



Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXIII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1955
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET
Annual Subscription 19s. 6d.
including postage

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>			
Earnings and Hours in April, 1955	305	<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Summary of Monthly Statistics	313	International Labour Organisation : Fifth Session of Textiles Committee	318
Recruitment and Training of Young Persons for Industry	313	Labour Overseas : Switzerland, Earnings and Salaries in October, 1954 ; Germany, Earnings and Working Hours	319
Employment of Older Workers in Government Service	314	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	320
Earnings in Coal Mining in First Quarter of 1955	314	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	332
Equal Pay for Men and Women Teachers in Scotland	315	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	340
Electrical Accidents in 1953	315	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	343
Nuclear Development in the Commonwealth	315	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	343
Trades Union Congress	316		
National Insurance : Report on Review of Diseases Provisions under Industrial Injuries Act ; National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955	318		

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

Earnings and Hours in April, 1955

IN April, 1955, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1955).

In the enquiry of April, 1955, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1955, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, aged 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1955, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,000, of which approximately 65,200 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers

employed and wages earned in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1955, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 309 and 310, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 311 and 312.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1955

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1955, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April, 1955. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1955, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 56s. 0d. and the hours worked averaged 21·8. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 112s. 5d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 112s. 6d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 7d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

pass a medical examination at which special attention will be paid to the chest and lungs. Normal age of entry into the scheme will be between 16 and 21 years but older persons may be accepted. The minimum and maximum periods of training are, respectively, four and five years in the spinning section of the industry, and three and four years in the doubling section, including, in each case, a probationary period of six months. A recommended syllabus of training, which includes practical training in all departments of a cotton mill and where possible in other sections of the industry, has been drawn up by the Staff Apprenticeship Committee. Trainees will be required to follow the course of studies laid down involving attendance at evening classes, coupled with such day release as may be found desirable. A diploma may be awarded to those trainees who satisfactorily complete their training.

Cutlery Industry

The Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association and the Sheffield Cutlery Council representing both sides of the cutlery industry, which is located almost entirely in Sheffield, have agreed a scheme of apprenticeship. The scheme will be controlled and operated by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee and provides, with agreed exceptions, that the age of entry into apprenticeship will be from the statutory school-leaving age. Apprenticeship is indentured and, including a probationary period of six months, will normally be for six years, but a reduction in this period is permitted for older school-leavers. Any time spent on compulsory National Service will be excluded from the period of apprenticeship. Practical training will be given in the processes involved in any of the following sections of the trade, viz., table knife, fork, etc.; spring knife; handles and covering—cutting; scissors; and razor. Apprentices will be released, without loss of pay, for part-time education on one day or two half-days each week. In addition they will be required to attend approved evening classes on one evening each week. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee is empowered, under the scheme, to enquire into the training, progress, and conduct of apprentices and to deal with disputes arising from the scheme. A certificate, recording details of the practical training received, educational courses taken, and qualifications obtained, will be signed on completion of the apprenticeship.

Film Exhibition Industry (Projectionists)

A scheme for the systematic recruitment and training of young workers as projectionists has been agreed by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees. The scheme will be administered by a National Joint Apprenticeship Council representing these organisations and will operate through Local Joint Apprenticeship Committees. The arrangements provide for a four-year period of apprenticeship, including a probationary period of six months, commencing between the 15th and 18th birthdays. Older entrants may be accepted if approved by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Apprentices will be indentured and will receive practical training in accordance with standards agreed by the Council. Throughout the period of apprenticeship employers will release apprentices, without loss of pay, for one day or two half-days each week or the equivalent to attend technical classes. If day classes are not available reasonable facilities will be allowed for attendance at suitable evening classes. Any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of the apprenticeship terms will be referred to the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. On completion of the apprenticeship the indenture will be suitably endorsed. Existing apprenticeships may be registered under the scheme where the conditions of employment and training conform to the required standards.

Hairdressing

The National Apprenticeship Council for the Hairdressing Craft has agreed a national scheme for the recruitment and training of boys and girls in hairdressing. The Council consists of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, the National Hairdressers' Federation, the London and Provincial Hairdressers' Association, the General Association of Ladies' Hairdressers, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, together with two representatives of technical education, assessors from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and, acting in an advisory capacity, representatives of the Hairdressers' Registration Council. The scheme will be administered by the Council through local committees with assessors from the Youth Employment Service. Under the scheme, apprenticeship will be registered with the Council and will normally commence at school-leaving age for a period of three years. Older candidates who have continued full-time education beyond the statutory school-leaving age may be considered. Practical training will be in accordance with standards agreed by the Council. Employers will give apprentices every facility to become proficient and will submit apprentices to periodic examination to test the effectiveness of the training. Throughout their training apprentices will be released from their employment, with pay, for one day or two half-days each week, or for an equivalent continuous period, to attend courses of further education at a technical college or other educational establishment approved by the Council. Where day classes are not available apprentices will be required to attend evening classes. Apprentices will be indentured in a form which satisfies the terms of the current Wages Regulation Orders for the Hairdressing Industry and may include other covenants deemed desirable by the Council. The indenture will be suitably endorsed when the apprentice has passed the City and Guilds of London examination or any other examination approved by the Council. Apprentices already serving indentures under conditions of employment and training which conform to the

standards required under the national scheme may be accepted for enrolment by the Council.

