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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.



September 1940 THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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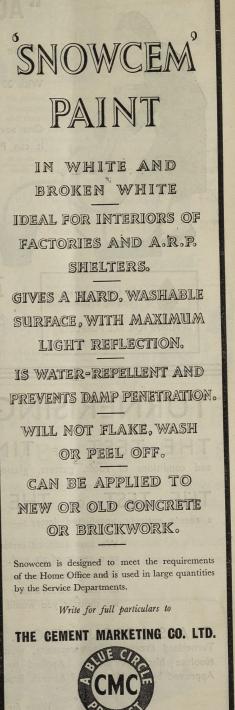
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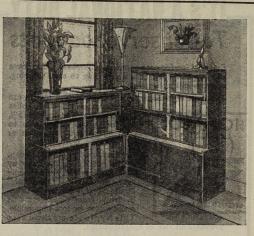
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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

BETWEEN 15th July and 12th August there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. There was a reduction of nearly 50,000 in the numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, but the numbers of boys and girls rose by nearly 22,000, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who had reached the school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unemployed at 12th August was 432,240 less than the figure for 14th August, 1939.

Detailed figures are given below.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 12th August, 1940, there were 613,156 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 23,376 less than at 15th July, 1940, and 354,952 less than at 14th August, 1939.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 12th August, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 154,380 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 1,138 more than at 15th July, 1940, but 57,598 less than at 14th August, 1939.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 12th August, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 31,916 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 5,576 less than at 15th July, 1940, and 19,690 less than at 14th August, 1939.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 799,452 persons on the registers at 12th August, 1940, included 619,507 applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances and 179,945 non-claimants.

Percentages Unemployed.—The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940, represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at 15th July, 1940. At 14th August, 1939, the corresponding percentage was 8.5. For persons insured under the general scheme the percentages were 5.5 at 12th August, 1940, as compared with 5.7 at 15th July, 1940, and 8.7 at 14th August, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2.4, 2.5 and 3.9 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred. —There were reductions in unemployment, between 15th July and 12th August, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, building and public works contracting, tailoring and dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, hotel and boarding-house service, the entertainments and sports industries, linen manufacture and shipping service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in pottery and earthenware manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the hosiery industry, and boot and shoe manufacture.

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 August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about $\pounds 120,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of about $\pounds,060,000$ workpeople, and in a decrease of about $\pounds 13,000$ in those of 190,000 workpeople.*

The principal groups of workpeople." The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, brick makers, pottery workers, workpeople employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industry in various districts, tinplate workers, tobacco workers, printing trade operatives, vehicle builders, and workpeople employed in rubber manufacture. The workpeople whose wage rates were reduced were mainly coal miners in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about $\pounds1,700,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of about 7,450,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st August, the official cost-of-living index figure was 87 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st August. For food alone, the index figure at 31st August was 66 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 1st August.

The rise in the index figures at 31st August was mainly due to increases in the prices of sugar and eggs, partly offset by reductions in the prices of potatoes. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases, averaging between 1 and 2 per cent., in the prices of clothing.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 50. In addition, 2 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 52 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 7,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in August was about 13,000 working days.

* The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in August had received increases of greater amount in the earlier months of 1940.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES) ACT, 1940.

THIS Act, which received the Royal Assent on 8th August, provides for the payment of supplementary allowances to workmen entitled to weekly payments by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The Act provides that in cases of total incapacity a supplementary flat rate allowance of 5s. a week shall be paid to any injured person, of either sex, who is entitled to weekly payments of compensation under the principal Act. Provision is also made for the payment of increased allowances in respect of the children of an injured male workman. These allowances are 4s. a week in respect of each of the first two children under the age of fifteen years and 3s. a week for each additional child under that age.

The children in respect of whom allowances are payable are legitimate or illegitimate children born to the workman not later than nine months after the accident giving rise to compensation. step-children whose mother was married to him before the accident. and children adopted by the workman, or by him and his wife jointly, before the accident.

In cases of partial incapacity there is a scaling down of the allowances so as to bear the same proportion to the maximum allowances as the weekly payment in respect of partial incapacity bears to what the weekly payment would have been in the case of total incapacity.

The maximum amount of compensation and allowances which can be drawn in cases of total incapacity is fixed at seven-eighths of the pre-accident average earnings. In cases of partial incapacity the maximum is seven-eighths of the difference between the average earnings before and after the accident.

In the case of redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, the amount of redemption of the supplementary allowances is in the discretion of the arbitrator who can refuse to proceed with the matter unless satisfied that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the interests of any children in respect of whom allowances are payable, the allowances can properly be redeemed. Power is also given to Registrars of County Courts to refuse to record agreement for a lump sum settlement of any supplementary allowances unless satisfied that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the interests of the children, the settlement is a proper one.

The Act, which came into force on 19th August, applies not only to accidents arising thereafter but to all cases where the accident in respect of which compensation is payable occurred after January 1st, 1924. It is calculated that the increase in the total amount of compensation payable will be about 30 per cent. of the present total, which is estimated at about £9,000,000 a year.

The Act applies to workmen entitled to compensation under any Compensation Schemes for silicosis or asbestosis, subject to the adaptations, modifications and exceptions contained in the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Amendment Scheme, 1940.*

The Northern Ireland Parliament has enacted a similar measure. to operate from the same date.

TRAINING OF MUNITION WORKERS. MANUAL FOR TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

A Manual for the guidance of Technical Colleges providing training for workers for the production of munitions has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and issued to Local Educa-

tion Authorities and other Governing Bodies of Technical Colleges. The Manual states that the Government's munitions programme will demand, within the next few months, additional trained workers, both men and women, running to several hundred thousands. To achieve this, the provision for training is being expanded in various directions. The training by employers in their own factories is to be stimulated to the maximum extent possible; the capacity of the Government Training Centres, run direct by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, is being greatly increased; industrial establishments which cannot be engaged on essential work are to be employed for training on behalf of the Ministry; and all available training facilities in Technical Colleges are to be brought into full use.

The training to be given will involve the instruction of persons with no knowledge of engineering processes, and also the provision of upgrading courses for workers who have already attained a certain degree of skill. Which of these kinds of courses should be given will be a matter to be decided in the light of the relative urgency and importance of the needs of industry at any given time, and of the facilities available at particular Training Colleges. Where it is a matter of training unskilled labour, Technical Colleges

will be supplied with a range of standard courses prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The standard syllabuses provided are intended to be by way of general guidance rather than a rigid framework of instruction, and they can be given a bias, where appropriate, towards meeting the needs of some particular firm or group of firms whose requirements are of special importance. It will be necessary to test the attainments of the trainees before sending them forward to industrial employment, and standard tests have en drawn up by the Department, which will be available for the Technical Colleges. These tests also will be regarded as for general guidance and may be adapted to suit the character of the course which has been followed.

While there will be no disturbance of the existing control by Local Education Authorities over Technical Colleges maintained by them, the Divisional Controllers of the Ministry of Labour and National

• Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1506, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Service will have certain responsibilities in relation to the scheme. In consultation with H.M. Inspectors of Schools, they will initiate the provision of courses and arrange for the supply of syllabuses, drawings and tests. Through the Labour Supply machinery and the training section of the Divisional Office they will correlate the supply of and demand for labour of various kinds with the training facilities available in the Division. Through the Inspectors of Labour Supply they will maintain contact with the Technical Colleges at which courses are being provided under the scheme; and they will arrange for the recruitment of trainees and their placing on completion of training

Double and treble shifting will be introduced as soon as possible after single shift courses have got fully under way. The Manual contains some notes as to the details of the shift-working arrangements and some suggestions, based on the Ministry's own experience in industrial training, as to points which should be covered by the actual instruction.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL. ISSUE OF AWARDS.

The first three awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal were issued towards the end of last month. Particulars of the cases are summarised on page 257 of this issue.

The Tribunal was set up under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, as part of the war-time machinery for settling trade disputes without interruption of work : the consti-tution of the Tribunal and the provisions of the Order were indicated on page 210 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

Award No. 1 of the Tribunal relates to a claim by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation against the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society for advances in wages; the Tribunal awarded certain advances in wages as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. Award No. 2 deals with a claim by the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics against the Brassfounders Employers' Association for increases in rates of pay; the Tribunal awarded increases in the bonus additions to wages rates applicable under the grading scheme agreed between the parties. Award No. 3 is concerned with a claim by the Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Non-Trading Departments) against the Employers' Side of the Council for an increase of wages for manual workers: the Tribunal awarded certain further war advances.

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT, 1939.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

In order to expedite the hearing of appeals of conscientious objectors from decisions of Local Tribunals, the Minister of Labour and National Service is setting up three new divisions of the Appellate Tribunal, in addition to the present two for England and Wales and for Scotland respectively.*

One of the new divisions will take appeals from the North of England, and will ordinarily sit in Manchester, but may meet elsewhere. The Chairman will be the Rt. Hon. Sir Philip James Macdonell, P.C., B.C.L., M.A. The other two members have not yet been appointed.

Another of the new divisions will take appeals from London and the South of England, and will ordinarily sit in London. The Chairman will be Sir Michael Francis Joseph McDonnell and the other two members are Mr. H. C. Attewell of the National Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and Sir William David Ross, K.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

The remaining new division will take appeals from Wales, and will ordinarily sit in Cardiff. Its personnel has not yet been settled.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Since the issue of the Orders referred to in the August number of this GAZETTE, further Orders have been made by the Minister of Food, relating to the prices of eggs, sugar, jam, cheese, peas, oranges and condensed milk.

The Home Produced Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 15th August, which came into force on 19th August, increased the maximum retail prices of home-produced fresh eggs by 3d. per dozen. Under a further Order, the Home Produced Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, 1940, dated 29th August, which came into force on 2nd September, home produced eggs are dealt with in two main groups, viz., "marked" eggs, which have been graded for size and tested for quality at authorised packing stations, and "unmarked eggs. Maximum retail prices, varying according to the sizes of eggs, are 3s. 1¹/₂d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen for marked eggs, 2s. 9d. and 3s. for unmarked fresh eggs, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. for preserved

As regards imported eggs, the Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 4) Order, 1939, was amended by an Order dated 15th August, 1940, which came into force on 19th August, increasing the maximum retail

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1939, page 409.

prices of Eire fresh eggs. A further Order, the Imported Eggs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 29th August, which came into Employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other representatives chosen by them, should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives of employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labour and other working conditions, force on 2nd September, increased the maximum retail prices of all categories of imported eggs. The revised prices range from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen, the latter figure applying to Eire large fresh eggs. with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement.

The Sugar (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 21st August, which came into force on 26th August, advanced the maximum retail prices of sugar by 1d. per lb., to, e.g., 5d. for granulated and 51d. for cubes and refiners' caster sugar. Slightly higher prices may be charged in remoter parts of Scotland and in the Scilly Isles.

The Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 20th August, which came into force on 1st September, prescribes maximum retail prices for the principal varieties of home-produced jam. Exceptions to the prescribed prices may be made by licence. The Order does not cover imported jams or "home-made" jams retailed by the maker.

The Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 28th August, which came into force on 2nd September. Under the amending Order the maximum retail price of cheese imported from Canada (manufactured in 1940), Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire is increased to 1s. 1d. per lb.

The Threshed Home-Grown Peas (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 28th August, which came into force on 2nd September, prescribes maximum retail prices for threshed home-grown peas, hand-picked. These prices, subject to the addition of transport costs between wholesaler and retailer, are 8d. per lb. for such peas in bulk and 10d. per lb. for such peas pre-packed in recognised containers, each containing not more than 1 lb.

The Oranges (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 4th September, which came into force on 9th September, reducing the maximum retail price of oranges to 51d. per lb.

The Condensed Milk (Canned) (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 4th September, which came into force on 9th September, prescribes revised maximum retail prices for the various kinds of condensed milk.

FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic ration of 6 oz. of butter and margarine jointly, per head per week, was modified, from 2nd September, so as to limit the ration of butter to a maximum of 4 oz., the balance being obtainable in margarine.

REGULATION OF WARTIME INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN CANADA.

IN an Order in Council issued on 19th June, 1940, the Committee of the Privy Council in Canada have laid down the principles according to which, in the view of the Committee, the relations between employers and workers should be regulated in Canada during the THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES ACT. This Act provides for the establishment of a Department of National War Services, the primary function of which is to carry out the objects of the above-mentioned National Resources Mobiliperiod of the war. In a preliminary statement, the Order declares sation Act in regard to registration. To this end the Department is that the Government has received from representative bodies of (a) to carry our registrations and surveys; (b) to place the results of such registrations and surveys at the disposal of the Government; (c) to promote, organise, and co-ordinate different forms of voluntary industry and labour expressions of their desire to cooperate with the Government in the present crisis, and that "it would conduce to the removal of misunderstandings and to the extension of common assistance with a view to the most effective use of personal services interests and national purpose were a declaration to be made by the Government at this time of certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war, the acceptance of which by employers and workpeople would make for the avoidance of industrial assistance with a view to the most effective use of personal services or material contributions for the prosecution of the war and the welfare of the nation; and (d) to co-ordinate the existing public information services of the Government, and originate or employ other means in order to promote the most effective use of such services. The competent Minister is also empowered to establish is so essential in present circumstances." Accordingly, the statenational, provincial or local councils, committees and boards and to ment continues, the Committee had formulated, on the basis of a use existing organisations and agencies to assist him in carrying out report presented by the Minister of Labour, the principles set out in the Order, and recommended that they should be approved as the purposes of the Act. constituting a declaration by the Government of principles for the regulation of labour conditions and the avoidance of labour unrest NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPLY COUNCIL. during the war. The more important of these principles are as follows :--

Fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions should be recognised, and, where any temporary adjustments in remuneration are made, due to war conditions, they might well be in the form of bonus payments.

Hours of work should not be unduly extended, but, where increased output is desired, it should be secured as far as practicable by the adoption of additional shifts throughout the week, experience during the last war having shown that an undue lengthening of working hours results in excessive fatigue and in a diminution of output.

The personnel of the Council were duly announced on 28th June, and, at the first meeting of the Council on 3rd July, the Minister There should be no interruption in productive or distributive operations on account of strikes or lockouts. Where any difference of Labour emphasized the importance of ensuring an adequate labour supply, in particular in those industries definitely connected arises which cannot be settled by negotiation between the parties, with the prosecution of the war, and suggested that the Government assistance in effecting a settlement should be sought from the might find it necessary to call on industry to assist in training its own Government conciliation services, and, failing settlement of the difference in this manner, it should be dealt with in accordance with workers. The Minister also drew attention to the importance of the transference of labour from non-war to war industry and the need the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which for the promotion of a spirit of co-operation between employers and has been extended under the War Measures Act to apply specifically workers so as to ensure the maintenance of production. to all war work.

Employees should be free to organise in trade unions, free from any control by employers or their agents. In this connection, By an Order in Council issued on 2nd July, 1940, provision has attention is directed to Section 11 of the provisions of Chapter 30, 3 George VI, an Act to Amend the Criminal Code, under which it is been made for the establishment of a War-time Industries Control Board and for the appointment of controllers for the major declared to be an offence, subject to prescribed penalties, for any industries. The Board is responsible for organising the services of, employer or his agent wrongfully and without lawful authority to and the available agencies for, the supply of munitions, and the refuse to employ or dismiss from employment, any person because controllers are to exercise for their respective industries some of the wide powers of the Minister of Munitions and Supply to conserve, of his membership in a lawful trade union, or to use intimidation to prevent a workman from belonging to a trade union, or to conspire with other employers to do either of such acts. co-ordinate, restrict and regulate certain essential supplies.

