)—INCREASE IN BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF ADULT DEPENDANTS ENGAGED IN ANY OCCUPATION ORDINARILY CARRIED ON FOR PROFIT.—Two SOLDIERS BILLETED IN CLAIMANT'S HOUSE: HIS WIFE NOT ENGAGED IN AN OCCUPATION ORDINARILY CARRIED ON FOR PROFIT, BY REASON OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed.

There are billeted in the house of the claimant two soldiers, who share a bedroom, and in respect of whom the claimant's wife receives the sum of two guineas a week. The question to be decided in these circumstances is whether the claimant is disentitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of his wife on the ground that she is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit (section 38 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for the month of December 1939, price 2d. net.; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8a, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 15th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930 has been revised, and is on sale in four parts.

"The Court of Referees has decided that the claimant's wife is so engaged, and that the claimant is not entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of her. The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees in order to obtain the cision of the Umpire on the question which has arisen.

"By section 108A(1) of the Army Act, 1881 (inserted by section 7 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1909) in certain circumstances which at present exist, 'any officer so authorised may issue a billeting requisition under his hand requiring chief officers of police to provide billets in such places and for such number of officers and soldiers . . . and for such period, as may be specified in the requisition.' By section 103 of the Army Act the police are required to provide billets in accordance with the requisition. By section 108A (2) of the Act (inserted by section 7 of the Act of 1909) the occupiers of dwelling houses are liable to be required to provide billets for officers and soldiers. By section 110 of the Army Act the occupier of a dwelling house who 'refuses or neglects to receive any soldier . . . billeted upon him in pursuance of this shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than forty shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

"The sums to be paid to the occupier of a dwelling house for accommodation furnished and food supplied by him shall be such as may be fixed by regulations made by the Army Council with the consent of the Treasury (section 108A (3) (c) of the Army Act; inserted by section 7 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1909).

By S.R. & O. 1939 No. 851, made under the provisions of the subsection last referred to, the prices to be paid to a person on whom soldiers are billeted are fixed. In so far as the regulations contained in the said Order apply to this case they provide that the following

Lodging and attendance for two soldiers 1s. 6d. a night. Two breakfasts, as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act 1s. 4d. Two dinners, so specified ... 1s. 10d. Two teas, so specified ... Two suppers, so specified

6s. Od. a day and night,

which is two guineas a week for two soldiers.

"The meals 'as specified' are specified in section 5 of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1939, which amends the Second Schedule to the Army Act, and they are :-

'(a) for breakfast, five ounces of bread, one ounce of butter, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of bacon, one ounce of

(b) for hot dinner, ten ounces of meat, three ounces of bread, ten ounces of potatoes, eight ounces of other vegetables, four '(c) for tea, four ounces of bread, half an ounce of margarine,

one pint of tea with milk and sugar, two ounces of jam;

(d) for supper, three ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of meat.'

"Thus it will be seen that it is a criminal offence to refuse to afford accommodation to soldiers when required so to do under a billeting requisition, as was the claimant in this case. Any person is liable to have soldiers billeted upon him whether he be the occupier of a mansion, a sea-side lodging house, or a cottage. The person upon whom soldiers are billeted is required to provide specified food for a specified number of meals each day. The sum paid for billeting is specified sum fixed by S.R. & O. and is the same in whatever kind of dwelling house the accommodation referred to above is provided.

"It may be that in many instances soldiers are billeted upon persons who make a practice of taking boarders or lodgers. Many people, as in the case of the claimant and his wife, have not previously taken boarders or lodgers, but have been required to have soldiers

"In my view, having regard to the statutory provisions relating to the billeting of soldiers, I cannot say that a woman in whose house soldiers are billeted is 'engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried

"If being compelled to provide billets can be said to be 'an occupation' (I do not say that it is), it is not an occupation 'ordinarily carried on,' but only in extraordinary circumstances, such as the present state of emergency, and possibly in peace time during a period of army manoeuvres.

"For these reasons I allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance

Case No. 33/40. (25.1.40).