Truck and Ladder Manufacturing

Representatives of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and the National Union of Vehicle Builders have agreed a national apprenticeship scheme for the truck and ladder making industry. The scheme will be administered by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee representative of these organisations. Apprentices will commence training between the normal school-leaving age and the 17th birthday and will be indentured after a probationary period of from three to six months. The apprenticeship will be for four years including the probationary period. Employers will undertake to give practical training and will release apprentices, without loss of pay, for one day or two half-days each week to attend suitable classes of further education. Where available, apprentices will also be required to attend appropriate evening classes. On completion of the apprenticeship the form of indenture will be suitably endorsed. The ratio of apprentices to workmen in shops will be as given in the Working Rule Agreement. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of an indenture will be referred to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Existing apprentices may be registered under the scheme provided the conditions of training conform to the national scheme.

EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Treasury have announced a plan to recruit men and women over 40 years of age for certain established (*i.e.*, pensionable) posts in the Clerical Class of the Home Civil Service. Special competitions, open to non-Civil Servants and temporary Civil Servants, are to be held once or twice yearly to recruit to the Clerical Officer grade men and women between the ages of 40 and 60. The competition will consist of a short non-academic examination, followed, for those who pass, by an interview, and successful candidates will be appointed to established Clerical Officer posts. Further announcements, inviting applications, are being made by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Men and women between 40 and 60 will also be able to enter the Clerical Assistant grade. They will be recruited as Temporary Clerks Grade III in the first instance and may compete for establishment as Clerical Assistants after not less than six months' satisfactory temporary service. Candidates for posts in this grade can apply to any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

These arrangements are in accordance with Government policy on the employment of older men and women. They also take account of the changing age distribution of the population and the need to make the fullest use of the country's man-power in conditions of full employment.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1955

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1955 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1955 licensed mines produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1955

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	58	11.4	2	8.1	61 7.5
All Underground	50	2.8	2	5.3	52 8.1
Surface	33	10.7	2	1.8	36 0.5
All Workers	46	7.7	2	4.5	49 0.2
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week—					
At the Face	291	1	13	3	304 4
All Underground	264	10	12	10	277 8
Surface	199	8	12	8	212 4
All Workers	251	8	12	10	264 6

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 45s. 3.3d. in North Staffordshire and 45s. 9.5d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 53s. 10.3d. in Kent and 55s. 2.8d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 228s. 1d.

in Shropshire and 243s. 11d. in North Staffordshire to 293s. 7d. in North Derbyshire and 301s. 1d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1955, amounted to 51s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 278s. 5d. per week.

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations* under section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing the first two of seven annual increases to be paid to women teachers to bring their salaries up to the same level as those of men by 1961.

The scales for women graduate teachers, for certain non-graduate technical teachers and for women in further education are to be augmented for the period beginning on the day upon which these Regulations came into operation (1st September) and ending on 31st March, 1956, by one-seventh, and for the salary year beginning on 1st April, 1956, by two-sevenths of the difference between the sum shown opposite to each service year of the said women's scale and the sum shown opposite to the same service year of the corresponding men's scale.

As there is no men's scale to which non-graduate primary teachers can be assimilated—in Scotland, men teaching general subjects in primary schools must normally be graduates—non-graduate women primary teachers are to be assimilated to a new and higher scale, bearing the same relationship to the equal pay scale for graduate women as the present non-graduate scale bears to the existing women's graduate scale.

The Regulations also prescribe two new salary scales for men teachers of technical subjects who start their teacher training after 1st January, 1956. The scales for comparably qualified women teachers of technical subjects will be assimilated to the new scales.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN 1953

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes" for the year 1953 has been issued by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. including postage). The figures given in the report relate to electrical accidents which are required to be reported under the Factories Act, 1937, *i.e.*, those which occur at premises within the scope of the Act and which disable a person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. Figures are also given for domestic and other fatal electrical accidents over a 20-year period.

The total number of persons injured in reported accidents in 1953 was 744, including 40 fatally injured. The comparable figures for 1952 were, respectively, 721 and 38, and, for 1951, 715 and 34. The report contains notes on various types of electrical accidents and analyses of the figures according to the employment of the injured person and according to the apparatus in connection with which the accident occurred. Of the 40 persons who were fatally injured in 1953, 14 were skilled workers including supervisory staff, testing staff, electricians, joiners, etc., and fitters, erectors, etc. Among the 26 unskilled persons who received fatal injuries were two male workers under 21 years of age and one woman. A total of 191 persons were injured (one fatally) in accidents arising in connection with electric hand welding, and 153 (eight fatally) in accidents involving switchgear. Eight persons were killed in accidents connected with cables and flex for portable apparatus, and three in accidents involving transformers. The number of cases of accidents involving electric shock was 300 during 1953. Numerically, the most common form of injury was burn and during the year 347 persons received injuries involving burns, with or without shock. The report notes, however, that the great majority of electrical fatalities are due to the electric shock itself and that even in non-fatal cases the shock may be very serious. Brief descriptions are also given in the report of a number of accidents resulting from failures of electrical apparatus which caused explosions or fires. Figures which have been obtained for both 1951 and 1953 of electrical accidents in the various months of the year show some evidence, the report says, that there may be a higher rate of electrical accidents during the summer and autumn than during the winter and spring.

In addition to the statistics and information on electrical accidents, the report contains sections on electricity supply and on industrial use of electricity and electrical apparatus, with special reference to safety problems and protective methods, together with notes on typical accidents and dangerous occurrences.