Every collective agreement should provide machinery for the settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement, and for its renewal or revision, and both parties should scrupulously observe the terms and conditions of any agreement into which they have entered.

Workers, in the exercise of their right to organise, should use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organisation.

Any suspension which may be made of labour conditions established by law, agreement or usage, requisite to the speeding of wartime production, should be brought about by mutual agreement and

should be understood as applying only for the period of emergency. The Order also includes a recommendation that, in meeting their labour requirements, employers should utilise to the fullest extent the available facilities of the local offices of the Employment Service of Canada, and that the practice, already adopted by some employers, of cooperating with trade unions in meeting labour requirements should be extended as a means of avoiding unnecessary labour shortage.

ECONOMIC MOBILISATION MEASURES IN CANADA.

DURING June and July, a number of new legislative measures have been instituted in Canada with the object of fully mobilising the man-power and economic resources of Canada for the effective prosecution of the war. Some details of the more important of these measures are given below.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILISATION ACT.

By this Act the Governor in Council is vested with special emergency powers to "do and authorise such acts and things, and make, from time to time, such orders and regulations, requiring make, from time to time, such orders and reginitions, requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient proseto the life of the community." The exercise of these powers is subject to the limitation that they may not be used for the purpose of requiring persons to serve in the military, naval or air forces outside of Canada.

Upon the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Labour Supply Committee, which was established in May, 1940, to facilitate the supply of skilled labour, provision was made by an Order in Council issued on 19th June, 1940, for the establishment of a National Labour Supply Council. The Order prescribes that the Council is to advise on a value of the balance of the council is to advise on any matters touching labour supply for industry which may be referred to it by the Minister of Labour, and is to be composed of five representatives each of industry and labour, chosen in consultation with the most representative organisations of industry and labour respectively, and an impartial chairman, to be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour.

WAR-TIME INDUSTRIES CONTROL BOARD.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL REVIEW.

Between 15th July and 12th August there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. There was a reduction of nearly 50,000 in the numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, but the numbers of boys and girls rose by nearly 22,000, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who had reached the school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unemployed at 12th August, 1939. The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 12th August, 1940, with comparative figures for 15th July 1940, and 14th August, 1939 :--

and approximation of warrants and the second	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals*).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) as compared with 15th July, 1940.
(the source source wit)	GREAT	BRITAIN.		and the second second
Men Boys Women Girls	334,244 27,259 236,746 46,823	75,407 2,603 71,993 4,377	409,651 29,862 308,739 51,200	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 39,315 \\ + & 8,631 \\ - & 10,244 \\ + & 13,114 \end{array}$
Total	645,072	154,380	799,452	- 27,814
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with : 15th July, 1940 14th Aug., 1939	- 28,952 - 374,642	+ 1,138 - 57,598	- 27,814 - 432,240	
GREAT	BRITAIN AND	NORTHERN]	IRELAND.	and the internet
Men Boys Women Girls	367,649 29,502 257,725 49,501	77,259 2,718 78,542 4,843	444,908 32,220 336,267 54,344	$\begin{array}{rrrr} -& 41,595 \\ +& 8,506 \\ -& 11,750 \\ +& 12,902 \end{array}$
Total	704,377	163,362	867,739	- 30,937
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with : 15th July, 1940 14th Aug., 1939	- 31,640 - 373,880	+ 703 - 53,186	- 30,937 - 427,066	

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative Division at 12th August, 1940, and the increases or decreases compared with 15th July, 1940 :---

Division.	Numbers on Register 12th Aug. 1940.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 15th July 1940.		Numbers on Register at 12th Aug. 1940.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 15th July 1940.
London† Eastern Southern†	222,589 31,008 21,357	- 11,363 - 1,053 + 679	Scotland Wales	103,417 75,470	- 11,074 - 5,108
South-Western Midlands	21,843 34,067	+ 547 + 3,191	Great Britain	799,452	- 27,814
North-Midlands North-Eastern	36,264	+ 4,404 + 392	Northern Ireland	68,287	- 3,123
North-Western Northern	117,042	+ 8,660 + 231	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	867,739	- 30,937

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940, represented 5.4 per cent.[‡] of the total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, at July, 1939, as compared with 5.6 at 15th July, 1940; at 14th August, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 8.5. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages represented 5.5 at 12th August 1940, 5.7 at 15th July, 1940, and 8.7 at were 5.5[‡] at 12th August, 1940, 5.7 at 15th July, 1940, and 8.7 at 14th August, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2.4, 2.5, and 3.9 respectively.

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

There were reductions in unemployment, between 15th July and 12th August, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, building and public works contracting, tailoring and dress-making, hat and cap manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the entertainments and sports industries, linen manufacture and shipping service. On the other hand there were increases in unemployment in pottery and earthenware manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the hosiery industry, and boot and shoe manufac-ture. A Table showing the extent of the variations in the numbers unemployed in these industries is given on page 247.

Mining and Quarrying.—In coal mining, employment showed little change; short-time working was reported from some districts. Employment in the iron mining industry continued very good. At

* The total number of unemployed casual workers in Great Britain at 12th August, 1940, was 31,916, including 30,265 men, 91 boys, 1,554 women and 6 girls. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of unemployed casual workers at 12th August 1940, was 33,889. A s from 22nd July, 1940, the County of Sussex and those parts of the County of Kent which, prior to that date, were within the area of the Southern Division, are included in the London Division (see page 214 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE). The figures relate to the Divisions as now constituted. I it is probable that there have been considerable changes, since July, 1939, in the total numbers of insured persons and in their distribution between different industries, owing partly to recruitment for the Forces and partly to transfers into the munitions industries. The percentages of unemployment in July and August, 1940, compiled on the basis of these figures and given in this GAZETTE, are, therefore, subject to revision.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.-In the engineering industries and also in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, intense activity continued, with much overtime and night shift working. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment continued very good; there were shortages among some classes of workpeople, but these were met to some extent by transfers from other industries. In the other metal industries also, employment continued very good on the whole.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry, employment continued good generally, although there was some short-time working; short-ages of juveniles and of certain other classes of workers were reported from some areas. There was a further increase of over 3,000 in the recorded unemployment in the wool textile industry, largely owing to holiday stoppages; short-time working occurred in certain areas, but employment was still good on the whole. In the carpet industry unemployment decreased considerably between July and August.

There was a marked reduction in the numbers unemployed in linen manufacture. Unemployment, however, rose considerably in the hosiery industry; it also increased to a lesser extent in the jute industry, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, and in the other textile industries.

Clothing Trades.—Employment improved in the tailoring trades and in the dressmaking and millinery trades; shortages of skilled machinists were reported from several areas. There was also considerable improvement in hat and cap manufacture. A further decline occurred in the shirt and collar trades. In the boot and shoe industry employment again declined, and slackness was reported from many districts.

Leather Trades .- In the leather and fur trades employment showed little change, apart from some improvement in the tanning, currying and dressing sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building industry there was a slight decrease in the numbers unemployed, particularly among painters. Unemployment was also lower in public works con-tracting. In brick manufacture there was a further slight reduction in unemployment in many areas. In the furniture trade there was some reduction in the numbers unemployed; in the sawmilling industry, on the other hand, there was an increase, while in the coachbuilding industry there was little change.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- There was a reduction between July and August in unemployment in the paper-making industry. Widespread short-time working continued in the printing and bookbinding industries, and more men were transferred to employment in the munitions industries.

Pottery and Glass .- There was a decline in employment in the pottery industry, the numbers unemployed showing a rise of nearly 3,500; this, however, was partly due to holiday stoppages. There was little change in the glass trades.

Fishing.—There was a further reduction in the numbers unem-ployed in the fishing industry, many men having been transferred to other employment.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- The numbers unemployed in dock. wharf and lighterage (port transport) service were 4,500 lower at 12th August, 1940, than at 15th July; there was little change in river and canal service.

There was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in shipping service at 12th August; shortages of certain classes of ratings were again reported from several districts.

Agriculture, etc.-Employment in agriculture, horticulture, etc. continued very good. The numbers recorded as unemployed were slightly lower at 12th August than at 15th July.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative Division, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 12th August, 1940 :---

Division.		Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	
London* Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		101,153 16,098 10,683 10,803 10,304 17,847 33,226 55,391 51,081 48,114 54,891	6,302 1,370 796 1,350 1,210 824 2,039 3,802 4,201 4,201 4,278 3,690	103,463 11,468 8,185 7,661 20,623 15,584 20,860 52,153 13,458 43,303 11,981	11,671 2,072 1,693 2,029 1,930 2,009 3,648 5,696 7,822 7,722 4,908	222,589 31,008 21,357 21,843 34,067 36,264 59,833 117,042 76,562 103,417 75,470	
Freat Britain		409,651	29,862	308,739	51,200	799,452	
Northern Ireland		35,257	2,358	27,528	3,144	68,287	
freat Britain Northern Ireland	and	444,908	32,220	336,267	54,344	867,739	

* See footnote † in previous column.

In the following Table the numbers of insured persons aged 16 and over recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, in each adminis-trative Division, are expressed as percentages* of the estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64, at July, 1939.

Division.	A	eneral an gricultur Schemes	ral		General Scheme.			ricult.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
London† Eastern Southern† South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	3.5 3.8 8.0 4.4 10.1	9.57.85.84.65.96.46.27.110.610.511.50.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	9.57.85.84.65.96.36.17.110.610.511.50.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN	4.0	7.8	5.0	4.2	7.8	5.2	1.4	8.7	1.9
N. IRELAND	17.5	27.5	20.9	18.1	27.6	21.6	13.8	24.0	14.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	4.3	8.4	5·4	4 · 4	8.4	5.5	2.0	9.1	2.4

Percentages for 15th July, 1940, corresponding with those given above, were published on page 216 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE for all except the London and Southern Divisions, the areas of which have been altered since 15th July.† The changes in the percentages of unemployment in the new areas at 12th August, 1940, as compared with 15th July, 1940, were as shown below :----

and a second		Ag	neral a ricultur schemes	ral		General Scheme			gricult Schem	
G. S. B. Territ		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
London		- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.3		+1.4	+0.2
Southern	·		+ 0.6	+ 0.1		+ 0.6	+ 0.1		+1.2	+0.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. 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 August, 1939 :-

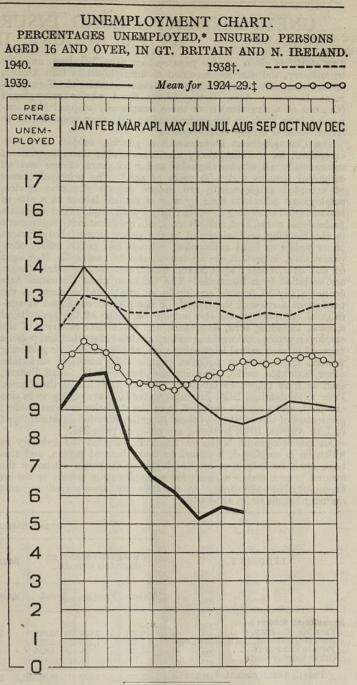
Date.			Great Brite	in.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1939.	000 750	70 747	945 900	70 794	1.071.000	1 004 005
14 August 11 Sept	908,752 826,811	38,347	245,209 395,243	39,384 64,331	1,231,692	1,294,805 1,395,550
16 October	903,127	43,920	417,798	65,793	1,430,638	1,499,893
13 November 11 December	897,061	40,460 35,418	405,175 377,168	59,892 50,955	1,402,588	1,477,586 1,440,923
1940.	1 deces	And Ballins		TAN SITTE D		-,,
15 January	1,037,458	41,590	379,981	59,867	1,518,896	1,602,551
12 February 11 March	1,058,499 742,304	39,142 25,673	353,222 311,703	53,237 41,533	1,504,100 1,121,213	1,585,884 1,193,259
15 April	633,946	22,723	278,014	38,012	972,695	1,040,344
20 May	570,712	17,285	262,580	30,245	880,822	947,752
17 June	456,408	15,129	266,953	28,345	766,835	834,214
15 July‡ (a) (b)		> 21,231	318,983	38,086	835,060 827,266	906,470 898,676
12 August	409,651	29,862	308,739	51,200	799,452	867,739

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

		eral and tral Sch			General cheme.		Agricultural Scheme.				
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Tota		
1939.				1.20	JE MIL						
4th August	8.9	7.4	8.5	9.2	7.4	8.7	3.7	7.1	3.9		
1th September	8.2	10.6	8.8	8.5	10.6	9.1	3.1	7.9	3.4		
6th October	8.9	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.5	9.6	3.7	7.9	4.0		
3th November	8.8	10.4	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.5	4.4	15.1	5.1		
th December 1940.	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.1	5.4	36.2	7.4		
5th January	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	6.9	49.6	9.7		
th February	10.5	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.2	8.3	51.2	11.1		
th March	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.8	4.6	40.9	7.0		
oth April	6.3	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.8	3.5	16.8	4.4		
th May	5.7	7.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.2	2.9	10.8	3.4		
th June	4.6	6.8	5.2	4.7	6.8	5.3	2.1	5.6	2.3		
th July	4.6	8.2	5.6	4.7	8.2	5.7	2.2	6.6	2.5		
th August	4.3	8.4	5.4	4.4	8.4	5.5	2.0	9.1	2.4		

attendance at Government Training Centres, who are excluded from line (b) and from the figures for 12th August (see article on page 223 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940). § Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

September, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN. ANALYSIS FOR 12TH AUGUST, 1940.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
 A. Insured on Register :— 1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Un- 		1.4525,50	nier Nierzy P	turnin Lurnin	
employment Allowances	363,865	8,842	209,169	15,013	596,889
2. Non-claimants :	15,303	1,661 5,264	25,780	3,236 8,102	45,980 13,366
 Applicants for unemployment allowances Persons without applications : 	9,129	69	12,883§	537	22,618§
(a) Aged 16 and over (b) Aged 14 and 15	21,354	3,449 10,577	60,907	6,084 18,228	91,794 28,805
Total on Register	409,651	29,862	308,739	51,200	799,452
 D. Insured Unemployed :- Aged 16 and over: 5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) 	379,168	10,503	234,949	18,249	642,869
6. Two months' file¶	38,008	2,190	54,674	3,067	97,939
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	567	7	317	18	909
Total aged 16 and over	417,743	12,700	289,940	21,334	741,717
8. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 2 (b) (b) Two months' file		5,264 2,123		8,102 3,700	13,366 5,823
Total aged 14 and over	417,743	20,087	289,940	33,136	760,906

See footnote * in previous column.
† 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 excluding agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available.
§ This total includes, in addition to applicants for unemployment allowances, 2,812 women, aged 60-64, who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3 (4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.

Act, 1940. ¶ See explanation on page 244.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16 AND OVER, AT 12th AUGUST: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics given on this page and on page 245 show, industry by industry, the numbers recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, among persons, aged 16 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and all employed females under 60 years of age.* The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250† a year, employment as female professional purse, and subject to certain qualifications employment 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 comunder public or local authorities, railways and public utility com-panies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 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 agri-cultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering 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 12th Amount 1940, however, are given on page 248 at 12th August, 1940, however, are given on page 248. An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thu^s 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, to be sick or deceased, to have joined the Forces, 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 Table below) relate only to persons, aged 16 and over, insured against unemployment. They to persons, aged 16 and over, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemploy-ment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 242 and 243 relating to persons *registered* at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employ-ment, 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 243. is given on page 243.