SECTION 38 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION (2) (c)—INCREASE IN BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF ADULT DEPENDANTS ENGAGED IN ANY OCCUPATION ORDINARILY CARRIED ON FOR PROFIT—THREE CIVIL SERVANTS BILLETED IN CLAIMANT'S HOUSE: HIS WIFE NOT ENGAGED IN AN OCCUPATION ORDINARILY CARRIED ON FOR PROFIT: COVERED BY U.I. EMERGENCY POWERS REGULATIONS, 1939.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following

Decision-" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed.

"There are billeted in the house of the claimant three civil servants, in respect of each of whom there is paid the sum of one guinea a week. This has raised the question whether the claimant's wife is 'engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit 'which disentitles the claimant to receive increase of benefit in respect of her (section 38 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

"The Court of Referees has allowed the claim for increase of benefit, and against the Court's decision the Chief Insurance Officer has appealed on the ground that 'it is not clear that the claimant's wife is not engaged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit while providing lodging and partial board for more than one person (see section 4 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939)

February, 1940.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

"In my view this case is covered by Regulation 8 of the Unemployment Insurance Emergency Powers Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O.

"By paragraph 3 of that Regulation, 'For the purpose of paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 38 of the 1935 Act (which provides that no increase of benefit shall be payable in respect of a wife or other female who is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit) such an occupation shall be deemed not to include the provisions of accommodation whether with or without board for persons removed from their homes by reason of an approved evacuation scheme or the rendering of any services in connection

By paragraph 4 of the Regulation, 'in this Regulation the expression "approved evacuation scheme" means a scheme or plan prepared or approved by His Majesty's Government for the transference of members of the civil population from one area to another in the event of war or the imminence of war.'

By such a scheme or plan certain departments of the Civil Service were transferred from London to the provinces, which entailed the civil servants connected with such departments being transferred from their homes in or near London to the provincial centre to which their department had been transferred. These civil servants were 'members of the civil population,' and three of them were provided with accommodation and partial board by the

applicant's wife.

"By virtue of the two paragraphs of Regulation 8 which I have quoted, the claimant's wife is not deemed to be engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit, and the claimant is entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of her.

"In these circumstances it is not necessary to consider whether. having regard to the provisions contained in Regulation 22 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, this appeal can be decided on grounds analogous to those on which Decision 32/40 was decided.

For the reasons stated I am unable to allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer."

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

MACHINERY AND SCRAP MERCHANT:—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed that the works of Fred Watkins and Company, Limited, at Coleford, Gloucester, should be classed as an engineering establishment and that engineering rates of wages should be paid. The Company stated that the sale of piping and iron and steel scrap constituted the greater part of their output, and contended that the workpeople employed were rated according to their skill and experience. The Court decided that the works did not fall within the category of an engineering establishment, and that the rates of wages for adult workers should be based on the rate at present paid to labourers, viz., ls. ld. an hour for a week of 47 hours, excluding meal times, plus such differentials as may be determined by agreement between the firm and the workmen concerned, having regard to the nature of the work to be performed and the skill and experience of the workmen.—Award No. 1743; dated

11th January, 1940. RAILWAY SHOPMEN: FITTERS, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, HULL: LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY:—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed an allowance for dirty work performed by two fitters employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company in connection with alterations to a signal bridge at Park Street, Hull. The bridge had not been cleaned for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and the men's overalls and caps became so dirty as to render them unfit for further use. The Company contended that, having regard to the nature of their ordinary duties, viz., the maintenance and repair of the Company's plant, the work in question was not exceptionally dirty. The Court decided that some extra payment should be made, and, as no specific amount was claimed by the Union, referred the question of the amount to the parties for settlement.—Award No. 1744; dated

19th January, 1940. RAILWAY SHOPMAN: MACHINIST, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, HULL DOCKS: LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY .- The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a grade III machinist employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company should be re-graded as grade II. The man concerned had been employed by the Company as a fitter prior to the 1914-1918 war. As the result of a wound received in the war, he had to have his right arm amputated below the elbow. In 1919, he was re-employed as a machinist. The Union stated that he worked without supervision and set up all his own work. When absent from duty, his place is usually taken by a fitter or by a machinist working under the supervision of a fitter. The Company agreed with the statements as to the training, qualifications and service of the man prior to the 1914-1918 war, but stated that, owing to his disability, he is unable to perform certain classes of work required of a machinist in the higher class, and he is employed on the simplest form of work and on certain jobs he has to be given help. The Court decided that the man is suffering from an infirmity which detracts from his efficiency, but that his qualifications as a fitter are of value in his work as a machinist, and that he should be rated as a machinist without any specific grading, at a rate of wages to be agreed upon, having regard to his special qualifications and skill.—Award No. 1745; dated 24th January, 1940.