A list of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of electrical apparatus for use in certain specified atmospheres has in previous years been included in this report. The list is now issued as a separate publication (Form 931), copies of which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. including postage).

* The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1955; S.I. 1955 No. 1301 (S. 124). H.M. Stationery Office: price 3d. net (4d. including postage).



ANNOUNCEMENT

Four years ago the Company name INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO. LTD. was changed to IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD. in order to indicate the increased range of INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES produced and marketed by the Company

The London factory is producing 100% British-made Time Recorders, Electric Master Clocks, Secondary Electric Clocks, Programme Control and other time equipment, for use not only in this country but for export to a great number of the seventy-nine countries of the world in which IBM have offices.

We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of Time Recording Equipment and the name INTERNATIONAL is now, as always, a guarantee of satisfaction.

Illustrated Booklet free on request
IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD. formerly
INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO., LTD.

8, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 Telephone: MAYfair 2004
Showrooms and offices also at:
Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

International Business Machines

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH

A booklet entitled "The Commonwealth and Nuclear Development" has been prepared by the Central Office of Information, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. including postage).

The chief aim of the booklet is to survey briefly the story of atomic energy and the British contribution to that story. It traces the course of research into the development and uses of atomic energy, describes the United Kingdom atomic energy programme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 91), summarises the progress made in other Commonwealth countries, and, in a final chapter, deals with international co-operation.

The booklet points out that those countries which pioneered nuclear energy research have now reached the stage where they are putting a great effort into developing its peaceful application. This consists principally of the production of radio-isotopes and the application of the heat produced from fission in nuclear reactors to the production of electric power. Developments in the production of power from nuclear power stations is described in the booklet. Between 1947 and 1954 the production and distribution of radio-isotopes increased rapidly and steadily. A Table in the booklet, giving statistics of the production of radio-isotopes in the United Kingdom and their distribution, shows that in 1954 about 20,000 shipments were distributed compared with 135 shipments in 1947. Exports in 1954, representing 54 per cent. by value of the 20,000 shipments distributed, were greater than those of all other countries taken together. Of shipments for use in the United Kingdom, about one-third went to medical research establishments and hospitals, and about 17 per cent. to industry; the remainder was used mainly for research. The use of radio-isotopes in industry in the United Kingdom is rapidly expanding as the realisation of their possibilities in research and control continues to spread. Some examples of their uses in industry and in medical research and medicine are given in the booklet.

In a section dealing with safety and health the booklet says there is no risk of an atomic explosion in a properly designed atomic reactor. There are, however, certain health hazards arising from the concentration of radioactive materials and in the disposal of radioactive wastes. Adequate precautions can be taken against these risks, and by the proper shielding of reactors, the use of suitable devices for long distance control and handling, and the strict enforcement of safety rules, workers in an atomic energy plant in the United Kingdom are safer from occupational hazards than workers in any other industry.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Southport on Monday, 5th September, 1955, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Charles Geddes, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 981. The number of organisations represented was 183 and the approximate membership represented was 8,107,000, including about 1,332,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 13,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1955 and 1954 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1955 Congress			1954 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying	4	143	719,170	4	143	712,190
Railways	3	48	530,948	3	48	537,274
Transport (other than Railways)	10	96	1,355,889	10	94	1,376,082
Shipbuilding	5	17	122,761	5	16	121,580
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	27	113	1,388,445	27	109	1,371,019
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	17	46	198,588	18	45	197,220
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	19	75	592,562	19	75	590,530
Printing and Paper	13	55	305,546	14	56	292,928
Cotton	6	36	170,166	7	38	173,094
Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	31	99,000	21	29	100,507
Clothing	6	23	175,165	5	22	170,478
Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	21	110,020	6	21	112,929
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	69	470,502	15	70	470,733
Agriculture	1	15	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees	4	26	248,447	4	26	250,693
Civil Service	8	60	457,061	8	60	452,546
Non-Manual Workers	14	45	233,839	13	44	232,325
General Workers	4	62	793,849	4	61	796,707
Totals	183	981	8,106,958	184	973	8,093,839

In his opening address the President said that the Trades Union Congress continued to hold a high place in public opinion and played an important part in national and international affairs. The British Trades Union Congress still set a standard that was a guide and inspiration to others and its deliberations were not only considered of importance in Great Britain but also in the international trade union field.

The President went on to say that the election of a new Government in 1955 was an important event. Industrial development was being restricted by a higher bank rate and home consumption by financial measures, whilst the Government's housing plan was attacked as being unnecessary. The trade union movement must guard against possible political developments designed to save the economic fabric of the country by ways which placed the burden of sacrifice almost entirely on the shoulders of the workers.

The trade union movement, however, could not lightly evade its responsibilities: if the economic situation took a drastic change for the worse, trade union members would be the first to suffer, and it was pledged to protect its members' interests. In the past trade union members had sincerely and rightly believed that while working to improve their own conditions they were also working for the benefit of their children, but if they were not careful they would be working for themselves at the expense of their children. If they were now to over-exploit full employment, their children might be exploited by unemployment. It was suggested that prices rose too quickly, and production not fast enough; that too much was spent and too little saved; that imports were not paid for by exports; that our export markets were endangered by price and by rising competition; that wage demands threatened the economic structure and that unless something was done quickly there would be a deep depression with consequent unemployment and lower standards of living. Some of these fears were more real than others, but it must be known how true or false they were. The Trades Union Congress had the organisation through which the facts could be ascertained. The President suggested that that organisation should prepare an economic survey of the post-war years and draw conclusions for the future. These conclusions, after consideration by the General Council, should be considered by a special conference of union executives with a view to formulating a national trade union economic policy so that action could be taken to avoid those dangers which are proved to exist.