In the Table on pages 246 and 247, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed at 12th August are expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in July, 1939, and figures are also given showing the increases or decreases in the percentages since July, 1940, and August, 1939. The estimated numbers of insured persons in each inductive are called and the second se in the percentages since July, 1940, and August, 1939. The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books in July, and the latest figures at present available relate to July, 1939. Since that date there have been con-siderable changes in the numbers of insured persons in many industries (owing partly to recruitment for H.M. Forces and partly to transfers of workpeople into the armament, etc., industries) the effects of which are not reflected in the percentages of unemployment shown in the Table. Precise information as to the effects of these movements on the percentages is not yet available. In the meantime, the percentages should be regarded as provisional and subject to revision.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IF	RELAND.	and and the		GREA	T BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP luding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	ani in -	TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUA	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	9,398 1,128 1,398 754	2,617 1,130 26 56	12,015 2,258 1,424 810	128 27 82 33	359 62 	487 89 82 37	9,526 1,155 1,480 787	2,976 1,192 26 60	12,502 2,347 1,506 847	5,860 1,047 1,317 712	2,756 1,183 20 55	8,616 2,230 1,337 767
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	12,678	3,829	16,507	270	425	695	12,948	4,254	17,202	8,936	4,014	12,950
Fishing	1,752	173	1,925	115	10	125	1,867	183	2,050	1,842	183	
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Flate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	24,115 132 177 1,708 561 154 406 27,253	194 2 6 1 169 7 379	24,309 132 179 1,714 562 323 413 27,632	32,056 44 311 757 47 20 33,235	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 17 \\ 19 \end{array} $	32,057 44 311 757 64 21 33,254	56,171 132 221 2,019 1,318 201 426 60,488	195 2 6 1 186 8 398	2,030 56,366 132 223 2,025 1,319 387 434 60,886	56,165 131 220 1,214 1,318 186 314 59,548	194 	2,025 56,359 131 222 1,219 1,319 372 322 59,944
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	329 794 246 1,369	11 139 19 <i>169</i>	340 933 265 1,538	24 99 12 <i>135</i>	$-\frac{1}{7}_{8}$	25 106 12 <i>143</i>	353 893 258 1,504	12 146 19 177	365 1,039 277 1,681	353 865 186 1,404	12 143 19 <i>174</i>	365 1,008 205 <i>1,578</i>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	1,691	591	2,282	176	64	240	1,867	655	2,522	1,653	654	2,307
ottery, Earthenware, etc	716	3,549	4,265	1,096	7,821	8,917	1,812	11,370	13,182	1,768	11,360	13,128
Ilass : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	674 440 1,114	363 159 <i>522</i>	1,037 599 1,636	117 172 289	40 50 <i>90</i>	157 222 379	791 612 1,403	403 209 612	1,194 821 2,015	773 612 1,385	403 209 612	1,176 821 1,997
hemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	1,538 519 323 1,125 3,505	1,270 634 226 1,043 <i>3,173</i>	2,808 1,153 549 2,168 6,678	47 8 10 229 294	62 20 10 89 181	109 28 20 318 475	1,585 527 333 1,354 3,799	1,332 654 236 1,132 3,354	2,917 1,181 569 2,486 7,153	1,494 525 322 1,310 3,651	1,324 652 236 1,099 <i>3,311</i>	2,818 1,177 558 2,409 6,962
letal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	325	8	333	33	-	33	358	8	366	356	8	364
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) 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	2,901 610 291 506 342 4,975	110 141 112 48 190 609	3,011 751 403 554 532 5,584	6,251 37 4,392 183 38 10,934	10 24 469 3 22 528	6,261 61 4,861 186 60 11,462	9,152 647 4,683 689 380 15,909	120 165 581 51 212 1,137	9,272 812 5,264 740 592 17,046	9,134 599 4,679 666 366 15,800	120 164 580 51 211 1,134	9,254 763 5,259 717 577 16,934
ngineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	9,009 1,014 877 1,192 12,092	2,610 681 19 30 <i>3,340</i>	11,619 1,695 896 1,222 <i>15,432</i>	767 50 31 133 <i>981</i>	303 23 5 331.	1,070 73 31 138 <i>1,312</i>	9,776 1,064 908 1,325 13,073	2,913 704 19 35 3,671	12,689 1,768 927 1,360 16,744	9,268 1,015 790 1,257 <i>12,330</i>	2,894 694 19 31 3,638	12,162 1,709 809 1,288 15,968

† From 2nd September, 1940, the limit of £250 for non-manual workers was raised to £420.

	- Vicencias	in correct	GREAT :	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IN	ELAND.		1	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLARY STOP: D CASUALS	PAGES
nanet and sustained to a	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	5,480 394	1,558 85	7,038 479	227 23	94 13	321 36	5,707 417	1,652 98	7,359 515	4,889 368	1,600 96	6,489 464
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	362 6,236	34 1,677	396 7,913	23 124 <i>374</i>	8 115	132 489	486 <i>6,610</i>	42 1,792	528 8,402	480 5,737	41 1,737	521 7,474
ipbuilding and Ship Repairing her Metal Industries :- Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	7,838	380	8,218	639	11	650	8,477	391	8,868	7,868	386	8,254
Iron Founding	1,503 1,103	268	1,771 1,172	646 28 32	20 1 108	666 29	2,149 1,131	288 70	2,437 1,201	2,108 1,027	287	2,39
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	1,597 346 220	4,186 481 436	5,783 827 656	156 95	65 60	140 221 155	1,629 502 315	4,294 546 496	5,923 1,048 811	1,590 492 311	4,286 546 495	5,876 1,036 806
Brass and Alled Metal wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	236 425 408	249 41 580	485 466 988	11 49 124		47 49 254	247 474 532	285 41 710	532 515 1,242	231 437 525	283 41 705	514 473 1,230
Metal Industries not separately specified	2,886 8,724	3,836 <i>10,146</i>	6,722 18,870	427 1,568	511 <i>931</i>	938 2,499	3,313 <i>10,292</i>	4,347 11,077	7,660 21,369	3,062 9,783	4, 327 <i>11,037</i>	7,38 20,82
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1.589	4,125 3,915	5,714 5,229	1,296 1,023	3,340 2,847	4,636 3,870	2,885 2,337	7,465 6,762	10,350 9,099	2,881 2,337	7,463 6,754	10,34 9,09
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	2,903 1,135	8,040 2,499	10,943 3,634	<i>2,319</i> 1,283	6,187 5,640	8,506 6,923	5,222 2,418	14,227 8,139	19,449 10,557	5,218 2,330	14,217 7,975	<i>19,43</i> 10,30
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	321 147	1 177 397	1,498 544 17,185	373 63 739	1,563 222 3,145	1,936 285 3,884	694 210	2,740 619	3,434 829	684 206	2,697 618 1,440	3,38 82 1,54
Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	3,957 340 253	13,228 2,975 1,328	3,315 1,581	171 22	1,491 341	1,662 363	4,696 511 275	16,373 4,466 1,669	21,069 4,977 1,944	102 509 180	4,465 1,127	4,97
Hosiery Lace Carpets	270 76 163	3,492 291 860	3,762 367 1,023	547 82 245	7,442 570 1,418	7,989 652 1,663	817 158 408	10,934 861 2,278	11,751 1,019 2,686	802 157 391	10,856 857 2,259	11,65 1,01 2,65
Other Textiles TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc. Total, Textiles	499 1,741 11,805	3,003 1,499 <i>38,789</i>	3,502 3,240 50,594	49 4,945 10,838	1,469 2,581 <i>32,069</i>	1,518 7,526 42,907	548 6,686 22,643	4,472 4,080 70,858	5,020 10,766 <i>93,501</i>	468 5,250 <i>16,297</i>	3,058 3,463 53,032	3,52 8,71 <i>69,32</i>
eather, Leather Goods, Fur :	1,236	1,732	2,968 1,220	594 52	416 131	1,010 183	1,830 445	2,148	3,978 1,403	1,814 419	2,144 947	3,95 1,36
Total, Leather	<i>1,629</i> 6,481	2,559 8,138	<i>4,188</i> 14,619	646 795	547 5,098	<i>1,193</i> 5,893	2,275 7,276	3,106 13,236	5,381 20,512	2,233 6,842	<i>3,091</i> 12,759	<i>5,32</i> 19,60
Dress Making and Millinery	525 322 283	9,216 1,506 7,265	9,741 1,828 7,548	28 417 55	3,705 1,348 5,641	3,733 1,765 5,696	553 739 338	12,921 2,854 12,906	13,474 3,593 13,244	547 738 171	12,808 2,850 6,234	13,35 3,58 6,40
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	160 2,180	770 2,340	930 4,520 <i>39,186</i>	88 3,376	294 3,892 19,978	382 7,268	248 5,556	1,064 6,232	1,312 11,788	244 5,429	1,059 6,222 41,932	1,30 11,65 55,90
Total, Clothing	9,951 2,530	29,235 4,038	6,568	4,759	361	24,737 495	14,710 2,664	49,213 4,399	63,923 7,063	13,971 2,341	4,247	6,58
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	505 643	190 4,283	695 4,926	64 45	42 913	106 958	569 688	232 5,196	801 5,884	422 659	215 5,181	5,84
fectionery	1,711 1,715 282	7,277 1,981 1,264	8,988 3,696 1,546	64 51 7	182 543	1,194 233 550	1,775 1,766 289	8,407 2,163 1,807	10,182 3,929 2,096	1,654 1,574 247	8,321 2,137 1,653	9,97 3,71 1,90
Total, Food, Drink, etc roodworking, etc. :	7,386		26,419	365 347	3,171	3,536 371	7,751 2,648	22,204 203	29,955 2,851	6,897 2,432	21,754 201	28,6
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	335 7,639 679	174 2,056	509 9,695 1,092	74 1,148 176	37 682 143	111 1,830 319	409 8,787 855	211 2,738 556	620 11,525 1,411	365 8,476 768	211 2,690 543	5 11,1 1,3
Other Woodworking	10,954	2,822	13,776 1,460	1,745 2,131	886	2,631 3,716	12,699 2,746	3,708	16,407 5.176	12,041	3,645	15,6 5,1
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	445	2,667	3,112	89	1,164	1,253	534	3,831	4,365	499	3,487	3,9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisite	12	244	320 316	7	44	51	145	292	371 367	144	292	317,7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :	11,110	9,598	15,500 20,708	1,756 <i>3,986</i>	3,937	2,852 7,923	11,596 15,096	13,535	18,352 28,631	11,201 14,652	12,949	27,6
Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	54,543 38,033 92,576	68	54,915 38,101 <i>93,016</i>	1,465 855 2,320	2	1,493 857 2,350	56,008 38,888 94,890	70	56,408 38,958 95,366	36,570	70	36,6
ther Manufacturing Industries :	700		2,698	42 202		311 238	742	2,267	3,009		224	2,9
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	221	. 332	553 832	45	66	111 28	266	398	664	251	390	
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	463	139 793	602 1,063	125 51 471	91 74	216 125	588	8 230 867	818	588	3 230 860	1,
Total, Other Manufacturing as, Water and Electricity Supply	7 000			153			2,712			a contraction	0.45	a destal
ransport and Communication :	1,272	431	1,703	73	5 37	112		7 468		1,30	8 464	. 1,
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service		135	4,596	35 153 80	5 1	154	4.61	4 136	4,75	4,03	2 134	4,
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	-			68'					110 990	Carl and a state	1	23,
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc.	796	5 15 3 <i>185</i>	811 24,368	54	4 6 1 7	60 748	85 24,92	0 21 4 192	87	1 80 6 23,69	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$	2 23,
Other Transport, Communication, etc	47,00	5 1,854	48,859	Statistics 1	3 100	1,273	48,17	8 1,954	50,13	2 45,28	7 1,93	47,
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	3.37			1,51	1 2 3	E PA REAL		and a constant	in laws	and the second second	1.00	
Aiscellaneous Trades and Services :	6,98	5 3,417	10,402		8 70		7,08	3 3,48	10,57	6 6,53 6 23,51	2 3,35 7 9,48	0 32
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant	2,52	6 6,521	9,047	16	6 278	3 444	2,69	2 6,79	9,49	1 2,50	6,59 1 7,51	3 9 9 12
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	• 11,12 • 62	9 7,756	8,385	2	4 2,832	2 2,856	65	3 10.58	8 11.24	1 6]	7 10,29	9 10
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	. 7,45	8 4,341	1 11,799	26	6 319	585	7,72	4 4,66	1 1,43 0 12,38 9 145,50	4 6,83	4,55	0 11
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*			-	-	-		3 455,89	9 338,10	9 794,00	421,50	307,26	0 728
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL TURAL SCHEMES*	- 389,15	0 259,892	649,042	79,69	82,47	1 162.168	468.8	342,36	3 811,21	430,44	43 311,27	4 741

September, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1940.

September, 1940.