ELECTRICAL FITTERS: -The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed an increase of 4s. a week on the standard basic rate of electrical fitters employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments at home. It was stated that the wages of electrical fitters in the Dockyards are, with the exception of the shipbuilding industry, below the average paid in other sections of the industry to the extent of at least 1d. an hour, and that wiremen, a semi-skilled trade, had been given the same basic rate as electrical fitters. It was also stated that the rates paid in the electricity contracting industry and the electricity supply industry were in excess of those paid in the Dockyards. The official side contended that the high technical and educational standard required in the case of electrical fitters was equally true of apprentices in all the other trades employed by the Admiralty, and that no distinction was made. The existing Admiralty practice of relating the wages of their employees in the Dockyards to those paid in the engineering and shipbuilding industries was in accord with the principles of the Fair Wages Resolution. The Court ruled that the evidence was not such as to warrant any change in the existing standard basic rate.—Award No. 1746; dated

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

INVESTIGATING CLERKS AND ASSISTANCE CLERKS UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an increase in the scales of investigating clerks and assistance clerks. The Tribunal awarded the increased scales of pay for investigating clerks which had been contained in a previous offer of the Board, and made no change in the scales of pay of assistance clerks.— Award No. 56; dated 14th December, 1939.

SUPERVISING GRADES, POST OFFICE:—The Tribunal were asked to lecide a difference between the Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers and the Post Office as to the interpretation of Award No. 45, so far as concerned the adjustment of salary of certain officers, who, at the operative date, were at the minimum point of the old scale or were at or near the maximum of the old scale. The Tribunal heard parties in the difference and gave their decisions on the points at issue.—Award No. 57; dated 30th January, 1940.

MANIPULATIVE GRADES, POST OFFICE:-The Tribunal were asked to decide a difference between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office as to the interpretation of paragraph 26 of Award No. 40, so far as concerned the adjustment of pay of certain officers who, at the operative date, were at or near the maximum of the old scale. The Tribunal heard parties in the difference and gave their decisions on the points at issue.—Award No. 58; dated 30th January,

OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

FEMALE NURSING STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE PRISON SERVICE.—A difference having arisen between the Prison Officers' Association and the Prison Commissioners regarding the scales of pay of the female nursing staff employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, the matter was referred for settlement to a Board of Arbitration appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting, in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the parties, of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as independent Chairman, and one member, as he might direct, from each of the two panels of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. On the invitation of the Chairman, Sir Frank Goldstone and Sir David Owen accepted appointments as members of the Board.

The Award of the Board, issued on 24th January, 1940, granted improved scales of pay to the staff concerned to operate as from 1st October, 1939, and provided that all officers should, as from that date, be placed at the points on the new scales commensurate with

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT, AND ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal X.(14), dated 8th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 5th March, 1940.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D.(13), dated 9th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.C.(13), dated 10th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940.

Proposal F.C.(14), dated 9th January, 1940, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L.(17), dated 12th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 12th March, 1940.

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,

Proposal BKS(S.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Berwick, Dumfries, 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

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 Office, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free. 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 special Exception which authorizes in certain classes of factories and 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

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 forms less than 48.

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 breaches or deposits. 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 Coal Dust) Modification Order, 1939.

The Regulations as thus modified came into force on 1st January. 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.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to the All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown

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SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1940.