Strikes were said to be one cause of the deterioration in the economic situation. They might well have been a contributory factor. Strikes should not be abolished but many of their causes should be removed. Adequate arbitration machinery appeared to be the means by which the number of strikes could be greatly reduced. To be effective, arbitration must meet certain conditions and conform to certain standards. It must be freely accepted by both sides as a means of obtaining justice. It must be impartial and impervious to outside influence. It must be objective in considering the evidence submitted and reach its decisions on that evidence. It was not entitled to assume the role of wage fixer or wage regulator and by this means impose unacceptable collective agreements of its own design. Arbitration was so much a part of

British industry that it had been given great powers. Its decisions, which were taken in private, were final and there was no appeal. Consideration should be given to the setting up of an Arbitration Appeal Tribunal where both sides could seek a second opinion. If strikes were to be prevented an effective and acceptable alternative must be provided. It was not certain that the present machinery was sufficiently effective to make strikes unjustified.

An improvement in the arbitration machinery was not the only answer to the prevention of strikes; there must be a changed attitude towards industrial disputes. In the past, employers generally were determined not to reach agreement; now they were anxious to do so. A strike not only meant loss of wages to the worker but loss of trade and profits to the employer. The interference with the even running of industrial life should be prevented because it affected the workers more materially than the employers.

Turning to world events, the President said that the meeting of the Big Four in Geneva was a moment in history, but it was said that it was brought about by man's fear of the most powerful weapon that had so far been produced. It was a proud chapter in the history of British trade unions that they had on more than one occasion led public opinion on the pathway of international peace. In 1916 they proposed a permanent organisation for international labour legislation which resulted in the creation of the International Labour Organisation. Throughout the ensuing years the labour movement had advocated disarmament and the elimination of war itself. Now there was no time left for slow and casual consideration of the issue. The development of thermo-nuclear weapons called for not merely a slow step forward in disarmament but the development of an international unity of nations who were aware of the absolute necessity of abolishing war.

The President then went on to say that the immediate effects of the meeting in Geneva showed that there were doors in the Iron Curtain which could be opened by goodwill. There were many problems to be solved, not least of which was the reunification of Germany. It must be remembered, however, that Communist infiltration was more difficult to prevent in an atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness. The trade union movement should be extremely vigilant not only at home but in the free trade union movement of the world. There was great need to build up a strong and free trade union movement, particularly in the under-developed countries. The place of Britain in Europe was another question which should receive consideration. As a part of the European Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the British trade union movement must decide whether to join its Continental colleagues in working for the political, social and economic integration of Europe or to detach itself from that Organisation.

At a conference of scientists in Geneva the peaceful uses of atomic power were discussed. The meeting marked a new stage in scientific development and the beginning of an epoch in which all previous ideas of sources of power might be revolutionised. The development of new machines to utilise this power would lead to changes which might affect the lives of every worker. The time could be visualised when there would be an abundance of consumer goods for everyone in the world. The changes could be welcomed for this reason or feared because workers might be robbed of their individuality, their skills and perhaps their livelihood. If the workers were confident in their strength and the strength of their organisations, these developments should not be feared. If they were controlled, and not restricted, they could be turned to their advantage and be the tools with which the world could be remoulded as a home for man. With this great aim workers should go forward together to that society dreamed of and fought for by those who pioneered and struggled for the life of the trade union movement.

Following the address by the President, delegates proceeded to consider the General Council's report and some eighty motions submitted by affiliated organisations. For the purpose of discussion some of the motions were combined to form composite motions. The greater number of motions related to trade union organisation and practice, economic policy and organisation, and international affairs. Other motions concerned social insurance and industrial welfare, education, and production and industrial development.

Congress carried unanimously a motion which sought to secure the abolition of private employment agencies and remitted to the General Council a resolution which urged that the principle of equal pay for equal work be pressed and instructed the General Council to organise a nation-wide recruiting campaign among women in industry and the professions.

An amendment to the rules of the Trades Union Congress which would allow the General Council to interest themselves in an industrial dispute before deadlock was reached was approved after debate by a substantial majority.

A composite resolution, which was remitted to the General Council, stated that Congress would resist any legislation which sought to prevent workers from taking part in strikes and called upon the Government to take immediate steps to improve industrial relations, to ensure that every worker is adequately covered by trade union membership and negotiations, to shorten the period from the date of reporting a dispute to the Ministry of Labour and the Tribunal's hearing, and to make awards retrospective to the original date of the application. Congress carried by a large majority a resolution which re-affirmed its decision of 1954 that all possible steps should be taken to avoid strikes and lock-outs, and further resolved that unofficial strikes should be condemned as harmful to the trade union movement. Another resolution which was approved recorded the determination of Congress to resist any interference with the right of a trade union executive to

authorise a stoppage of work in pursuance of a wages and working conditions claim, or other object approved by the union's rules.