General apple

CONTRACTOR OF THE	1	1. 18 M 19	asi, cug	6	REAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELAN	D.				1
INDUSTRE	ESTIM	ATED NUM D PERSON	BER OF		PH WHOLL	0126.3.3	AGES A	Т 12те	I AUGI	UST, 19	940.*		DECRE	ASE (+) OR ASE (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	16-64	, AT JULY	7, 1939.	UN (i	EMPLOY includin Casuals	YED		MPORAR OPPAGE		in and	TOTAL		TAG	L PERCEN- ES* AS RED WITH	PER- CENTAGES AT 12TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	15TH JULY, 1940.	14тн Аυд., 1939.	Aug., 1940.*
Agricultural Scheme :	448,130	30,940	479,070	2.1	8.5	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.1	9.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.5	1.9
Other Employments	61,520 104,230 49,120	14,700 610 750	76,220 104,840 49,870	1.8 1.3 1.5	7·7 4·3 7·5	3.0 1.4 1.6	0·1 0·1 0·1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ \hline 0.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \end{array} $	1·9 1·4 1·6	8·1 4·3 8·0	2.6 3.1 1.4 1.7	+ 0.4 - 0.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1.9 3.0 1.3 1.6
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME Fishing	663,000 31,120	47,000	710,000	1.9 5.6	8·1 22·8	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.0	9.1	2.4	- 0.1	- 1.5	1.9
Mining :	835,070	3,860		1005		6.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	6.0	24.1	6.4	- 2.2	-10.2	6.4
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	10,990 3,740 50,210 9,300 9,170 18,440 <i>936,920</i>	10 580 20 1,320 230 6,020	838,930 10,990 3,750 50,790 9,320 10,490 18,670 942,940	$2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.0 \\ - \\ 20.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 5.0 \\ 12.8 \\ 3.0 \\ 6.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3.8 \\ \hline 1.2 \\ 0.6 \\ 8.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 2.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ - \\ - \\ 1.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 5.9 \\ 4.0 \\ 14.2 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.3 \\ \end{array} $		6.7 1.2 5.9 4.0 14.2 3.7 2.3	$ \begin{array}{c} - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 1.6 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ - \ 5.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 4 \cdot 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 9 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 5 \\ + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	6.7 1.2 5.9 2.6 14.2 3.6 1.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc Cement, Limeklins and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	13,590 28,900 17,390 <i>59,880</i>	90 2,470 660 <i>3,220</i>	13,680 31,370 18,050 63,100	2.9 2.4 2.7 1.4 2.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	3.6 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 3\\ 1\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 3\\ \hline 0\cdot 3 \end{array} $	3.6 0.2 0.3 0.0	6.5 2.6 3.1 1.5	6.6 13.3 5.9 2.9	6.5 2.7 3.3 1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -4\cdot 5\\ -7\cdot 9\\ -4\cdot 4\\ -4\cdot 2 \end{array} $	6·4 2·7 3·2 1·2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	94,200	6,300	100,500	1.8	9.4	2.4	0.2	1.0	0·3 0·2	2.5 2.0	5·5 10·4	2·7 2·5	- 0.1 $- 0.3$	$-5 \cdot 1$ $-4 \cdot 9$	2.5 2.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass :—	32,000	41,220	73,220	2.2	8.6	5.8	3.5	19.0	12.2	5.7	27.6	18 ·0	+ 4.8	-13.8	18.0
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :	23,500 17,100 40,600	7,860 2,080 <i>9,940</i>	31,360 19,180 50,540	2·9 2·6 2·7	4·6 7·6 5·3	3·3 3·1 3·2	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 1.0\\ \theta.8 \end{array}$	$0.5 \\ 2.4 \\ 0.9$	0.5 1.2 0.8	3·4 3·6 3·5	5·1 10·0 6·2	3·8 4·3 4·0	- 0·1 + 0·1 	- 5.3 - 7.6 - 6.2	3.8 4.3 4.0
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	84,850 27,920 19,040 57,830 <i>189,640</i>	33,360 7,900 6,060 21,590 68,910	118,210 35,820 25,100 79,420 258,550	1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.8	3.8 8.0 3.7 4.8 4.6	$2 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 6$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	1.9 1.9 1.7 2.3 2.0	4.0 8.3 3.9 5.2 4.9	2.5 3.3 2.3 3.1 2.8	+ 0.7 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.2	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.1 \\ +0.9 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.7 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $	2·4 3·3 2·2 3·0 2·7
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,040	40	17,080	1.9	20.0	1.9	0.2	_	0.2	2.1	20.0	2.1	D ADA A PLA	- 7.1	2.1
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	183,090 51,020 24,170 30,600 22,590	5,790 4,530 2,520 2,430 4,230	188,880 55,550 26,690 33,030 26,820	1.6 1.2 1.2 1.7 1.5	$1.9 \\ 3.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 2.0 \\ 4.5$	1.6 1.4 1.5 1.7 2.0	3·4 0·1 18·2 0·6 0·2.	0.2 0.5 18.7 0.1 0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	5.0 1.3 19.4 2.3 1.7	2·1 3·6 23·1 2·1 5·0	4·9 1·5 19·7 2·2 2·2	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 5.5 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.8 \\ -2.0 \\ +13.7 \\ -6.3 \\ -4.3 \end{array} $	2·1 4·9 1·4 19·7 2·2 2·2
Engineering, etc. :	328,510	19,540	348,050	1.5	3.1	1.6	3.3	2.7	3.3	4.8	5.8	4.9	+ 0.5	- 2.6	$\overline{4}\cdot\overline{9}$
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	598,800 96,440 58,850 47,550 801,640	62,850 26,450 1,090 1,880 <i>92,270</i>	661,650 122,890 59,940 49,430 <i>893,910</i>	1.5 1.1 1.5 2.5 1.5	4·2 2·6 1·7 1·6 3·6	1.8 1.4 1.5 2.5 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 0.1\\ \hline \\ 0.3\\ 0.4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	1.6 1.1 1.5 2.8 1.6	4.6 2.7 1.7 1.9 4.0	1.9 1.4 1.5 2.8 1.9	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.9 1.4 1.5 2.6 1.8
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	415,490 10,530 52,480 478,500	43,680 1,770 1,430 46,880	459,170 12,300 53,910 525,380	1·3 3·7 0·7 1·3	3.6 4.8 2.4 3.6	$1.5 \\ 3.9 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.5$	$0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1$	0·2 0·7 0·5 0·2	$0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1$	1·4 4·0 0·9 1·4	3.8 5.5 2.9 3.8	1.6 4.2 1.0 1.6	+ 0.2 - 0.3	-1.8 -4.1 -2.8	1·4 3·8 1·0
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	172,830	25	176,050	4.5	11.8	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.9	12.1	5.0	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$-1 \cdot 9$ $-12 \cdot 0$	1.5 5.0
ther Metal Industries :	87,950 40,070 106,810 22,060 16,300 16,980 20,630 20,630 20,860	9,490 2,750 78,480 11,180 12,630 11,030 1,370 17,270	97,440 42,820 185,290 33,240 28,930 28,010 22,000 38,130	1.7 2.8 1.5 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.1 2.0	2.8 2.5 5.3 4.3 3.5 2.3 3.0 3.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.7\\ 0.6\\ 0.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.1\\ 0.1\\ 0.7\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.2\\ 0.7\end{array}$	2.4 2.8 1.5 2.3 1.9 1.5 2.3 2.6	3.0 2.5 5.5 4.9 3.9 2.6 3.0 4.1	2.5 2.8 3.2 3.2 2.8 1.9 2.3 3.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.7 \\ - 5.5 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 5.6 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 2.6 \end{array} $	2.5 2.6 3.2 3.1 2.8 1.8 2.3 3.2
specified	180,620 512,280		277,290 753,150	1.6 1.7	4·0 4·2	2·4 2·5	0·2 0·3	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	0·4 0·3	1·8 2·0	4 ⋅ 5 4⋅6	2·8 2·8	+ 0.1	-2.6 -2.9	2.7 2.8
Woollen and Worsted	58,250 130,490	126,410 247,610	193,440 184,660 <i>378,100</i> 214,230	2·2 2·3 2·2 1·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3.0 2.8 2.9 1.7	1.8 1.7 1.8 1.5	2·8 2·2 2·5 4·6	2·4 2·1 2·2 3·2	4·0 4·0 4·0 2·7	6·2 5·3 5·7 6·6	5·4 4·9 5·1 4·9	+ 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 8 \cdot 0 \\ - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	5·3 4·9 <i>5·1</i> 4·8
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	19,460 15,760	30,540 8,530	50,000 24,290	1.6 0.9	3·9 4·7	3.0	2·0 0·4	5·1 2·6	3·9 1·2	3.6	9·0 7·3	6·9 3·4	+ 0.6 + 0.4	-1.7 -10.4	6·8 3·4
Linen Jute Ju	20,680 10,880 7,180 27,850 5,450 12,590 19,810 67,130 (28,270) (28,270)	8,060 18,200 42,260 26,840	28,410 18,740 120,800 13,510 30,790 62,070 93,970	9.1 3.1 3.5 1.0 1.4 1.3 2.5 2.6 2.8		$ \begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot \overline{0} \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	3.6 1.6 0.3 1.9 1.5 1.9 0.3 7.4 2.5	6.1 8.5 2.9 8.0 7.1 7.8 3.5 9.6 4.7	5.4 5.8 2.0 6.6 4.8 5.4 2.5	22.7 4.7 3.8 2.9 2.9 3.2 2.8 10.0 5.3	32 1 25 5 14 4 11 8 10 7 12 5 10 6 15 2	29·4 17·5 10·4 9·7 7·5 8·7 8·1 11·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ +2.7 \\ +3.2 \\ +2.1 \\ +1.1 \\ -4.2 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} +12 \cdot 0 \\ +2 \cdot 0 \\ -7 \cdot 2 \\ -7 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ +1 \cdot 9 \\ -4 \cdot 6 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	12.3 17.5 7.7 9.7 7.5 8.6 6.0 9.9 6.7
ather, Leather Goods, Fur : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,430 11,200	11,760 15,800 27,560	46,190 27,000	3.6 3.5 3.6	14·7 5·2 9·3	6·4 4·5 5·7	1·7 0·5 1·4	3·6 0·9	2·2 0·7 1·7	5·3 4·0	18·3 6·1 11·3	8·6 5·2	-1.4 -0.3 -0.9	$\begin{array}{c} -2\cdot 1\\ +1\cdot 3\\ \vdots\\ +0\cdot 9\end{array}$	8·6 5·1 7·3
othing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	10,930 11,550 10,920 7,180 80,020	91,510 1 19,490 95,900 1 21,310 55,490 1	02,440 31,040 06,820 28,490 35,510	9·5 4·8 2·8 2·6 2·2 2·7 5·3	10·1 7·7 7·6 3·6 4·2	6·4 9·5 5·9 7·1 3·3 3·3 6·2	1·2 0·3 3·6 0·5 1·3 4·2 2·5	4·0 6·9 5·9 1·4 7·0	2.6 3.7 5.7 5.3 1.3 5.4 3.9	3·1 3·5 6·9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3·2 1·6 2·4 4·6 8·7	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ -3.1 \\ -6.3 \\ +1.4 \\ -1.2 \\ +1.2 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 7 & 0.9 \\ + & 3.4 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 3.2 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 4.4 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array}$	8.8 13.1 11.6 7.5 4.6 8.6 9.2

* See footnote * on page 247.

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1940, by 1,000 or more :--Industry.

Industries in which the unemployed decreased :-Distributive Trades Dock, Harbour, Can

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INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUM D PERSON , AT JULY	S. AGED	UNI	PE HOLLY MPLOY Including	ED	T	T 12TH EMPORA	RY	ST, 194	IO.*	UA DA	DECREAS		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY : TOTAL PERCEN
					asuals).								And State State of the second		TAGES AT 12TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	15 TH JULY, 1940.	14тн Алд., 1939.	AUG., 1940.*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	108,330 29,700	73,400 3,970	181,730 33,670	2·3 1·7	5·5 4·8	3·6 2·1	0·2 0·2	0·5 1·0	0·3 0·3	2·5 1·9	6·0 5·8	3·9 2·4		-2.0 -2.6	3.7 2.0
Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery 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	2.5 2.3 1.8 1.8 2.1	8·1 10·9 7·2 4·4 7·5	6.3 6.4 3.1 3.5 4.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	1.8 1.7 0.6 1.8 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	2·7 2·4 1·9 1·9 2·2	9·9 12·6 7·8 6·2 8·8	7·5 7·3 3·3 4·7 5·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	7.57.23.1 $4.64.9$
Woodworking, etc. : 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 <i>38,590</i>	67,120 11,400 144,950 23,880 247,350	3.6 3.7 6.5 3.7 5.2	5·3 7·7 7·6 7·2 7·3	3·7 4·5 6·7 4·6 5·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	0.7 1.7 2.5 2.5 2.3	$0.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.0$	4·2 4·5 7·5 4·7 6·1	6.0 9.4 10.1 9.7 9.6	4·2 5·4 8·0 5·9 6·6	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 4 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	4.0 5.1 7.8 5.6 6.4
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board	50,640	18,010	68,650	1.2	4.7	2.1	4.2	8.8	5.4	5.4	13.5	7.5	- 2.3	+ 3.6	7.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	27,030	49,160 2,620	76,190 7,620	1.6 2.8	5·4 6·9	4·1 4·2	0·4 0·1	2·4 1·7	1.6 0.7	2·0 2·9	7·8 8·6	5·7 4·9	+ 0.3 + 0.4	$+ 2.0 \\ - 0.8$	5·3 4·9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding <i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>		5,770 98,820 174,380	10,300 288,390 451,150	1.6 5.2 4.0	4·2 5·7 5·5	3·1 5·4 4·6	$0.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.5$	$0.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 2.3$	0·5 1·0 <i>1</i> ·7	1.7 6.1 5.5	5·1 6·8 7·8	3·6 6·4 6·3	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & \theta \cdot 6 \end{array}$	- 0.2 + 1.0 + 1.5	3.6 6.2 6.2
Building and Contracting :	1,028,230 361,560 1,389,790	13,320 2,030 <i>15,350</i>	1,041,550 363,590 1,405,140	5·3 10·5 6·7	2.8 3.3 2.9	5·3 10·5 6·6	0·1 0·3 0·1	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 1\\ \theta\cdot 2\end{array}$	$0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2$	5·4 10·8 6·8	3·0 3·4 3·1	5·4 10·7 6·8	- 0.2 - 1.0 - 0.4	-5.0 -16.3 -7.9	5.0 10.3 6.4
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	1.7 1.8 3.6	7·0 8·5 5·6	3·9 2·9 4·6	0·1 1·8 0·7	0·9 1·7 1·1	0.5 1.8 0.9	1.8 3.6 4.3	7·9 10·2 6·7	4·4 4·7 5·5	+ 0.1 + 1.7 - 0.5	-1.0 -0.3 -2.8	4·3 4·6 5·4
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments 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 <i>164,280</i>	1.3 6.3 3.6 2.2	3·4 6·9 8·1 6·3	1.9 6.4 6.1 3.7	0.0 1.6 0.6 0.5	$0.1 \\ 4.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 2.3 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \end{array} $	1·3 7·9 4·2 2·7	3·5 11·4 8·8 7·2	2.0 8.7 6.8 4.4	$+ 0.1 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.1$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array} $	2·0 8·7 6·8 4·3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	210,830	11,630	222,460	1.9	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	- 0.2	- 3.9	1.9
Transport and Communication :	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	1.8 0.6 3.2 2.9 9.9	2.7 3.4 4.0 2.7 8.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·0 0·1	0.0 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.6	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	2.7 3.7 4.1 2.7 8.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \\ - 9 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	1.8 0.9 3.0 2.6 9.6
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	135,410 25,570 160,980 17,770 849,390	510 2,120 2,890	137,020 26,080 163,100 20,660 891,540	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	10.6 2.9 8.7 6.1 4.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	0.5 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.1	17.8 3.3 15.5 4.9 5.7	10.6 4.1 9.1 6.5 4.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.2 \\ -4.1 \\ -6.7 \\ -6.5 \\ -4.8 \end{array} $	17.3 3.3 15.0 5.0 5.4
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	3.0	5.1	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	5.6	4.1	-0.3	- 2.9	3.9
Finance†	176,450	96,300	272,750	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	- 0.1	- 1.4	1.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	183,340 382,560 107,770 89,300	90,290 115,450	214,800 472,850 223,220 156,470	3.8 6.4 2.3 6.3	10·9 10·2 5·6 10·7	7.1	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·5 0·3 0·7	0·2 0·2	3·9 6·5 2·5 6·5	11·1 10·7 5·9 11·4	7.3	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4.7 7.1 4.1 8.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	192,850 30,820 10,350	314,440 123,710 19,700 65,750	507,290 154,530 30,050 189,200 1,948,410	5·8 2·0 2·7 6·0	5·3 6·6	5·4 4·4 6·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·1		1·9 0·4 0·3		13.0 8.6 5.8 7.1 10.3	7·3 4·8 6·5	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ + 2 \cdot 1\\ - 0 \cdot 2\\ - 4 \cdot 3\\ - 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	10.0 7.2 4.7 6.2 7.2
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME†	10 000 10	0 4,041,900	14,322,00	0 3.7	6.3	4.4	0.7	2.1	1.1	4.4	8·4	5.2	- 0.2	- 3.2	5.2
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES†	10,943,10	0 4,088,900	15,032,00	0 3.6	6.4	4.3	0.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	8·4	5.4	- 0.2	- 3.1	5.(