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

	- WI	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	106·5 101·9 98·4 93·6	89·7 87·9 84·8 88·8	88·5 84·8 84·4 84·9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88·7 87·6 88·2 87·7	87·8 88·1 88·7 91·3	91·7 92·2 95·0 98·9	104·7 110·1 111·4 108·9	105·9 101·9 99·5 98·6	96·9 97·7 100·5 116·2
of 1930 = 100). Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July,	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5	150·7 146·3 145·3 146·7	146·2 142·8 141·7 143·0	139·8 136·5 139·8 142·5	140·5 138·3 142·3 143·7	141·3 140·0 143·3 146·7	146·2 144·3 146·7 150·5	151·0 152·3 155·5 159·5	156·5 155·8 156·3 155·7	154·0 153·5 156·8 170·5
1914 = 100).Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9	86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9	83·6 81·6 81·0 81·8	79·9 78·0 79·9 81·5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80·8 80·0 81·9 83·9	83·6 82·5 83·9 86·0	86·3 87·1 88·9 91·2	89·5 89·1 89·4 89·0	88·0 87·8 89·7 97·5
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	128·6 110·5 105·0	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·7	69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·6	82·3 78·3 82·2 86·0	82·8 79·1 87·7 91·1	93·8 101·3 105·3 104·3	95·8 87·7 88·0 93·9	93·5 90·5 76·8 76·6
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-39*).	oru ,,	96·8 124·7 110·3 105·7	83·8 79·2 81·5 83·5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·0	86·0 82·5 88·3 92·2	90·4 89·8 95·1 101·0	82·1* 79·2 81·7 85·7	82·1 78·5 85·8 89·2	90·2 93·7 93·4 92·0	83·8 78·1 78·5 84·1	85·7 83·7
Index Number of Average Values. (1924 = 100 for 1930-34, 1935 = 100 for 1935-39*).	4th ,,	85·4 83·0 82·3	77·5 75·3 71·9	68·5 68·7 66·8 66·9	66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6	66·4 67·6 67·6 66·9	100·2* 98·9 100·6 100·3	100 · 8 100 · 7 102 · 2 102 · 2	104·0 108·1 112·7 113·3	114·4 112·3 112·1 111·6	109·1 108·1
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index† (1924 = 100 for 1930-36;	3rd ,,	80·0 63·6 61·7 66·2	70·4 67·0 66·8 62·4	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1 64·6	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60·2 60·6 62·6 73·7	69·5 69·0 75·3 94·2	161·5† 183·1 193·3 164·6	131·7 126·9 124·3 124·7	119·9 123·6
1935 = 100 for 1937-39). Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	98½ 98½ 98½ 98½	72·6 97½ 97 96	95 95 94½	94 94 94 94 94	94 94½ 94½ 94½ 94½	95 95 96 96	97½ 98 98½ 99	100 101½ 102½ 103½	105½ 106 106 106	106 106 106
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain;. Quarterly Averages.	3rd ,,	98 11,995 12,115 12,197	95½ 12,380 12,467 12,550	94½ 12,572 12,545 12,556	12,595 12,613 12,631	12,663 12,682 12,702	12,745 12,766 12,797 12,860	12,936 13,015 13,098 13,184	13,267 13,358 13,438 13,488	13,537 13,580 13,630‡ 13,676‡	13,720
Thousands Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment; in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	12,290 10,033 9,880 9,724	9,320 9,487 9,353	9,421 9,375 9,200	9,332 9,621 9,807	9,961 10,170 10,191	10,128 10,364 10,453	10,535 10,879 11,071	11,241 11,519 11,653	11,352 11,396 11,435‡	11,447 11,862
directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	9,552 1,543 1,762	9,525 2,622 2,574	9,396 2,666 2,714	9,966 2,845 2,573	2,303 2,110	2,255 2,030 1,960	2,022 1,746	1,639	1,796 1,776 1,777	1,888 1,498 1,273
Thousands. Total	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	2,045 2,297 1,175 1,302	2,734 2,668 1,973 1,956	2,843 2,757 2,197 2,251	2,397 2,268 2,362 2,157	2,115 2,109 1,933 1,773	1,901 1,848 1,686	1,630 1,621 1,655 1,436	1,376 1,518 1,334 1,162	1,777 1,814 1,353 1,343	1,398 1,456 1,156
Males	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	1,508 1,720 368 460	2,068 2,118 649 618	2,363 2,319 469 463	2,034 1,941 483 416	1,750 1,758 370 337	1,624 1,576 407 344	1,332 1,330 367 310	1,107 1,199 305 259	1,363 1,406 443 433	93 93 43 34
Females	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	537 577 1,179 1,260	1,993 1,966	480 438 2,197 2,102	363 327 2,332 2,079	365 351 1,967 1,737	336 325 1,913 1,711 1,618	298 291 1,742 1,488 1,372	269 319 1,468 1,242 1,157	414 408 1,459 1,368	34 45 1,58 1,28