Dealing with trade union organisation in nationalised industries and services, Congress rejected a motion which asked for steps to be taken to eliminate competitive trade unionism in favour of an integrated union organisation under a single executive council in each such industry and service. Another motion stated that a systematic campaign was being conducted by employers against active trade unionists when seeking employment and that shop stewards and others already in their employ were being victimised. It asserted the right of all trade unionists to appoint shop officials and works committees of their own choosing and called upon all affiliated unions to resist the campaign of undermining the trade unions by attacking workshop organisation. Although the General Council opposed the motion on the grounds that it misrepresented the entire position in industry, it was carried by Congress. Congress also approved a composite motion which deplored the fact that some employers continued their refusal to recognise trade unionism and to establish negotiating rights, and asked the General Council to approach employers' associations to ensure that recognition and the rights of collective bargaining were afforded to bona-fide trade unions.

In a resolution which condemned all manifestations of racial discrimination or colour prejudice whether by governments, employers or workers, Congress unanimously asked the General Council to give special attention to the problems which emerged, in this country, from the influx of fellow-workers of other races with a view to removing causes of friction and preventing exploitation.

Another resolution expressed grave concern at the serious delays experienced by trade unions operating in some fields of employment subject to Government financial control, through the failure of official representatives to discuss and settle staff claims within reasonable time. The resolution was remitted to the General Council.

A motion which was lost proposed that the Industrial Disputes Tribunal should state the reasons for their findings, that appeals machinery should be set up, and that there should be no barrier to recourse to the Tribunal where a union or an employers' association could claim the support of a majority of those concerned in the claim.

Following a short debate on National Service, a resolution which called upon the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the period of service was carried without opposition.

A resolution, which demanded for professional footballers freedom to make or terminate a contract of employment, to earn as much as possible and to take legal action on matters affecting their welfare, was carried unanimously. Congress also carried a motion which urged that greater consideration should be given by municipal councils to the employment of strictly professional artists.

Turning to the field of social insurance and industrial welfare, Congress passed a resolution which condemned the recommendation of the Phillips Committee which would raise the minimum age at which retirement pensions were payable under the National Insurance Act. Another resolution which sought to include chronic bronchitis and rheumatism in the schedule of industrial diseases was carried unanimously. Resolutions calling for the speedy development of health centres, an industrial health service and pneumoconiosis clinics, urging increased expenditure on health education and opposing any increase in the interval between mass miniature X-ray examinations for the general public, were all carried.

Another motion which was carried drew attention to the fact that six years had passed since the publication of the Gowers Committee recommendations, and, although welcoming impending legislation to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of workers in agriculture and forestry, deplored the lack of corresponding legislation in the field of non-industrial employment and called upon the Government to introduce the necessary legislation without delay.

Congress remitted to the General Council a resolution which sought the removal of the regulations whereby casual workers were deprived of unemployment insurance benefit for statutory holidays when discharged within twelve days of a holiday period.

Dealing with the subject of education, Congress carried a composite resolution which re-affirmed its belief in equality of opportunity in education, and, convinced that the aptitudes of children should be developed fully by secondary education for all, urged that the school-leaving age should be raised to 16 not later than April, 1960.

Another resolution which was carried called for the introduction of legislation necessary to limit the hours of employment of young persons in occupations not already covered by legislation.

Congress approved a resolution which urged the Government to increase the allocation of funds to the Arts Council of Great Britain and for arrangements to be made for regular consultations between the Arts Council and appropriate trade unions.

A motion asking the General Council to examine apprenticeship schemes in craft industries for the purpose of making recommendations which would ensure that an adequate number of apprentices would be trained was remitted to the General Council.

In the debate on international affairs the value of the work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was emphasised. It was stated that freedom and peace were the bedrock of the labour movement's international policy. The first resolution on international relations called upon Congress to make every endeavour to initiate discussions with the appropriate organisations with a view to securing the utmost international solidarity of the workers of all countries. This resolution was lost. Congress also rejected a resolution which opposed the re-arming of Germany. A composite resolution was approved which called upon the trade

union movement to urge upon the Government the necessity for firm international agreement on the abolition of all stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the prohibition of the manufacture and use of such weapons.

A resolution which urged that Four Power talks be used to end the cold war with its threat of atomic warfare was carried, as was a resolution which expressed anxiety over the situation in Formosa and demanded Government support for China's admittance into the United Nations and the Security Council.

Congress also agreed to a resolution which, whilst welcoming workers from undeveloped Commonwealth areas into employment in British industry and opposing all attempts based on the colour bar to deny accepted rights to citizens of the Commonwealth, expressed the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to develop the resources of Commonwealth and Colonial territories to make it unnecessary for the native populations to seek employment elsewhere.

Other resolutions, which regretted the deterioration of inter-racial relations in the Union of South Africa and affirmed complete opposition to all forms of racial discrimination in whatever country it occurs, were carried.

A resolution which was carried called for the establishment of an organisation for international research into the effects of radiation on living organisms and for the cessation of all tests of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons until the results of that research are made known.

The introduction of automation and automatic processes in industry was debated at length when Congress considered a composite resolution which declared that technological advances in electronic and automatic processes would present new opportunities for securing higher living standards for the workers but that these opportunities would be attended by new human, social and economic problems, the solution of which would depend on a greater measure of workers' participation through joint consultation: discussions already initiated by the General Council on the problems arising from the new developments should be continued so that the trade union movement might be efficiently equipped to deal with the subject. The resolution was carried. An amendment, which urged the progressive transfer of private undertakings to social ownership and asked that plans for the extension of social ownership to appropriate industries should be prepared to facilitate and control technological developments in the interests of the workers and the community, was defeated.

Approval was given to a motion which welcomed the decision that nuclear power stations were to be constructed in Great Britain and called upon the Government to extend and speed up their development.