* The percentages for August, 1940, and those for July, 1940, and August, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1939 (see last paragraph of text on page 244). † Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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THE following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, differed from the figures for 15th July,

and a straight and	28×2 0 40	E Della della		Constanting and	torner.	Company and the				1999 - Call	Del process	Call State In a	Contraction of the local data		
7. 690	Males.		Females. To		Total.		Industry.		Males.		Industry. Males. Females.		nales.	Т	otal.
a total numbers nal, etc., Ser- acting, etc fillinery use, Club, etc. orts, etc.		4,547 4,407 3,424 202 1,432 1,285 1,260 2,455 245	1 ++11 11+1	950 35 9 3,026 1,449 1,394 1,323 34 1,782	1 1111 1111	5,497 4,372 3,415 3,228 2,881 2,679 2,583 2,421 2,027	Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased—(contd.):— Coal Mining Garpets Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. Printing, Publishing and Book- binding Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :— Tin Plates Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+++	1,421 300 1,400 1,237 1,295 8 60 31	+++ +++	37 981 131 30 176 1,539 1,626 2,574	+++	1,458 1,281 1,269 1,207 1,471 1,531 1,686 2,543		
oard		681 1,781 1,304		1,269 55 234	111	1,950 1,836 1,538	Hosiery	++++	702 360	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2,699 3,149	+++	3,401 3,509		

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UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 12th August, 1940 :---

		Boys.			Girls.	and the second second
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London* Eastern Southern* South-Western North-Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain N. Ireland	3,299 646 447 878 636 390 1,216 2,165 2,300 2,270 1,594 15,841 399	3,003 724 349 472 574 434 823 1,637 1,901 2,008 2,096 14,021 1,959	6,302 1,370 796 1,350 1,210 824 2,039 3,802 4,201 4,278 3,690 29,862 2,358	5,769 914 905 1,226 982 842 1,998 3,080 4,654 3,666 2,294 26,330 499	5,902 1,158 788 803 948 1,167 1,650 2,616 3,168 4,056 2,614 24,870	11,671 2,072 1,693 2,029 1,930 2,009 3,648 5,696 7,822 7,722 4,908 51,200
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	16,240	15,980	32,220	26,829	2,645	3,144

The following Table shows the number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed† at 12th August, 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 Northern Scotland Special Schemes	1,976 321 216 227 271 171 310 988 912 1,364 631 —	2,647 725 348 324 328 375 636 1,606 1,804 2,093 1,807 7	4,623 1,046 564 551 599 546 946 2,594 2,716 3,457 2,438 7	3,241 492 419 335 466 437 669 1,520 1,541 2,036 646	5,024 1,039 661 587 813 1,077 1,524 2,415 2,589 3,913 1,674 18	8,265 1,531 1,080 922 1,279 1,514 2,193 3,935 4,130 5,949 2,320 18
Great Britain	7,387	12,700	20,087	11,802	21,334	33,136
N. Ireland	427	2,031	2,458	550	2,617	3,167
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	7,814	14,731	22,545	12,352	23,951	36,303

In the week ended 21st August, 1940, the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 3,537, including 1,010 boys and 2,527 girls. Of this total, 401 were in the North-Eastern Division, 554 in the North-Western Division, 789 in the Northern Division, 409 in Scotland, and 1,207 in Wales.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls, aged 14-15 years and 16-17 years, respectively, recorded as unemployed[†] in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1940 :---

Industry.	Ag 14 and	ed 15 years.	Aged 16 and 17 years.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Agricultural Scheme :	Ser Cont		and the set	The Sector	
Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening	182 59	117 102	448 90	259 134	
Other Employments (including	55	102	90	134	
Private Gardening)	31	1	54	6	
Total, Agricultural Scheme	272	220	592	399	
Fishing	3	3	21	15	
Coal Mining	368	2	1,747	10	
All other Mining, etc	20	19	176	36	
Total, Mining	388	21	1,923	46	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	32 50	11 8	78 110	26	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	24	43	55	25 289	
Glass	30	49	63	133	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	72	253	133	288	
Metal Manufacture	83	.40	576	126	
Engineering, etc. :					
General Engineering; Engineers'Iron and Steel Founding	506	107	579	226	
Other Engineering	142	40	188	79	
Total, Engineering	648	147	767	305	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :			S. S. Cont		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	237	64	511	119	
Other Vehicles	56 293	8 72	42 553	18	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	115	5	311	137 9	
Other Metal Industries :			011	9	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	117	216	190	296	
All others	450	494	547	628	
Total, Other Metal Industries	567	710	737	924	

See footnote † on page 242.
 † These figures exclude uninsured boys and girls registering as applicants for employment. On the other hand, they 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

Industry.	Ag 14 and	ed 15 years.	Ag 16 and	ed 17 years.
Real Concession of the local sector	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fextiles :	×	1. 1.		
Cotton	64	156	90	313
Woollen and Worsted	32 63	115 211	100 404	525
Hosiery	13	366	29	1,459 954
All other Textiles	121	524	355	1,462
Total, Textiles	293	1,372	978	4,713
eather, Leather Goods, Fur lothing :	50	115	88	183
Tailoring	75	666	. 126	944
Dress Making and Millinery	12	371	19	796
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing	15	545	27	938
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	71	133	194	398
Total. Clothing	18 <i>191</i>	118 <i>1,833</i>	27 393	123
Total, Clothing	101	1,000	000	3,199
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	114	398	139	553
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-				
fectionery	21 4	340	96 12	601
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff All other Food and Drink	111	28 385	236	51 652
Total, Food, Drink, etc	250	1,151	483	1,857
Voodworking, etc. :	an sharp	THE REAL	Reall They	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	151	95	253	183
All other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	$\frac{187}{338}$	57 152	297 550	120 303
aper, Printing, etc. :	000	102	000	000
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	the states	S Deserver	ALC: NO TO	
Stationery	27	199	33	296
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	134	320	189	489
Other Paper, Printing, etc	32 193	97 616	91 <i>313</i>	343 1,128
Total, Paper, Printing, etc uilding and Contracting :—	100	010	010	1,120
Building	290	26	782	41
Public Works Contracting, etc	159	1	337	4
Total, Building and Contracting ther Manufacturing Industries :	449	27	1,119	45
Rubber	39	59	60	186
Scientific and Photographic Instru-		Mary Stort	E STORT ME	towards.
ments and Apparatus	56	55	47	66
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others	23	94 35	18	115
Total. Other Manufacturina	23 141	243	41 <i>166</i>	49 416
Total, Other Manufacturing as, Water and Electricity Supply	39	10	38	19
ransport and Communication	224	19	697	60
istributive Trades	2,402	3,110	2,854	4,713
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	48	52	96	140
liscellaneous Trades and Services :	40	54	50	140
Professional Services	65	220	92	634
Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	71	79	149	291
Boarding House, Club ata Sarria	128	645	264	1 710
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	120	595	88	1,718
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	32	76	45	96
All other Industries and Services	206	455	399	1,015
Total, Miscellaneous	619	2,070	1,037	4,453
Total, General Scheme*	7,542	12,132	14,139	23,552
Total, General and Agricultural	al same	and the seal	Same The	Victoria
Schemes*	7,814	12,352	14,731	23,951

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expendi-ture of the Unemployment Fund⁺ in Great Britain for the periods stated :--

an anno an		Five weeks ended 31st Aug., 1940.	Four weeks ended 27th July, 1940.	Four weeks ended 26th Aug., 1939.
(1) General Account.	10	£	£	£
Employers		1,817,000	1,776,000	1,640,000
Employed persons Exchequer		1,817,000 1,822,000	1,775,000 1,777,000	1,614,000 1,624,000
scellaneous Receipts		43,000	215,000	85,000
Total Income		5,499,000	5,543,000	4,963,000
nefit		1,890,000	1,415,000	2,365,000
st of Administration		417,000	314,000	478,000
crued Charge for Debt Service;		192,000	153,000	298,000
cellaneous Payments		27,000	725,000	40,000
Total Expenditure		2,526,000	2,607,000	3,181,000
bt Outstanding:		39,354,000	39,354,000	77,798,000
(2) Agricultural Account.				
tributions received from :		75 000	00.000	77.000
Imployers Imployed persons		35,000 35,000	80,000 79,000	37,000 37,000
Exchequer		35,000	78,000	36,000
cellaneous Receipts		3,000	17,000	6,000
Total Income		108,000	254,000	116,000
				-
nefit		23,000	11,000	33,000
t of Administration		13,000	30,000	14,000
cellaneous Payments			33,000	2,000
Total Expenditure		36,000	74,000	49,000

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UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of five weeks ended 31st August, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,027,000, compared with £948,000 during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1940, and £2,013,000 during the four weeks ended 26th August, 1939. the four weeks ended 26th August, 1939. 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). The figures for July and August, 1940, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for August, 1939.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

Unemployment declined during March. The number of appli-In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the latest information contained in official publications received since last cations for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month numbered 47,028, as compared with 48,239 at the end of February, 1940, and 58,107 at the end of March, 1939. month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, relating to changes in retail prices and cost of living in the principal countries overseas.

FINLAND.

Denmark.†-According to returns received by the Danish Statistica In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 7.4 per cent. above the figure for January, 1940, and 19.3 per cent. above Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 497,000, 31.2 per cent. were unemthe figure for July, 1939. ployed in May, 1940, as compared with $26\cdot 0$ per cent. in April, 1940, and $11\cdot 5$ per cent. in May, 1939.

GERMANY.

Sweden.‡-Of a total of approximately 700,000 members covered In May, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for April, 1940, and of 2.4 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939. by the returns of the reporting trade unions 10.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1940, as compared with 15.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1940, and 9.0 per cent. at the end of April,

JAPAN.

In the middle of March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure Unemployment declined during May, but increased during June, according to the League of Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, had risen by 1.5 per cent. above the figure for February, 1940, and by 13 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939. for July, 1940.

PORTUGAL.

At 15th June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, was 0.4 per cent. above the figure for 15th May, 1940, and 4.2 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

Statistics published in the official *Employment Security Review*, for August, 1940, show that at the end of June, 1940, 5,737,673 appli-SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. Denmark.-In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living figure showed cations for employment were registered at the Public Employment an increase of 9.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for January, 1940, and of 21.3 per cent. over the figure for July, 1939. Exchanges, an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the end of May, 1940, but a decline of 8.7 per cent. as compared with the end of June, 1939.

Norway.—At 15th April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure had risen by one per cent. above the figure for 15th March, 1940, and by 14 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

Sweden.-At 1st July, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure increased by 3.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st April, 1940, and by 14.2 per cent. over the figure for 1st July, 1939. At This estimate and the statistics of applications for employment include a large number of persons provided with employment on 1st June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food public relief work schemes. and fuel and light, was 1.2 per cent. above the figure for 1st May, 1940, and 16.1 per cent. above the figure for 1st September, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the official Monthly Review of Business Statistics for May, 1940, the index of industrial employment showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the middle UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. At 15th March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure for 33 cities combined showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for 15th December, 1939, and of 1.3 per cent. over the of April, as compared with the previous month. The index is based on returns received from selected representative undertakings. If figure for 15th June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for 51 cities at 14th May, 1940, was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for 16th April, and 3.7 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, in the year 1928-29 be representated by 100, the corresponding index for April, 1940, was 131.2, as compared with 132.0 for the previous month, and 126.4 in April, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food in 30 towns indicated that no change had occurred as compared with the figure for May, 1940; there was, however, an increase of $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

CANADA.

In August, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was unwas 127.9, as compared with 124.7 at 1st July, 1940, and 117.5 at changed as compared with the figure for July, 1940, and showed an 1st August, 1939. increase of 5.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, At the end of July, 1940, $6 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the aggregate membership 1939. For food alone, the index figure in August, 1940, remained unchanged as compared with the previous month, but showed a rise of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939. (approximately 256,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1940, and 11.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

In June, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure declined by 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, but showed a rise of 2.8 per cent. over the figure for May, 1940, but showed alone, the index figure in June, 1940, showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, but was one per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In June, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and of 4.4 per cent. over the level for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure showed a decline of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for May, 1940, and an increase of 5.7 per cent. over the level for August, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

According to information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 59,822 on 27th July, 1940, to 61,543 at 31st August. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of three Unemployment Assistance (Employment Period) Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. The three Orders are due to expire simultaneously on 29th October, 1940. At 28th August, 1939, when only two such Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 70.961.

HUNGARY.*

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of June, 1940, approximately 9,000 applicants for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as com-pared with 7,200 at the end of May, 1940, and 35,235 at the end of May, 1939.

UNITED STATES.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour given in the American Federationist, for August, 1940, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in June, 1940, was 9,651,000, as compared with 9,977,000 in May, 1940, and 10,143,000 in June, 1939.

CANADA.

Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, indicates that there was an increase during July in the total number of workpeople employed by firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 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 August, 1940,

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Census and Statistics Office from selected industrial undertakings employing approximately 772,000 work-people in May, 1940, show that there was some increase in employat month, according to information published in the official Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for July, 1940. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment for May, 1940, was 180.6, as compared with 180.2 in April, 1940, and 171.8 in May, 1939.

Revised figure,

Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, April, 1940. Budapest. Kommersiella Meddelanden, June, 1940. Stockholm. Sociala Meddelanden, June, 1940. Stockholm.

Provisional figure.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for	r 31st Aug	ust, 1940.
Increase since July, 1914	66%	All Items 87%
Increase since 1st August, 1940 :	- numper all	
Index points	+2	+2
Per cent	+1*	+1*

250

FOOD.

AT 31st August; the average level of retail prices of the articles of At 31st August[†] the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was slightly higher than at the beginning of the month. This was chiefly due to an increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. in the price of granulated sugar, and to increases, averaging $\frac{1}{2}d$. each, in the prices of eggs. The prices of fish (other than the kinds subject to price-control) were also higher. These increases were partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices of potential averaging nearly 14 per 7 lb. in the prices of potatoes, averaging nearly $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per 7 lb.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 31st August, 1940, with the corresponding prices at 1st August, 1940, and 1st September, 1939:

Article.	A	othe	erwise	ce (per e indic crest ‡	ated-		Dec. (- Aug.	age Inc. or -) at 31st , 1940, red with
mer las set 200 mer R-21 dile men	A	31st ug,, 940.	A	1st .ug., 940.	S	1st ept., 939.	1st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. 1 0	d. 34 91	s. 1 0	d. 3ª 91	s. 1 0	d. 21 71 71	Per cent.	Per cent. 10 25
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	10	0ª 6	10	03 6	00	91 91 41 4	=	34 22
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	10	51 8	10	51 8	10	31 71 7	=	12 7
Legs Breast Bacon‡	1 0 1	0 4 61	1 0 1	0 4 61§	0 0 1	10 1 4 3	=	$\frac{15}{23}$
Fish per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb.	100	11	10	11 81	10	115 81	7	50 3 7
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	2 0 0	81 6 5 7 2	0 2 0 0	6 413 74 74	0 2 0 0	81 4 3 61 4	<u> </u>	7 64 15 -
Fresh Salt Cheese¶	}1 1	6분 0콧	1	63 { 03	1 1 0	41 31 10	} _ {	13 22 29
Margarine Special Standard	00	9 5 2 7 2 7 2	0 0 0	9 5 2 1 9 1	0	61		12
Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	0	2377	00	21 91	0	2 61	-14	47 21

Of the average rise of 2d. per lb., since 1st September, 1939, in

the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to increased duty. The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st August, 1940, and 31st August, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :--

Article.		Average Percentage Increase or Decreas since July, 1914, at—					
hound is unher	ally dis an average	lst Sept., 1939.	lst Aug., 1940.	31st Aug., 1940.			
Beef, British-	micros with	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Ribs		44	58	58			
Thin Flank		15	43	44			
Beef, Chilled or Fr	Free Sterren 1 1 10 10 - 10	70	70				
Ribs Thin Flank		32 1	76	77			
Mutton, British-		the first	23	24			
		48	65	66			
Breast		14	22	23			
Mutton, Frozen-		C sminter datante	20	23			
Legs		51	74	74			
Draact		-3	-3	-3			
Denand		35	64	65			
		116	202	223			
	and the state	26	26	26			
D 1		42	47	46			
Геа		52	63	63			
Sugar (granulated).		46	115	140			
JE:11-		92	120	121			
Butter—	The The Marsh	war and have all	in the post of the				
Fresh		13	28	28			
		7	32	32			
		16	49	49			
		-8	3	• 3			
		58	110	132			
Potatoes		33	88	61			
11 .1	Waterband -						
All above articles (V	and the second se	70	CA	00			
Average)	** 6+5	38	64	66			

* A rise of 2 points on a total of 164 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little more than 1 per cent.; similarly, a rise of 2 points on a total of 185 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 per cent. † As 1st September was a Sunday, the figures relate to 31st August. The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this was seldom sold the returns relate to a kind locally representative. § Since this date the change in the average price has been slight (less than one-half of one per cent.) but sufficient to alter the average to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$. ¶ Mostly Canadian or New Zealand cheese, but in some districts the returns relate to another kind, locally representative. ¶ On 1st and 31st August, 1940, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard" were on sale at 9d, and 5d, per 1b., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 31st August was a little more than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st August, and about 20 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during August in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 31st August being about 1 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative As regards country, information conected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 31s August the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st August, and about 42 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during August was between 1 and 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, about 1 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and less than 1 per cent. for boots and shoes. 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 31st August the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 195 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, the level of coal prices remained practically unaltered during August and was about 11 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas remained about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September and about 82 per cent. higher than in July 1914 on the average. Oil condition matches due to the set of th higher than at 1st September and about 62 per cent. Higher than in July, 1914, on the average. Oil, candles and matches also showed little change in price during August. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 31st August was about the same as at 1st August, about 16 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, changes in prices during August were relatively slight. In the group as a whole, the average level at 31st August was the same as at 1st August, about 22 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 119 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 31st August, 1940, is approximately **87 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st August, 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) as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 2 points between 1st August and 31st August is equivalent to about 1 per cent. The rise of 32 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 21 per cent. Of these 32 points, about 23 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches.