Females)	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	1,411 1,726 364 502	2,061 2,198 629 608	2,150 2,265 469 612	1,937 1,932 513 494	1,681 1,797 336 373	1,618 1,679 342 319	1,372 1,429 280 258	1,157 1,279 171 179	1,337 1,511 337 408	1,06 1,25 30 21
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	3rd ,, 4th ,,	634 571 111·0	673 470 94·6 92·1	693 492 95·0 94·3	94·8 96·7	434 312 106·0§ 104·1	342 222 113·0 110·5	258 192 122·9 122·0	219 239 131·1 133·6	440 303 132 · 1 121 · 7	21 14 131 · 133 ·
Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1930-33; 1930=100 for 1934-39§)	3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·1 99·5 99·0 2,002	89·3 97·3	87·4 95·0 1,614	96 · 8 105 · 0 1,518	102.6 112.0	109·8 120·4 1,648	121·1 131·5 1,736 1,592	130·1 136·4 1,746 1,759	117.0	1,71 1,72
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	1,809 1,748 1,861 99·6	1,657 1,627 1,709 87·5	1,493 1,396 1,548 80·3	1,413 1,452 1,657 75·5	1,526 1,521 1,655 83·0	1,530 1,516 1,730 81·9	1,616 1,762 86·3	1,681 1,869	1,556 1,491 1,654 91·0	85.
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd	90·0 86·9 92·5	82·4 80·9 85·0	74·2 69·4 77·0	70·3 72·2 82·4	75·9 75·6 82·3	76·1 75·4 86·0	79·2 80·4 87·6	87·5 83·6 92·9	77·4 74·1 82·2 1,086	85· ¶ 1,07
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,504 1,841 1,300 70·2	1,390 1,693 1,184	1,270 1,566 1,114 63·5	1,289 1,623 1,130	1,257 1,664 1,151 60·5	1,345 1,700 1,160 58·7	1,383 1,748 1,200	1,428 1,817 1,248 64·9	1,449 1,819 1,249	1,44
Percentage of 1924 average	\begin{cases} \b	87·6 107·3 75·8	81·0 98·7 69·0	74·0 91·3 64·9	75·1 94·6 65·9	73·3 97·0 67·1	78·4 99·1 67·6	80·6 101·9 69·9	83·2 105·9 72·7	84·4 106·0 72·8	84 ¶ 1 151
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand	L 4th,	129·2 131·5 129·6 149·6	129·9 130·8 127·1 148·6	128·1 127·4 148·6	130·7 128·5 152·8	131·4 130·6 156·0	135·5 135·3 160·4	140·1 142·2 169·1 120·8	147·9 145·8 173·6	147·2 147·4 175·4	148 144 160
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,,	112 · 8 114 · 8 113 · 2 130 · 5	113·4 114·2 110·9 129·7	110·9 111·8 111·2 129·7	111.9 114.1 112.2 133.4	114.6 114.7 114.0 136.2	118·2 118·1 140·0	122·3 124·2 147·6	129·1 127·3 151·5	128·4 128·6 153·1 120·9	129 125 140
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	3rd ,, 4th ,,	140·7 136·3 129·7	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9	89·7 85·6 93·1 99·5	95·0 99·3 106·9	101·0 105·3 114·0	101·8 112·2 120·5	130·1 134·4 135·7	112·3 113·5 124·2 106·1	117 100 102
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-39*).	s Sat Qr.	158·9 140·2 137·2 134·5	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·8	109·7 105·9 113·7 120·1	115·4 115·0 120·9 130·4	105·4* 102·0 105·1 113·4	100·7 109·6 117·1	119·2 118·8 120·0	100.4	109 107 ¶ ¶
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1930-34; 1935 = 100 fo 1935-39*).	1st Qr.	96·0 84·7 82·9 81·2	67·0 63·8 64·1 68·9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·7 69·5 73·0 78·7	99·0* 95·8 98·7 106·5	98·4 94·6 102·9 110·0	108 · 2 112 · 0 111 · 6 112 · 7	94.3 95.5 105.0	101
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	- \ \begin{array}{c} 1st Qr. \\ 2nd \\ 3rd \end{array}		192·5 189·6 191·0 224·3	177·3 154·2 149·7 169·5	146·5 148·6 155·6 175·2	168·8 164·3 164·1 182·9	164·5 166·0 168·4 201·9	184·3 185·9 192·1 224·7	211·2 232·4 239·6 269·5		204 215 197 223
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices fo 1935-39*).	s Sand Qr.		227·8 231·2 241·5 283·9	226·1 205·0 205·9 227·5	209·1 212·3 217·2 239·0	233·3 227·1 224·8 242·5	165·8* 168·7 167·9 198·4	180·3 182·9 207·0	186 · 0 193 · 9 193 · 7 223 · 8	182·9 187·0 196·8	189 199 ¶
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1930-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-39*).	st Qr.		104·7 106·3 111·1 130·5	104·0 94·2 94·7 104·6	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	107·3 104·4 103·4 111·5	94·6* 96·3 95·8 113·2	102·5 102·9 104·4 118·1	106 · 2 110 · 7 110 · 6 127 · 7	104·4 106·7	107 113 ¶
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	y the Board	6 Feb. 4 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 3 1 May 3	14 May 2 23 July 3 30 July 4	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 6 17 Mch.	2 (no change)	2 (no	2 (no	2 (no		2 (no	24 Au 28 Sej 26 Oc