Alarm at the extension of the working week was expressed in a motion which called for a drastic reduction of excessive overtime and a vigorous campaign for a 40-hour week. The General Council opposed the motion on the grounds that, although the 40-hour week was general policy in the trade union movement, this was not considered an appropriate time for its enforcement. If it were enforced at once it would not reduce working hours, but would increase the amount of overtime instead. After a lengthy debate the motion was defeated.

On economic policy and organisation, Congress carried a resolution which deplored the low standard of houses which were being built by the Government and the continued use of inferior materials which could not be justified in this age of scientific progress, and demanded that the present standards should be improved. Another motion expressing concern at the present and prospective rises in rents and instructing the General Council to urge the Government to take measures for the reduction of the rate of interest which local authorities are required to pay was remitted to the General Council.

Congress supported a demand for the amendment of the De-rating Act to ensure an equitable distribution of the burden of rates. A motion was carried which, whilst welcoming any increase in the number of houses being built, deplored a planning policy which resulted in the misuse of land so that the severe housing demand could be met only at the cost of further encroachment into the countryside and the loss of yet more valuable agricultural land.

A motion in which Congress agreed to do all in its power to secure a reduction in the cost of living and urged the revision of the method of calculation of the Interim Index of Retail Prices was carried without opposition.

A composite resolution proposing further nationalisation drew attention to the very serious problems likely to arise from the introduction throughout industry of new techniques and from the development of automation. Congress was asked to state its belief that the nationalisation of basic industries was a step towards socialism and to ask for the formulation of a plan for the nationalisation of suitable sections of the engineering, chemical and building and building materials industries. The resolution was remitted to the General Council for careful consideration.

Another composite resolution, also remitted to the General Council, recognised that the compensatory interest in stock paid to former owners of industries already nationalised, together with an undemocratic organisational structure, had prevented the fulfilment of the objects of nationalisation, namely the up-to-date equipment of the industries which would ensure cheap commodities coupled with good wages and working conditions, and demanded that the basis of compensation be re-examined and that plans for further nationalisation should be based on the principles of industrial democracy. The second section of the resolution noted with concern the increased power over the country's economy of the private finance corporations, particularly in relation to hire-purchase goods and services, and called for the establishment of governmental public finance corporations (local and national) which would guarantee loans on a fair and equitable basis.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th August, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th July, 1955.

Table showing unemployment numbers by region and principal town for August 1955, with a sub-table for annual averages from 1939 to 1955.

Table showing unemployment numbers by region and principal town for August 1955, including sub-tables for annual averages from 1939 to 1955.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955.

Table showing annual average unemployment numbers from 1939 to 1955, broken down by Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1955 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 825,359, compared with 827,102 at 18th April, 1955.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th August, 1955, was 35,449, of whom 30,488 were males and 4,961 were females. The total included 16,309 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 19,140 who had not served.

Table showing the number of disabled persons by sex and employment status as of August 15, 1955.

Included in the above are 157 men and 38 women registered at Appointment Offices. Registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment between 1st February, 1955, and 31st July, 1955, numbered 59,983 (50,203 men, 8,399 women and 1,381 young persons); of these, 34 men and 40 women were placed by Appointment Offices. In addition, 103 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th August, 1955. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Large table showing industrial analysis of unemployment, broken down by industry, sex, and employment status for Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 114, compared with 105 in the previous month and 86 (revised figure) in August, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 30 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 5 in the previous month and 6 in August, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1955.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act:	Electrical Stations .. 2
Underground .. 23	Other Industries .. 1
Surface .. 5	
Quarries .. 6	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines .. —	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 34	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships .. 4
Factories	Building Operations .. 15
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Works of Engineering
tery and Glass .. 2	Construction .. 6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2	Warehouses .. —
Metal Extracting and	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 67
Refining .. 1	
Metal Conversion and	Railway Service
Founding (including	Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..
Rolling Mills and Tube	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Making) .. 5	men .. —
Engineering, Locomotive	Firemen .. —
Building, Boilermaking,	Guards (Passenger) .. —
etc. .. 6	Labourers .. —
Railway and Tramway	Mechanics .. —
Carriages, Motor and	Permanent Way Men .. 11
Other Vehicles and Air-	Porters .. —
craft Manufacture .. 2	Shunters .. 1
Shipbuilding .. 5	Other Grades .. 1
Other Metal Trades .. 2	Contractors' Servants .. —
Cotton .. 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	
Other Textile Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen) 114
Textile Printing, Bleaching	
and Dyeing .. —	Seamen
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. —	Trading Vessels .. 28
Food and Drink .. 2	Fishing Vessels .. 2
General Woodwork and	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 30
Furniture .. 4	
Paper, Printing, etc. .. 3	Total (including Seamen) 144
Rubber Trades .. 2	
Gas Works .. 2	

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	(Skin Cancer)
Electric Accumulator	Pitch and Tar .. 18
Works .. —	Mineral Oil .. 1
Other contact with	TOTAL .. 19
Molten Lead .. 1	Chrome Ulceration
Vitreous Enamelling	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 8
Paint used in Other	Chromium Plating .. —
Industries .. 1	Dyeing and Finishing .. —
Other Industries .. —	Other Industries .. 2
TOTAL .. 4	TOTAL .. 10
Other Poisoning	TOTAL, Cases .. 39
Aniline Poisoning .. 3	II. Deaths
Chronic Benzene	Other Poisoning
Poisoning .. 1	Chronic Benzene
TOTAL .. 4	Poisoning .. 1
Anthrax	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Wool .. 1	(Skin Cancer)
Other Industries .. 1	Mineral Oil .. 1
TOTAL .. 2	TOTAL .. 2