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 since January, 1920 :--

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	.78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	00	09	13

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, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

Of the estimated total increase of £119,700 a week, about £5,900 Rates of Wages. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during August resulted in an was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £30,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £6,200 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); increase estimated at about £120,000 in the weekly full-time wages $\pounds 27,250$ was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; $\pounds 49,400$ was due to arbitration; and the remaining $\pounds 6,450$ was the result of direct negotiation between of about 1,060,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £13,000 in those of about 190,000 workpeople. employers and workpeople or their representatives. Almost the whole of the decrease of £13,000 was due to fluctuations

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
Industry Gloup.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering, &c Paper, Printing, etc Other	251,700 205,100 250,000 353,400	190,200 — 400	£ 6,900 22,900 45,700 44,200	£ 12,950 — 50		
Total	1,060,200	190,600	119,700	13,000		

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and decreases in Northumberland and Yorkshire, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose rates of wages were increased included ironstone and limestone quarrymen in various districts.

In the metal industries there were increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen in the North East Coast area, and of workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts, as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Brass workers in the Midlands received an increase of 4s. a week, as the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal. Other increases affected heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, galvanisers, pen makers, electrical cable makers, lock, latch and key makers, and tinplate workers. Printing trade operatives in Great Britain received increases, as

the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, amounting to 5s. a week in the case of men and women on men's work, to 2s. 6d. a week in the case of other adult women and to Is. 6d. in the case of juveniles; in the wallpaper industry, men received an increase of 1s. 6d. and other workers 9d. a week.

In other industry groups there were increases in the wages of brick makers, pottery workers, silk workers at Macclesfield, shoe and slipper Hours of Labour. operatives in the Rossendale Valley district, vehicle builders THE principal change in normal weekly hours of labour reported as coopers, manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland, furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, and horse carters in Scotland. The minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards, including those for tobacco and rubber manufacture, were having come into operation during August affected agricultural workers in Durham where the hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were reduced from 60 to 50 as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts. also increased.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
	Northumberland]	Decrease of 9.03 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 52.2 per cent above the basis rates.§
	South Yorkshire		seed, newskand elitered.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates.
The second	West Yorkshire		And the second s	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 36 34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33 per cent. for
• • • •	Derbyshire (except		Workpeople employed in and	surface workers in the Western sub-division.§ Increase of 1.47 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 6.74 per
	South Derbyshire)		about coar mines.	cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 0.28 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 49.47 per
	South Derbyshire		and became and the second	cent above the basis rates.
	Nottinghamshire	} 1 Aug. {	entre trafficiente a	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 93 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Leicestershire		and the second sec	Increase of 4.04 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 69.24 per
A State Barness	Cannock Chase	- Contractor	Workpeople employed in and about	cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 2.02 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58.79 per
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire		coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shot lighters. Workpeople employed in and about	cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 56.79 per cent. for all other workers.§ Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48 per cent.
	and a star of the second		coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot- firers.	above the basis rates.§ Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 92 per cent.
a sur min had	Warwickshire	10. 13. 1	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	above the basis rates at the majority of collienes and 87 per
ad providents	Scotland	1st day of pay period first commencing in July.	mines.	New schedule of minimum rates adopted involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change: under- ground:3s, 10 ¹ / ₂ d. a shift at 15 to 16 years increasing to 5s, 4 ¹ / ₂ d. at 17 and 18; surface:2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at 14 to 16 years increasing to 3s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d. at 17 to 18; plus operating percentage, flat-rate advances and war wage additions, in each case.
ta ampirentito	B. S. S. State Land	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about	Increase of 0.035 per cent. on the new basis rates of July, 1940,
ł	South Yorkshire	2 0	coal mines.	making wages 13.02 per cent. above the basis rates.§ Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above
		1 Aug.		the basis rates S
Coke, etc.,	West Yorkshire	(TAUS.)	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 67 per cent. above the basis rates.§
Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	lst full pay week in Aug.		Flat-rate increase¶ of 7d. a shift for men and of 3 ¹ / ₄ d. a shift for boys and youths.

standard of July, 1940. ¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

September, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

rv	grou	IDS	bel	OW	:-

in the proceeds of the coal mining industry as shown by the district

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1940. THE following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during these eight months, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Coal Mining	786,700	£ 189,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	49,500	13,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	273,000	74,700
Iron and Steel	143,800	67,550
Engineering‡	1,012,100	228,000
Shipbuilding	140,500	33,450
Other Metal	318,400	71,550
Textile	825,400	189,450 86,100
Clothing	547,000	31,150
Food, Drink and Tobacco	188,000	24,900
Woodworking, Furniture, etc	127,800	55,700
Paper, Printing, etc.	301,900 954,800	161,250
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	159,200	39,350
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,051,000	322,000
Transport [‡] Public Administration Services	145,300	25,200
Public Administration Services Other	429,600	85,550
Total	7,454,000	1,698,400

In the corresponding eight months of 1939, there were net increases estimated at £114,350 in the weekly full-time wages of about 341,000 workpeople, and net decreases estimated at £39,000 in those of about 397,000 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

agricultural laboration in the vages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the 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. ⁺ The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in August had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1940. ⁺ ⁺ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport." [§] Flat-rate advances, previously paid in addition to the basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged. [§] By agreement between the coal owners of Scotland and the National Union of Scotlah Mineworkers, a new basis was established, as from 1st July, 1940, at 100 per cent. above the former basis rates of 1888, the existing percentage of 125.97 on the standard of 1888 being converted to 12.985 per cent. on the new standard of July, 1940.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1940.

dustry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Itolics.)
1	Cleveland	5 Aug. 26 Aug.	Ironstone miners Workpeople employed in and about	Flat rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (3.2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths. Decrease* in war bonus of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. a shift (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.) for those 18 years and over and of ¹ / ₂ d. a shift (7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7d.) for those under				Skilled craftsmen	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Rates after change: London—wi 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, ls. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour; between 12 and 15 miles radius from Charing Cross, ls. 1 cities with over 500,000 population, ls. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.; all c
	He good DEERE De the ward	1st pay day	iron ore mines. Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	18 years and over and of ¹ / ₂ d. a shift (7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7d.) for those under 18 years.	Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	5 Aug. {	Adult mates and assistants	districts 1s. 10d. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Rates after change : London distr within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 6d. an hour other districts 1s. 4d. Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour.
ning rying.	Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	} 4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	anner fun trang himstering i tran		Scotland	5 Aug.	engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour (1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}d$.).
, j mg.	Banbury and district Corby Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) South and West	4 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen. Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (3.2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.	Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.	England*	Pay day in week commenc- ing 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lock, latch and key trade.	Increase [†] of 5 per cent. for all workers. Weekly time after change for adult workers :men, Class A occupa 66s. 8d. to 80s. 6d.; Class B, 64s. 5d. to 74s. 9d.; Cl 62s. 1d. to 70s. 2d.; Class D, 60s. 11d. to 67s. 10d.; bo 73s. to 89s. 4d.; women, 19 years and over, 31s. 1d. (3) on power pressing, varnishing, emery wheeling on ca lathes, polishing and burnishing, lacquering and plating
k	Durham. West Cumberland England and Wales	5 Aug. Pay day	in the second seco	J Flat-rate increase* of 5d. a shift (9d. to 1s. 2d.) for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. a shift (4½d. to 7d.) for those under 18.		a de antioner de la co- linea de la la composición de la composicinda de la composición de la composic	Pay day	Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increase; of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men and charge and of 2s. a week for others. Rates after change : tool n over 25 years, 73s. 10d. to 83s. 4d. ; tool makers 25 years, 63s. 10d.; charge hands, 67s. 10d. or 75s.
ek cture.		in week commencing 26 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of common building bricks (except Flettons) :	Scale of hourly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include : shot firers, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.; getters, 1s. 5d.; fillers, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.; panmen, millfeeders and clay mixers, 1s. 3d; wheelers and setters, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.; setters only, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d; wheelers and rawers, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.; kill firemen	Pen Manu- facture and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and dis- trict.	following lst Monday in Aug.	Male timeworkers under 21 years Apprentices Female dayworkers and learners Female pieceworkers	 25 years, oss. roler, onlige interpretation of the size. Increasest of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week according to age. Increasest of 4d. to 1s. a week according to age. Rate change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 29s. a week. Increaset of 10d. a week in basis piecework rate (30s. 6 31s. 4d.).
			Women and girls Boys and youths	Scale of hourly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include : shot firers, ls. 5½d.; getters, ls. 5d.; fillers, ls. 4½d.; panmen, millfeeders and clay mixers, ls. 3d; wheelers and setters, ls. 4½d.; setters only, ls. 5½d; wheelers and drawers, ls. 4½d.; kiln firemen and boiler firemen, lls. 3d. a shift of 8 hours; labourers, ls. 3d. [†] Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 23s. 6d. at 16 years increasing to 36s. at 18 years. [†] Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 17s. at 14 and 15 years, increasing to 50s. at 20 years. [†]	Brass Manufacture.	, Birmingham and the Midlands.	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Aug.	a second a second s	Increase‡ in bonus of 4s. a week for those 21 years and over of 2s. a week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork after change, inclusive of bonus of 31s. 6½d., Grade C oc tions, 65s. 6½d.; Grade D1, 72s. 6½d.; Grade D2, 74s. Grade E1, 77s. 6½d.; Grade E2, 79s. 6½d.
il, etc., cture.	Great Britain (cer- tain firms)‡	5 Aug.	Engineering workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries.	Addition of a supplement of 3d. an hour to the standard rate in lieu of the bonus of 13 ¹ / ₃ per cent. previously granted. Minimum rates after change include: fitters, turners, etc., 1s. 9d.; patternmakers, boilermakers, etc., 1s. 10d.; strikers, 1s. 6d.; plus 5s. a week war addition in each case.	Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	4 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased [†] by 4.8d. a shift (4 8.8d.) for men and by 2.4d. a shift (2d. to 4.4d.) for we and juveniles.
, etc., cture.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.§	lst pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the pottery and stoneware trades (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increases* of 4d. a day or part of any day worked for men, of 3d. for women and of 2d. for male and female workers under 21 years of age.	Farriery	Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock.	Commence- ment of first full pay week in Aug.	Farriers	Increase of 1d. an hour as the result of the adoption of a con- living sliding scale. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. hour; drivers, 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
	Cleveland and Dur- ham, West Cum- berland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries).	Transfer and the strength of the second stren		Leicester	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs- wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	cost-of-food index number, from 220. to out in the
	Northants., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., and Corby. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	lst pay in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em-	Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (3.2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.	Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Bury and district	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filler cloths) for mechan- ical purposes.	men 21 years and over, from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 10d. for
	Great Britain North-East Coast Area. West of Scotland	5 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug.¶	ployed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills. Workpeople employed at iron pud-	Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (2.4d. to 7.2d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.2d. to 3.6d.) for boys and youths. Flat-rate increase* of 4.2d. a shift (2.8d. to 7d.) for men and of 2.1d. a shift (1.4d. to 3.5d.) for boys and youths. Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (1.6d. to 6.4d.) for men and		West of England	lst pay day in Aug.	Juvenile workers employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	change : males, 15s. at under $14\frac{1}{2}$ years, increasing to $20\frac{1}{2}$ and under 21; females, 15s. at under $14\frac{1}{2}$ years increasing to 27 . 6d. at $17\frac{1}{4}$ and under 18.
on	Great Britain**] [gaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace	of proportional amounts for youths.	Silk Manufacture.	Macclesfield	. 1st pay day in Aug. . 2nd pay	Workpeople employed in silk manu- facture. Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Increase [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. in the shilling.
on eel ure.	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed		helpers, gas producermen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc.). Workpeople employed in steel rolling mills.		Silk Dyeing and Finishing.		day in Aug.	dyeing and finishing trade. Machine calico printers	rates. Minimum weekly rates after change . Meh after over, 59s. 10d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special pa women 18 years and over, 37s. 5d. plus 1s. 6d. for 44 special payment.
enter- Contraction	at Gateshead). Barrow - in - Furness Workington	4 Aug. {	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal	Flat-rate increase* of $4 \cdot 8d$. a shift ($3 \cdot 2d$. to $8d$.) for men and of $2 \cdot 4d$. a shift ($1 \cdot 6d$. to $4d$.) for boys and youths.	Calico Printing Elastic Web	Northern Ireland.	day in Sept.§	Elastic web weavers and braid	basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for remen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged Bonus on earnings decreased from 18s. to 17s. in the £.
	Scunthorpe Bilston		workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenance men,	The second se	Manufacture.	er ef fagte andengebe far	a attra	hands (male workers).	. Increase in general minimum time rates of \$d. an hour for other than learners, of \$d., \$d. or \$d. for learners, and
	West of Scotland		etc. Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed	Autor and an and an and an and an and an	Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Scotland	5 Aug.	Male workers	. Increase in general minimum time rates of 3d. to 12d. and of 12d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
	South-West Wales	4 Aug.	in steel rolling mills. Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manu-	Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (2.4d. to 7.2d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.2d. to 3.6d.) for boys and youths.	Hat, Cap and Millinery.	I Scotland	5 Aug.	Male workers	. Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
al	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Essex.	3rd pay day	facture. Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making indus- try (except plumber-jointers)	Increases* of 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5 ³ / ₄ d. a week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 5 ³ / ₄ d. a week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years and of 6d. a week for boys 15 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.	Shoe and Slipper Manufacture.	Rossendale Valle (Bacup, Water foot, Rawtenstall Burnley, Bury Great Harwood Radcliffe, Rock	r- Aug.), accordin y, to make-1 day. 1-	g	15 per cent. below basis wages.
	Great Britain other than the above counties.	in Aug.	etc.).	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. a week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.		dale and St. Anne Scotland		Bakers and confectioners	Increases† of 6d., 9d. or 1s., according to weekly wages. minimum time rates after change for adults : foremen, to 93s., chargehands, 59s. 3d. to 65s. 6d., ovensmen, 78s., doughmakers, 66s. 6d. to 76s., journeymen 65s. 6d. to 73s., roundsmen, 60s. 3d. to 73s., other men, to 62s. 3d.; forewomen, 41s. to 54s. 3d., chargehands 49s. 3d., confectioners, oatcake bakers, hot plate table workers, etc., 39s. to 46s. 3d., other women, 35s.
Drum ure.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of kegs and drums.	Increases in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \$d, to 1d, an hour for male workers and of \$d, to \$d, for female workers,†† Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d, a shift (2.4d, to 7.2d.) for men and	Extend Supervision		A PLANDAR		65s. 6d. to 73s., roundsmen, 60s. 3d. to 73s., outer men, to 62s. 3d.; forewomen, 41s. to 54s. 3d., chargehands 49s. 3d., confectioners, oatcake bakers, hot plate
sing	England and Wales;‡	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).	Flat-rate increase* of 4.8d. a shift (2.4d. to 7.2d.) for men and of 2.4d. a shift (1.2d. to 3.6d.) for boys and youths.	Baking	Border district (in cluding Galashiel Hawick, Jedburg Kelso, Peebles an	s, h.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	 495. 3d., contectableta, back, other women, 35s. t table workers, etc., 39s. to 46s. 3d., other women, 35s. t Increaset of 2s. a week for adults and of proportional a for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 7