* 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 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 started, with 1935 as the standard year.

‡ Excluding agricultural scheme and domestic employments brought into insurance in the standard year.

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		N. A. S.									
	-	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3·55 2·32 2·22 2·20	2·47 2·31 3·87 5·77	4·27 1·56 0·77 0·93	0·78 0·53 0·44 1·00	0·97 0·93 0·80 0·59	0·45 0·63 0·60 0·64	0.56 0.63 0.57 0.65	0.56 0.60 0.56 0.63	0·53 0·55 0·66 0·76	0· 0· 1· 1·
ank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England]	lst Qr.	21·2 20·4 18·8	19·3 18·4 17·3	18·8 17·6 17·1	18·6 18·2 18·0	20.2	20·8 20·8 20·2	22·4 22·1 21·7	25·2 24·5	24.2	23.
and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	18·6 20·4	21.8	24.2	23·2 24·3	21.4 23.0	114-
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98·6 90·8 93·7	88·9 83·6 88·4	85·0 82·6 87·9	87·9 87·0 93·2	94·2 89·9 98·6	100·5 97·6 105·3	106·8 104·8 116·9	118·4 112·1 117·4	109·7 103·4 111·1	111.
oal Mining—Coal Raised.	lst Qr.	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20·4 17·8	20.1	21.0	20
Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·8 20·5	17·1 19·3	15·5 18·2	15·7 18·6	17·0 19·2	17·4 19·9	18·0 19·9	19.2	17·5 19·6	1
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	101·7 86·8 84·4	86·1 80·4 76·6	83·8 78·1 69·5	84·1 72·0 70·5	89·4 78·5 76·6	87·0 79·4 78·0	91·6 80·1 80·9	90·1 90·9 86·2	94·2 81·1 78·5	91 85 +
and Minimum Cond Throughted #	1st Qr.	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	3.1	89.5	89.6	93.9	88.1	1 2
oal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4·5 4·4 4·4	3·6 3·4 3·7	3·5 3·1 3·2	3·2 3·3 3·4	3·4 3·4 3·3	3·2 3·4 3·2	2·8 3·0 3·0	3·3 3·8 3·5	3·0 3·0 3·2	3
	lst Qr. 2nd ,,	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51·9 53·7	56·0 64·5	55·5 58·0	53
Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,,	85·8 85·1	67·1 72·2	60·6 63·2	64.2	66.1	65.3	59·3 59·2	73·4 68·0	57·9 61·3	1
oal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	13·5 20·8 24·9	23·1 29·8 33·0	27·6 35·3 40·6	29·4 36·1 36·7	25·7 30·6 30·5	24·4 27·4 28·2	20·5 25·7 22·9	15·1 16·7 14·8	11·4† 16·6† 19·3†	13 12 10
Britain. on and Steel—Crude Steel Output.	4th ,,	793.5	26·9 462·9	32·5 457·7	29·4 501·6	25·8 751·0	789.7	943.4	1,034 · 8	1,084 · 9	984
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	665·0 553·4 430·1	420·5 395·5 447·3	436·5 410·1 448·0	559·3 595·9 677·4	751·4 706·6 744·2	810·7 806·4 874·0	971·0 957·9 1,027·0	1,078·0 1,070·0 1,138·6	890·6 698·9 790·2	1,150
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd "	116.1	67·7 61·5	67.0	73·4 81·8	109.9	115.6	138·0 142·1	151.4	158·8 130·3	144