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1955.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th August was 3,646* ; this figure included 2,770 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 876 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th July and 15th August (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th July	5,444
" notified during period	721
" filled during period	123
" cancelled or withdrawn	416
" unfilled at 15th August	5,626

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 15th August was 12,527†, consisting of 11,487 men and 1,040 women. The registrants included 4,553 men and 436 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 6,934 men and 604 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	3,462	334	4,233	430	8,459
Northern	760	60	1,862	102	2,784
Scottish	331	42	839	72	1,284
Total	4,553	436	6,934	604	12,527

During the period 12th July to 15th August, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,124 men and 207 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,404 men and 196 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 12th July and 15th August.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th July	Men†	Women
" notified during period	2,480	236
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	772	107
" filled during period	590	41
" unfilled at 15th August	288	38
	2,374	264

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th February to 15th August were 1,601 for men and 207 for women, and included 28 filled by registered disabled men and 40 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 343 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 120 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,494 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 94 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,727,100 in April, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.2 per cent. compared with April, 1954.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.1 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1954.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, indicates that the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in February were 2.4 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.2 per cent. higher than in February, 1954. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showing the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, are available for April. They were 545,713, compared with 541,751 in the previous month and 526,979 in April, 1954. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,311 at the end of April, compared with 12,627 at the end of the previous month and 13,756 at the end of April, 1954.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,336,000. This was 0.8 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2.4 per cent. higher than for June, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and of 4.7 per cent. compared with June, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 2,679,000, compared with 2,489,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,347,000 at the middle of June, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 97,870, compared with 111,909 in the previous month and 158,611 in June, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 39,076 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 2,351,156, while 937,092 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 142,916, of whom 50,647 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 161,734 and 56,980 at the beginning of the previous month and 169,350 and 61,715 at the beginning of July, 1954.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 566,926, compared with 650,499 at the end of the previous month and 934,373 at the end of July, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 125,163, 140,080 and 174,630.

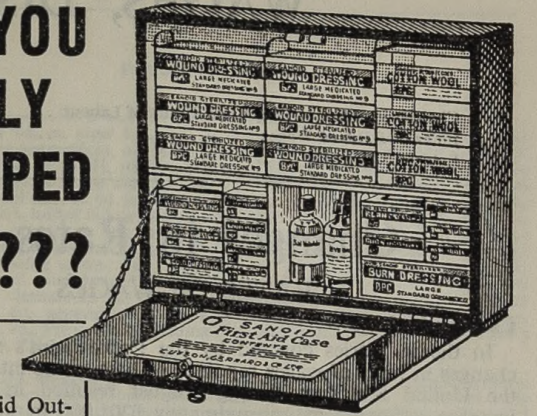
IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th August was 39,588, compared with 40,095 at 23rd July and 48,254 at 21st August, 1954.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 35,094, compared with 42,727 at the end of the previous month and 53,928 at the end of June, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 10,744 at 30th June, compared with 12,948 at 31st May, 1955, and 12,341 at the end of June, 1954.

ARE YOU
FULLY
EQUIPPED
???????



The First Aid Outfit illustrated is in accordance with S.R. & O. 1938, No. 486 (Standard outfit B) for concerns in which mechanical power is used, and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty.

Price:
A182W — 38s. 6d.
each, complete; plus
carriage.

INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

The Factories Act, 1937, stipulates that First Aid arrangements are required in ALL CONCERNS to which the Act applies. Statutory requirements vary according to the number of employees and nature of the work carried out. As Pioneers of Industrial First Aid, established in 1878, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you with the appropriate equipment.