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These changes were agreed upon by the National solid industrial content of the Carly Industries.
These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus. In addition the rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary scheme.
§ Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock and Bo'ness.
This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teeside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.
This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st August—in most cases this was the 4th August.
** This increase affected mainly the employers of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.
the 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.
#1 This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

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

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Principally Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall districts, Bolton, Wigan and London. In the case of firms outside the Midland Area, 15 per cent. is to be added to the rates quoted.
 ⁺ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ⁺ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the National Society of Brass and MetalMechanics and the Brassfounders' Employers' Association.
 [§] In respect of the preceding pay period.
 [§] In respect of the preceding pay period.
 [§] In respect of the Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which	A second s	A STATE AND A STATE AND A STATE
Industry.	District.	Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tobacco	Great Britain	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in the to- bacco trade.	 Increases* in the minimum time rate of 2s. 3d. a week for men of 1s. 6d. for women and juveniles with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.[†]
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham	l Aug.	Packing case makers	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe and district.	Pay day in week ending 3 Aug.	Journeymen Female timeworkers Apprentices	Increase* of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Standard rate after change, 1s. 8d. Wycombe Section, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. Increase* of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (11d. to 11 ¹ / ₂ d.).
Vehicle Building.	Great Britain‡	lst pay week after 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Incrosse in war honne of 14 on how (11 / 111) c
Coopering.	Great Britain also Belfast.§	lst pay day following 5 Aug.	Coopers	Increase* of ld. an hour for timeworkers and of 61 per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change: London ls. 11d.; other districts, ls. 10d.
Printing and Bookbinding.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 20 Aug.	General, jobbing and newspaper printing and bookbinding opera- tives, including journalists.	Increase of 5s. a week for men and for women on men's work, of 2s. 6d. for other adult women and of 1s. 6d. for male and female juveniles.
Wallpaper Manufacture.	England	Pay day in week ending 27 July.	Workpeople employed in the wall- paper industry.	Increase* of Is. 6d. a week for men and of 9d. for other workers.
Waterworks Jndertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.¶ Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.¶	lst full pay week in Aug. 1 July**	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	 Increase* of id. an hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A Area include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, ls. 4id.; lead pipe jointers, ls. 7id.; meter readers, ls. 5id.; labourers, ls. 3id. The rates in Zones B & C Areas are 1d. and 1id. an hour respectively less than in Zone A. War bonus increased** by 6d. a day (8d. to 1s. 2d.) for adult workers 21 years and over, and by 3d. (4d. to 7d.) for juniors. Rates after change for labourers : Class 1 Area, ls. 3d. an hour; Class 2, ls. 2d.; Class 3, ls. 1d.; plus 1s. 2d. a day bonus in each case.
	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derbyshire.	lst pay day in Aug.	Horse carters	Increase* of 1s. a week. Weekly rates after change : one-horse carters, 57s.; two-horse carters, 62s.; stablemen, 57s.
oad Haulage { (Goods).	Scotland (except Angus and Dun- dee).		contractors.	Increase of 4s. a week for men, and scale of wages adopted for juniors. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s.; two-horse carters, 68s.; juniors, 22s. at 16 years of age rising by 5s. each year to 37s. at 19 years and to 47s. at 20 years of age. ^{††}
a service l	Scotland	lst pay day in July.	Horse carters employed by railway contractors.	Increase of 2s. a week. Weekly rates after change: class I stations, 58s.; class II, 53s.
Local Authorities Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Scotland.‡‡	lst full pay period beginning on or after 1 July.§§	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	War advance increased§§ by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for full-time able-bodied male workers, 21 years and over, and by propor- tional amounts for other classes.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Adult workers and certain classes of juveniles.	Increases* in the general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2}d$. or $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, with corresponding increases in piece rates. \uparrow
Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture.	Great Britain	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade.	Increase* in the general minimum time rates of 1d. to 1d. an hour for males, of 1d. or 1d. for females, and of 1d. for males and 1d. for females in piecework basis time rates, 1
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in rubber manufacture.	Increases in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d. an hour for males and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $\frac{1}{2}d$, for females, $\frac{1}{2}$

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

	and the state of the	Carl Carlos	E. L. C. S. C.	Contration and the second	the second s	
Agriculture.	Durham			25 Aug.	Ordinary adult male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940, fixed at 50 in lieu of 60 hours previously fixed.
this increase scottish National ' f This increase apper Society and papers or Scottish (The Underta concerned. ** This increase men's Association, (ft The Author Workers). § This increase The increase	ses took effic abour, obta e took effec Vehicle Buil was agreed was the r the Printin daily newsp kkings affect se was in try, dated J te was the r lated 8th J ities affecte was the re did not app	ect unde inable fr t under iders' As l upon b esult of g and K apers. ed are m accordan 15th Aug esult of a ly, 1940 d are m esult of a bly to th	er Ord com H an ag sociat by the an Av indrec aainly here wust, 1 an agr b, which ainly	ters issued u L.M. Statiom reement bei ion and the National J National J Trades Fe those affilia rith a resol 940, and is reement ma ch provided those affilia vard by the moloved in f	ery Omce. tween the United Kingdom Joint W. e National Union of Vehicle Builders oint Industrial Council for the Cooper e National Arbitration Tribunal, the ederation. It does not apply to work ited to the District Joint Industrial C lution of the South Wales and Mo retrospective to the date shown. ade between the Scottish Contractors' <i>inter alia</i> for standard hours of emple ited to the Scottish Joint Industrial National Arbitration Tribunal, dated he waying of hair machine betting a	parties being the British Federation of Master Printers, the News- ers employed on London morning, evening and Sunday news- ouncil for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area mmouthshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks and Horse-Owners' Association and the Socitich Horse and Motor

September, 1940.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration. — The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 50, as compared in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 50, as compared 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 August[†], was as shown below. The total number of such deaths resulting from accidents with 40 in the previous month and 85 in August, 1939. In these 50 with 40 in the previous month and 85 in August, 1939. In these 50 new disputes about 6,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 2 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 52, involving 7,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 13,000 working days. in mines and quarries and in factories, works and places covered by the Factories Act was 205. Particulars of accidents in the railway service are not yet available for August. at 13,000 working days. In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries,

of all disputes in progress in August :

herdeline of position to		er of Dispures in Mo	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in	
fining and Quarrying	1	16	17	4,400	8,000	
fetal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Building, etc Other	"ï	12 10 12	12 11 12	800 1,600 600	2,000 2,000 1,000	
Cotal, August, 1940	2	50	52	7,400	13,000	
otal, July, 1940	2	40	42	11,700	33,000	
Potal, August, 1939	21	85	106	37,200	118,000	

Causes .- Of the 50 disputes beginning in August, 9, directly in-Causes.—Of the 50 disputes beginning in August, 9, directly in-volving 400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 19, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 9, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 200 work-people, was in support of workers involved in another dispute. Results — Final settlements of disputes which terminated during

people, was in support of workers involved in another dispute. Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 47 disputes, directly involving 6,100 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 2 other disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

	Januar	y to Augus	t, 1940.	January to August, 1939.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Fishing and Agri- culture Coal Mining	4 220	4,400 137,200†	27,000 366,000	7 231	1,000 115,600†	41,000 295,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	4	200	1,000	9	1,300	45,000	
Glass, Chemical, etc Engineering Shipbuilding	21 35 35	1,400 12,800 4,700	4,000 53,000 16,000 26,000	6 51 28 53	900 27,800 3,800 11,200	8,000 154,000 33,000 68,000	
Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	60 39 16	7,100 8,000 4,600	73,000 15,000	45 19	6,200 4,000	92,000 10,000	
Tobacco Building, etc Transport Other	10 59 30 41	4,700 18,700 5,200 7,500	13,000 66,000 13,000 16,000	8 93 23 39	1,000 28,000 8,900 5,300	10,000 113,000 44,000 36,000	
Total	574	216,500†	689,000	612	215,000†	949,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK

DURING AUGUST.

The principal dispute causing a stoppage of work during August was one involving 800 colliery workpeople in Ayrshire, from 16th to 21st August, which arose out of a claim by boys that they should be allowed to leave the pit before the end of the shift if their work had been completed. Work was resumed on the advice of trade union officials. None of the other stoppages in August was of sufficient magnitude for separate publication

• 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. • In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such dupli-cation, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 95,000 in 1940, and 91,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 173,000 in 1940, and 188,000 in 1939. Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 31st August, 1940, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd August, 1940, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, 1939.
‡ Figures not yet available.
§ 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.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-AUGUST 1940 AND 1939.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1	FACTORIES—continued.
-	Paper, Printing, etc 1
66	Rubber
6	Gas Works 3
	Electrical Stations 4
4	Other Industries 2
-	
76	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	Аст, 1937.
203	Docks, Wharves, Quays and
4	
6	Ships 8 Building Operations 37
1600	Works of Engineering Con-
3	struction 1 Warehouses 1
1	Warehouses 1
23	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 129
10	and which one one we wanted -
Stark.	RAILWAY SERVICE.
10	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
10	Engine Drivers, Motormen
	Firemen
	Guards (Passenger) Labourers
E	Mechanics } ‡
	Permanent Way Men
	Porters
100 000	Shunters
	Other Grades
	Contractors' Servants
	-
2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ‡
100000	-
4	Total (excluding Seamen
Service -	and Railway Servants) 205
6	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	10000	I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.	the Warner	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATIO	N
Among Operatives engaged in	n	(SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals		Pitch	6
Plumbing and Soldering		Oil	2
Shipbreaking			-
Printing		TOTAL	8
Other Contact with	1 100.00		-
Molten Lead			
Molten Lead White and Red Lead		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Works		Manufacture of Bichromates	1
Pottery		Dyeing and Finishing	
Vitreous Enamelling	a de la	Chrome Tanning	
Electric Accumulator		Chromium Plating	4
Works	2	Chromium Plating Other Industries	12
Paint and Colour Works			1000
Coach and Car Painting	10.0	TOTAL	17
Shipbuilding		the space of the section of the section	1
Paint used in Other	inseries !!	Total, Cases	39
Industries		Total, Cases	35
Other Industries	-	1 Court and classification and an Edit	
Painting of Buildings	1	Association of the stand in a stand	
rainting of Dundings		the Principal Actually of	
TOTAL	3	II. Deaths.	
10142	_	POISONING (Toxic Jaundice)	1
and the other of the other of the		1010011110 (20110 000000)	-
OTHER POISONING.	F	Manual all sugar a mouth	
Aniline	5	COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS	1
Toxic Jaundice	4	COMINISSIND THE LINESON	11200
	-	and an inclusion the Astronomy of	
TOTAL	9	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	ION
	a start	(SKIN CANCER).	S .F.S
COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS	1	0il	2
The second second second second		and showing the base of the second	2.53
ANTHRAX (Wool)	1	Total, Deaths	4
ANTHRAX (WOOI)	-	Lotar, Douter the	-

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

was not unanimous. The following recent decision is of general interest :---

Case No. 196/London/40. (29.7.40).

SECTION 24 (1) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1935 TO 1939-AVAILABILITY FOR WORK. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CON-DITIONALLY REGISTERED BY TRIBUNAL, THE CONDITION BEING THAT HE CONTINUED TO WORK IN HIS OCCUPATION AS DRAUGHTSMAN : NO REASONABLE PROBABILITY OF HIS OBTAINING SUCH WORK UNCON-NECTED WITH THE WAR-CLAIMANT FAILS TO PROVE THAT HE IS AVAILABLE FOR WORK WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

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

Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person (hereinafter called 'the claimant') had made a claim for benefit the elaim would have been disallowed, the claimant being disqualified for the receipt of benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit period immediately following that in which this decision is given; and that the claimant was not available for work to the extent as hereinafter stated.

"The claimant's employment terminated on the 17th February, 1940, because he objected to do work which his employers, an engineering firm, required him to do. The facts show that the claimant's conduct amounted to his voluntarily leaving his employment, so that the onus is cast upon him of proving that he had just cause for leaving.

"The just cause which the claimant endeavours to prove is that the work which he refused to do was unsuitable for him because he had a conscientious objection to doing such work.

"When the claimant made his claim on the 27th February, 1940, the Insurance Officer referred it to the Court of Referees on two issues: (1) whether the claimant had left his employment voluntarily without just cause; and (2) whether the claimant was available for work on and from the 27th February, 1940.

"The Court of Referees allowed the claim on both issues and the Insurance Officer has appealed.

"The claimant is a member of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, an Association having an arrange-ment with the Ministry of Labour and National Service under section 68 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"The claimant is described by his late employers as a heating and ventilating draughtsman and general designer, and he was employed by them as a draughtsman from the 2nd June, 1936 to the 17th February, 1940, which period included all the claimant's industrial career.

"The claimant was in the first group of men who were called up for military service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and on the 2nd November, he was provisionally registered as a conscientious objector.

"The Local Tribunal, who had to consider the claimant's application to be registered as a conscientious objector, were satisfied that the claimant had a conscientious objector, were satisfied that the claimant had a conscientious objection to military service and they ordered that the claimant should be conditionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors, the condition being that he continued to work as a draughtsman.

"I have no official information of what was said at the Local Tribunal to enable me to say whether the Tribunal were referring to the claimant's work as a draughtsman in his existing employment. or whether, as the claimant asserts, the Chairman of the Tribunal said that the claimant was not bound to remain in the employment or to do war work. The claimant lodged an appeal from the decision of the Tribunal, apparently objecting to the limitation of his field of employment to that of a draughtsman, but he subsequently withdrew the appeal.