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,,	81.0	57·9 65·5	60·0 65·6 329·7	87·2 99·1 296·5	103·4 108·9 453·1	118·0 127·9 519·5	140·2 150·3	156·6 166·6	102.3	540
on and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	640·6 598·7 442·2	331·2 280·3	314·5 270·8	336·7 355·4	513·0 510·6	538·2 540·1	645·0 650·7	692·1 723·3	612·1 460·2	672
tons.	1st Or.	105.2	303·7 55·4 54·4	54·1 51·7	385·8 48·7 55·3	516·1 74·4 84·2	85·3 88·4	99·3 105·9	105·9 113·6	118·7 100·5	88
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98·3 72·6 62·8	46·0 49·9	44·5 45·3	58.4	83·9 84·7	88·7 89·4	106·9 108·7	118·8 126·8	75·6 75·4	1
on and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr. 2nd ,,	22.9	44·1 45·0 47·2	46·5 48·2 48·2	43·9 40·9 35·9	28·7 25·5 25·3	23·8 23·1 21·2	18·8 16·9 14·9	11·7 11·6 10·2	14·5† 20·2† 25·4†	18 11 7
workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	35.5	25.8	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.27	22.9	5
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	2nd " 3rd "	15·1 18·4	27·4 29·4	28·3 30·3	26·1 23·9	16·0 14·4	13·2 12·1	8·8 7·6	5·3 4·8	7·2† 7·7† 8·0†	6 4 3
Britain. lectrical Engineering — Unemploy-	lst Qr.	5.7	14.5	29.8	18.9	13.9	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†	5
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	7·2 9·1 10·9	14·6 14·6 15·0	16·3 16·0 16·2	16·7 13·7 11·4	8·8 7·1 6·9	6·9 6·0 5·4	3·6 3·3	3·1 2·7 3·1†	5·2† 5·1† 5·0†	2 2
Britain. otor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft— Unemployment.	1st Qr.	8.8	17.3	21.6	18.5	10.3	8-5	7.2	4.7	6.71	1 4
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	10·9 16·9 16·0	18·6 23·6 22·5	20·9 21·4 18·4	16·0 16·2 11·9	8·9 11·1 8·7	8·9 8·7 7·4	5·7 6·0 4·7	4·3 5·2 5·1†	6·8† 7·5† 5·8†	3
Britain. ipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under	1st Qr. 2nd "	1.61	0.69	0.37	0·25 0·29	0.48	0·56 0·56	0·84 0·85	1.01	1.09	0
construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	1.12	0·42 0·40	0·24 0·23	0.30	0.60	0·53 0·74	0·93 0·96	1.18	0.89	1
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	112·2 96·7 77·6	48·2 38·6 29·0	25·9 19·5 16·6	17·5 20·0 21·1	33·4 40·8 42·0	38·6 38·9 36·9	58·5 59·0 64·5	70·5 83·4 82·3	75·7 72·1 61·5	55
	1 st Qr.	426.6	27·8 32·7	25.7	23.0	203.0	51.6	232.5	253.5	173.0	71
menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	230·5 160·7 132·0	23·4 38·7 104·8	28·0 10·8 7·4	50·1 39·7 74·7	146·7 76·9 93·4	108·1 119·0 311·1	282·3 293·2 272·5	367·7 218·6 217·5	157·0 87·5 87·6	402
	1st Qr.	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55·0 41·2	88·6 107·5	96·5 140·0	65.9	153
Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,	61.2	14·7 39·9	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111·7 103·8	83.2	33.3	1
ipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr.	22·4 26·1 31·9	46·8 52·0 55·8	57·2 58·0 60·9	59·6 56·6 55·0	50·1 45·1 43·1	42·1 40·0 38·8	32 · 8 28 · 6 25 · 7	22·2 21·3 19·2	17·7† 17·2† 17·7†	20 17 12
workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	40.2	57.7	60.4	51.8	120-1	36.1	23.1	18.6†	19.6	106
tton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	118·7 90·8 65·1	85·1 85·4 85·5	108·6 83·0	104·5 106·1	113·1 93·5	105·3 98·9	120·8 108·9	131·7 110·8	91.0	118
lb.	4th ,, 1st Qr.	90.8	122·1 72 72	99 92	96 89	107·1 102 96	96 89	124·6 104 102	125·2 108 112	99 77	91 100
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	77 55 77	72 103	70 90	90	79 91	84 102	92 106	94 106	77 83	94 105
tton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr. 2nd ,,	23.8	40·6 38·8 44·0	25·9 30·2 34·5	24·8 26·5 24·9	21·6 22·1 25·3	22·1 21·5 22·3	17·1 16·4 15·9	10·9 10·5 11·0	22·5† 29·8† 30·3†	19 15 12
workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	45·5 43·0	70.6	24.4	20.6	79.7	74.5	13·5 82·1	13.17	72.4	78
ool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,,	73·8 75·7	72·0 62·8 78·6	70·5 67·9 73·8	75·1 77·8 82·7	74·7 70·0 77·8	75·6 78·2 85·8	81·8 81·0 85·7	88·7 85·7 78·6	71·9 73·5 80·0	81
ool Textile Industry — Unemploy-	4th ,,	21.2	29.5	16.5	19.7	11.1	16.5	9.2	7.1	20.8†	13
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	22·8 26·5 25·9	28·6 36·3 18·8	23·5 25·3 17·9	11.9	21.8	12.6	10.4	10·3 14·9†	21.47	6 3
Britain. illding—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which	1st Qr.	18.8	16.3	14.5	19.6	23.5	27.6	28·7 32·8	29.0	25.4	24 23
plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million £	3rd ,, 4th ,,	17·2 18·4	16·3 13·6	14·3 19·4	20.8	22·0 23·8	27·6 29·5	27.8	25·1 27·1	23·1 22·7	165
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	128·8 138·4 117·8	111·6 115·8 111·6	99·3 124·0 97·9	134·2 150·0 142·5	161·0 179·5 150·7	189·0 202·7 189·0	196·6 224·7 190·4	205·5 171·9	180·8 158·2	158
illding—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	126.0	93.2	31.3	32.8	22.9	202 · 1	20.8	185.6	155.5	19
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	2nd ,, 3rd ,,	12·9 14·5 20·4	18·2 19·1 26·5	26·3 27·6 30·6	20·8 19·3 22·0	15·6 16·1 19·3	14·2 14·1 16·5	11·2 11·3 14·9	10·8 10·9 15·4†	12·0† 13·1† 16·9†	12 10 14
		AV T	200		The second second second			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	-
Britain. blic Works Contracting — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr. 2nd "	26.9	32.9	37·8 36·9	45·0 42·2	47·2 43·8	48.4	48·3 41·0 41·1	42·2 36·8 35·8	38·3† 36·0† 34·4†	37 31 25

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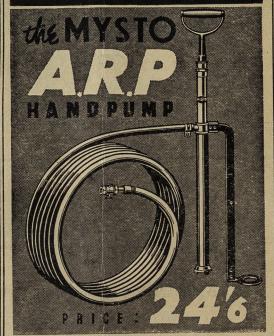
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