"The work which the claimant was doing at the time of his attendance before the Tribunal, and for some time previously, was the draughting of plans for the heating and ventilation of a board mill factory, some of the products of which probably were to be used in the prosecution of work of a military character. "The work, which the claimant was informed by his employers

on the 14th February, 1940 that they required him to do, was also work on draughting plans for the heating and ventilation of a factory. It was a building to be used for the making of aero engines, and the system of heating and ventilation was necessary for the health and comfort of those who were to be employed there. It was in consequence of the claimant's refusal to undertake this draughting work that the claimant's employment terminated.

"The Court of Referees, who considered the claim for unemployment benefit, had before them the following alleged conscient objections: (1) the claimant's objection to military service, which the Local Tribunal had found as a fact was the claimant's real objection; (2) the claimant's statement at the Court of Referees that 'I am prepared to do work of national importance as a draughtsman but not on direct war work '; and (3) the objection stated by the claimant at a previous interview that his objections went so deep as to preclude him from taking part in work which made possible the production of an output which would be utilised by military authorities, even though the output was partly used for civil purposes. "The Court of Referees based their decision on 'the findings of

the Tribunal.' What these findings were I have already shown, and in my view they did not justify the decision of the Court of Referees, because the work which the claimant refused to undertake was not military service.

"Notwithstanding the absence of any recognition by the Unemployment Insurance Acts of the right of claimants to refuse employment on conscientious grounds, the Umpires in the early days of Unemployment Insurance gave effect to certain generally acknowledged religious or conscientious scruples when considering whether particular employment was suitable for a claimant, such, for instance, as objections to working on the claimant's Sabbath. At the same time the Umpires required to be satisfied that the claimant's objection was based upon generally acknowledged religious or conscientious objections and that the employment really offended against those principles. This was given effect to in later decisions of which Decision 2618/39* is a clear example.

There are other matters to be considered in this case.

"In the first place it must be noted that the earlier decisions were given in times of peace, and when the limitation of the claimant's employment by his conscientious objections had little effect on the field of labour open to him. In the second place Decision 1790/25† shows that, even if a claimant had a genuine religious or conscien tious objection which was commonly recognised as such, that did not give him an absolute right to have the employment declared unsuitable for him, or an absolute right to claim on the Unemployment Fund, but other circumstances had to be considered before the claimant could succeed on his claim.

"Thus, it was stated in that decision that a conscientious objection to working on Saturday or Sunday had been held not to prevail when 'the nature of the applicant's occupation rendered it almost impossible for him to get work in his usual employment except on the terms of working on the day objected to.'

"The circumstances of the present day are such as have never been experienced in this country. Every citizen is under moral obligation —supplemented in many instances by statutory sanctions—to take his part in the national effort to secure the defence of his country and the successful prosecution of the War. Throughout most of the industrial world the working conditions of peace time have been temporarily suspended. The contributions to the Unemployment Fund come in the main from industries and occupations which are directly engaged in war work or are ancillary or incidental to such work.

"In my view such circumstances cannot be disregarded when considering claims under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and I am not prepared to accept the view that during this war time the decisions relating to conscientious objections, given under and for peace time conditions, can or ought to be allowed to operate in the same way as they did in the circumstances which prevailed when the decisions were given.

"This view is similar to that expressed by the Umpire when considering the expression ' the circumstances of the case,' which is found in subsection (3) of section 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The Umpire said ' that circumstances which before the War were held to afford justification for the refusal of employment will not necessarily afford justification in a time of War.' (Decision 208/40.)1

"Assuming that the present claimant's wide description of his objection is genuine, what is the effect? The claimant is a draughts-man; that has been his occupation in engineering works all his industrial career; continuance in the occupation of a draughtsman has been imposed upon him by the Local Tribunal as a condition for his being retained on the register of conscientious objectors; the claimant is possessed of skill or experience which is in great demand; it is so essential that the occupation of draughtsman has been placed among the reserved occupations; it is practically impossible to find employment for him in his usual occupation which, according to his views, would not offend his conscience; and it is equally difficult to imagine that, if he were willing to violate the condition which exempts him from military service, there is any reasonable prospect of obtaining employment which would not involve some connection with the War. "Notwithstanding all this the claimant demands to be paid benefit

out of the Unemployment Fund so long as he is unemployed. "The claimant is, of course, entitled to maintain his conscientious

objections, but neither in the Unemployment Insurance Act nor in the ons of the Umpire, nor in co n sense or in anything to compel me to hold in the circumstances of the claimant's case that he is entitled to support out of the Unemployment Fund.

"Whether judged by the principle stated in Decision 1790/25, to which reference has been made above, or by the principles of

* U.I. Code 8B, pamphlet No. 8/1939, page 59. † Volume IV. pamphlet No. 9/1925, page 215. ‡ See the July, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 208. The Decision will also be printed in pamphlet No. 5/1940, U.I. Code 8B.

Decision 2618/39, the claimant has failed to show that the employ-ment which he left voluntarily was unsuitable for him, or that he had just cause for leaving it.

"In order to prove his availability for work the claimant must show that he is prepared to accept at once offers of suitable employ-ment brought to his notice (Decision 6986/30)* and that there is reasonable probability of being able to obtain such work as he alleges he is available for (Decision 12636/31).†

Apart from the question of suitability of employment, which I have already discussed, the facts which I have stated as to the effect of the claimant's attitude to employment as a draughtsman, coupled with the condition imposed by the Local Tribunal that he shall

Claim: For advances in wages of 10s. per week in the case of men and of women on men's work, of 7s. 6d. per week in the case of other women and of 4s. per week in the case of male and female juveniles, continue in that occupation, negative any reasonable probability of the claimant being able to obtain in these days work which will not conflict with his objections. on the rates provided by the joint agreements at present in operation Until the claimant is able to give proof of that reasonable between the respective employers' organisations and the seventeen probability I am unable to say that he has proved his availability trade unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. for work within the meaning of the statute."

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the bonus additions to wages OFFICERS AND CREWS EMPLOYED ON THE SLUDGE VESSELS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.-The Navigators' and Engineer rates applicable under the grading scheme agreed between the Officers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed for an advance of 15 per cent. in the rates of pay to meet nders Employers' Association and the National Society of Brassfon Brass and Metal Mechanics to both day workers and pieceworkers the increased cost of living; the payment of seafarers' war risk money; and the payment to be made when vessels go to sea shortwho are members of the Society employed in the Midland general brassfoundry industry be increased by 4s. per week in respect of workmen of 21 years of age or over and 2s. per week in respect of handed. With regard to the claim for an advance of 15 per cent., the Unions referred to advances which had been given in other youths aged between 18 and 21 years. services, in particular the Woolwich free ferry service and the Mercantile Marine. It was stated on behalf of the Council that Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. they decided to grant a cost of living bonus of 4s. a week as from Award No. 2: dated 24th August, 1940. 1st April, 1940, to staff in receipt of wages of less than 100s. a week, and this bonus was also given to all the staff of the sludge vessels. MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NON-TRADING SERVICES OF LOCAL The Council submitted that there was no special reason under present conditions for departing from this decision. As regards AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND. Parties : The Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council the claim for the payment of war risk money, the Unions asked for the rates fixed for the Merchant Service by the National Maritime for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Non Trading Departments), Manual Workers, and The Employers' Side of the Council Board. On behalf of the London County Council it was contended that the present rates were equitable as the war risk only arose Claim : For an increase in wages of 10s. per week for the manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland. when the vessels were making trips and had passed into a danger zone. With regard to the Unions' claim for short hand money, the Award : The Tribunal awarded a further war advance of 2s. per Council submitted that there should be no alteration. The Court week for full-time able-bodied male manual workers of 21 years of awarded as from 1st March, 1940, an increase of 10s. a week for age or over with corresponding advances to all the other classes of officers, 5s. a week for all other ratings except boys, and 2s. 6d. a week in the case of boys, that from the same date the decisions of the National Maritime Board in regard to seafarers' war risk money shall be applied in full to the officers and crews of the sludge vessels manual workers. Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the first full pay period beginning on or after 1st July, 1940. owned and operated by the London County Council, and that on and after 26th August, 1940, short hand money shall for the period of the war be payable after one tide. *Award No.* 1761; dated 20th August, 1940. Award No. 3; dated 28th August, 1940.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

THE HENDERSON SAFETY TANK COMPANY, LIMITED .- A question as to whether the discharge of a sheet metal worker from the Henderson Safety Tank Company, Limited, was justified was referred to the Court by the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. The Union submitted that the discharge was due to the fact that the worker concerned had resigned from the firm's A.R.P. section. The firm submitted that the cause of the discharge was not due to the resignation from the A.R.P. section, but the reason which the employee gave for his resignation, namely, the conditions in the shop, and the attitude which he adopted towards the firm. The firm also relied on two other earlier incidents as a further justification for the discharge. The Court decided that in all the circumstances of the case the discharge was justified.— Award No. 1762; dated 30th August, 1940.

CLAY INDUSTRY: LLANELLY .- Mr. Geo. Ryder, O.B.E., J.P., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, sitting with assessors, to determine differences existing between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Dafen Brick Company, Llanelly, relating to the wages, hours and overtime of certain employees of the Company. At the hearing certain items were withdrawn for discussion between the parties and Mr. Ryder issued his Award dealing with the remaining items on 12th August. 1940.

PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT .- A Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. John Stewart (Chairman), Mr. James Young (Workpeople's representative) and Mr. A. G. Hutton (Employers' representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Transport and General Workers' Union and Young's Bus Service, Limited, as to the application of an agreement between the parties to a certain class of work. The Board issued its Award on 4th September, 1940.

* Vol. IX, pamphlet No. 7/1930, page 87. † Vol. X, pamphlet No. 6/1931, page 129.

September, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES.

Parties : The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and The British Federation of Master Printers and The Newspaper Society.

Award : The Tribunal awarded advances of wages as follows :----Men, and women on men's work, 5s. per week; Other women, 2s. 6d. per week; Male and female juveniles, 1s. 6d. per week.

Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1; dated 20th August, 1940.

MIDLAND BRASSFOUNDRY INDUSTRY.

Parties : The National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics and The Brassfounders Employers' Association.

Claim : For increases in rates of pay of 7s. per week in the case of men and 3s. 6d. per week in the case of youths.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE). GREAT BRITAIN.

The Industrial Registration (Amendment) Order, 1940,* dated August 16, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulations 58A and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Whereas the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") has made the Industrial Registration Order, 1940† (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order"), and it is desirable to amend the said Order :

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 58a and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939[‡], hereby makes the following Order :---

1. This Order may be cited as the Industrial Registration (Amendment) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof and this Order and the principal Order may be cited together as the Industrial Registration Orders, 1940.

- (a) In paragraph 1 after the word "operations" there shall be inserted the word "activities", and at the end of the paragraph there shall be inserted the following words: "Shipping services : that is to say the owning, management
- or operation of ships." (b) In paragraph 2 the word "renewal" shall be substituted for the word "removal".

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this sixteenth day of August, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1507. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† See the August issue of this GAZETTE, pages 236 and 237.
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 927.

^{*} Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlets— U.I. Code 8B; (the latest pamphlet is that for the month of May, 1940, 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 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price, 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally pub-lished in 1930, has been revised and is on sale in four parts.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

- The Undertakings (Inspection) Order (Northern Ireland), 1940*, dated 23rd July, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulations 55 and 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.
- The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940, dated 9th August, 1940,[†] made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made the above Orders in the same terms as the corresponding Orders for Great Britain. These Orders were Nos. 891 and 1305, respectively, and were reproduced on page 180 of the June, 1940, and pages 235-6 of the August, 1940, issues of this GAZETTE.

The Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1940,[‡] dated 5th August, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The terms of the above Order are generally similar to those of the The terms of the above Order are generally similar to those of the corresponding Order for Great Britain, the text of which was repro-duced on page 207 of the July, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE; but the particulars specified in the Schedules are different. The classes of persons required to register are those in the trades of plater, riveter, holder-up, caulker, driller, shipwright, electrician, electrical fitter, draughtsman (ship, engine or electrical), boilermaker, blacksmith (ship or engine), coppersmith, sheet metal worker, fitter, turner (iron), tool setter and metal machinist.

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).

PREVENTION OF EVASION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1940.

The National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940,§ dated August 17, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the

National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6, c. 81). Whereas the Minister of Labour has made the National Servic⁶ (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939|| (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is desirable to amend the said regulations :

Now therefore the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, of the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939¶, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations :-

1.-(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof and the principal Regulations and these Regulations may be cited together as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939 and 1940.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the inter-pretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations (which deals with the penalty for terminating employment) shall have effect as though for paragraph (1) thereof there were substituted the following paragraph :-

" (1) An employer shall not terminate the employment of any person employed by him—

(a) by reason of any duties or liabilities which that person is r may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his

being called from his civil employment for service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the Crown, or (b) in order to evade the obligations imposed by subsection (1) of section 14 of the Act."

3. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 5 of the principal Regulations (which deals with the application of those Regulations)—

"5. These Regulations shall not apply to a case where the employer proves that the employment was terminated after the person employed was called up for service under the Act."

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this seventeenth day of August, 1940.

T. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1541. H.M. Statonery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1542. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1537. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
I Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1537. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
I See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379.
I See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 380.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

(A.)-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Proposals to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the Trade Boards shown below. Further information may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades on application to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned, at the Gordon Hotel, Leicester Street, Southport, Lancs

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal D. (60), dated 9th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (29), dated 20th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.R. (7), dated 20th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

(B.)-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain and the Minister of Labour in Northern Ireland have made Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as varied or fixed by the Trade Boards indicated below. Copies of the Orders may be pur-chased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly or through any bookseller

Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.U. (8), dated 12th August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 19th August, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F. (23), dated 23rd August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 2nd September, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Q. (46), dated 27th August, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 4th September, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.M. (2), dated 5th September, 1940, confirming the fixing of minimum rates of wages and specifying 16th September, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.A. (12), dated 7th August, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 12th August, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

(C.)-REGULATIONS.

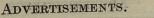
Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

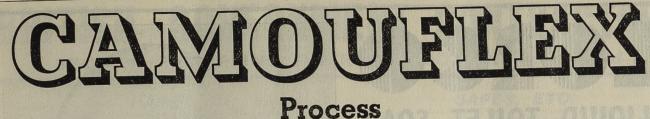
Regulations dated 12th August, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940, No. 1492), have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the consti-tution and proceedings of the Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain). Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

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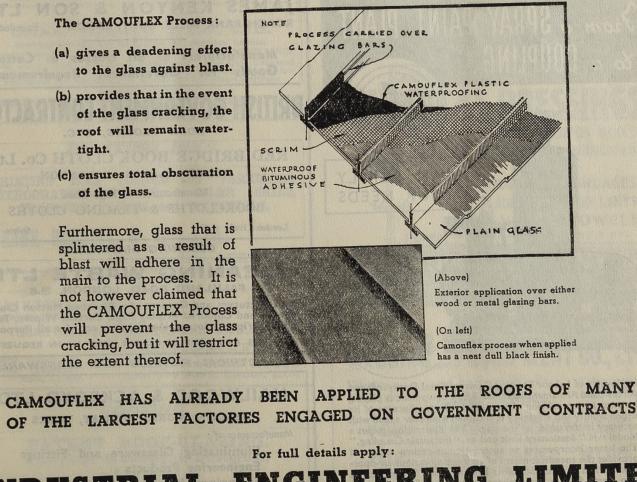
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