A PRODUCT OF
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM

New
INDUSTRIES
Succeed
at

HULL
BRITAIN'S
THIRD PORT

ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	7 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3-9d. a shift (12s. 2-9d. to 12s. 6-8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 2-9-25d. (9s. 2-17-5d. to 9s. 3-1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1-9-5d. (6s. 1-4-5d. to 6s. 3-4-4d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3-48d. a shift (to 6s. 6-3-4d.) for men, by 2-3-19d. (to 4s. 4-17-7d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-7-4d. (to 3s. 3-15-1d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3-9d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2-9-25d. (4s. 7-57-5d. to 4s. 10-5-1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-9-5d. (3s. 1-05-1d. to 3s. 3-4d.) for those under 18.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	do.	Patternmakers	Increase of 4s. a week in the consolidated time rate (169s. 7d. to 173s. 7d.).
Shuttle Making	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Aug.	Journemen	Increase* of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate, and of 3 per cent. (32 to 35 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 1d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 3d.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day after 20 July†	Dandy roll and paper mould makers	Increases of 2d., 2½d. or 3d. an hour, according to grade. Rates after change: grade 1 workers 4s. 7d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 5d., grade 3 4s. 3d.
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 138s. 5d. a week, unskilled 132s. 4d.; women 18 and over—skilled 87s. 10d., learners 84s. 11d.; piecework minimum rates, men 144s. 6d., women 100s.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 138s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 103s. 5d., cutting and stitching 94s. 2d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Northern Ireland (232)	3 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ½d., ¾d. or 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ¾d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over—area A 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 10d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11½d., according to occupation, area B 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 6½d.‡
			Piecoworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11½d.; female workers—area A 1s. 10d. to 2s. 0½d., area B 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11½d., doffers 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7½d.‡
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick (91)	Pay day in week ending 19 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of 7½ per cent. (87½ to 95 per cent.) in the percentage bonus on adult basic rates resulting in minimum increases of 4s. a week for journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeywomen timeworkers and of 3s. 9d. for journeymen and 2s. 5d. for journeywomen piecoworkers with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change inclusive of percentage bonus of 95 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 41s. 6d. for men and 30s. for women: timeworkers, journeymen 143s. 11d., journeywomen 99s. 6d., piecoworkers, journeymen 139s., journeywomen 92s. 9d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Aug.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacasser section of the hosiery industry	Increase* of 1d. in the shilling (8d. to 9d.) on gross earnings.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and District	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 4 per cent. (45 to 49 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 45 to 47½ per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. or £4 10s. increased from 35 to 37½ per cent. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 141s. 7d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 156s. 4d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 141s. 8d., 149s. or 156s. 4d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 132s. 9d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 79s. 8d., 19 years 90s., 20 years 101s. 9½d., other female workers 18 years 75s. 2½d., 19 years 81s. 1½d., 20 years 88s. 6d.
Fellmongering	Scotland (102)	17 July	Workpeople employed in handling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men and 2½d. for semi-skilled men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 3 per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 4½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 2d., (dry) 3s. 1d., women 21 and over (wet) 2s. 6½d., (dry) 2s. 5½d.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in handling foreign skins	do. do.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (230)	19 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and for female workers 18 or over with 6 months' experience, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 9½d. an hour at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. 8d. at 21 or over; female workers 9½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10d. at 18.‡
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	24 Aug.	Male and female apprentices and learners and other young workers (other than certain specified workers)	Increases varying from 5s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. a week, according to age, for male and female learners, of 5s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. for male and female apprentices, of 5s. to 12s. 9d. for other male workers under 21 (other than certain specified workers), and of 5s. to 13s. for other female workers under 21. Rates after change: male and female learners to bespoke hand sewn making 50s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 95s. at 20 and under 21, all other learners 49s. to 94s., male and female apprentices 49s. at under 16, rising to 92s. at 20 and under 21, male and female workers under 21 on certain specified operations and other male workers under 21 55s. to 100s., other female workers 42s. to 85s.‡

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official figure exceeds 82.5 (previously 19).
 ‡ These increases were agreed in August, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Council Act. See page 341 of this GAZETTE.
 †† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of this GAZETTE. The specified operations referred to above are set out in the Order.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Flour Milling	Great Britain (114)	8 Aug.	Electricians	Increases of varying amounts, according to classification of mills, and re-classification of certain towns and districts. Rates after change: class A (London) 190s. a week, class B1 (Avonmouth, Barry, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bootle, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Ellesmere Port, Gateshead, Glasgow, Goole, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Polmont, Port Dundas, Sheffield, Southampton and Swansea) 181s. 6d., class B2 (remainder of towns and districts previously in class B, and the remainder of Scotland) 178s., class C (remainder of England and Wales) 174s.
Baking	Scotland (119)	12 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for journeymen bakers, dough-makers, ovenmen and bread runners, of 7s. 6d. for storemen, ingredient storekeeper chargehands and other male bakery workers 21 years or over, of 4s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship and working week on which engaged, for apprentices, of 3s. or 5s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 5s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 162s. to 177s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers or ovenmen 169s. to 184s., bread runners 166s. to 181s., storemen 145s. 6d. to 158s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 143s. to 155s. 6d., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 135s. 6d. to 148s.; the minimum rates payable to foreman bakers and chargehands (other than ingredient storekeeper chargehands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively: women—assistant baker chargehands 121s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 119s., bakery worker chargehands 106s. 6d., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 111s. 6d., bakery workers 21 or over 96s. 6d.*
	Northern Ireland (120) (232)	11 Aug.	Male workers other than transport workers, Sunday workers and early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for workers 21 years and over in area A, of 6s. 6d. for journeymen bakers, bakehouse labourers and packers and 6s. 9d. for doughmakers, ovenmen, confectionery mixers and other workers 21 and over in area B, and of varying amounts for apprentices and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of "additional payments": dayworkers—journeymen bakers area A 159s. 6d. a week, area B 151s. 6d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 167s., 158s. 9d., apprentice bakers 53s. or 50s. 6d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 95s. 6d. or 90s. 9d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers 139s., 132s., packers 138s., 131s., other workers 59s. or 56s. at under 17, rising to 135s. 6d. or 128s. 9d. at 21 and over.†
			Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. 2d. a week for workers 21 years and over in area A, of 7s. 7d. for journeymen bakers, bakehouse labourers and packers and 7s. 11d. for doughmakers, ovenmen, confectionery mixers and other workers 21 and over in area B, and of varying amounts for apprentices and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: dayworkers—journeymen bakers area A 179s. 1d. a week, area B 170s. 1d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 187s. 10d., 178s. 6d., apprentice bakers 58s. 11d. or 56s. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 108s. 6d. or 102s. 11d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers 156s. 4d., 148s. 6d., packers 155s. 2d., 147s. 4d., other workers 91s. or 86s. 4d. at 18 and under 19, rising to 152s. 3d. or 144s. 8d. at 21 and over.†
			Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to area and occupation. Minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a weekday between midnight and 6 a.m. include: journeymen bakers area A 5s. 1½d. an hour, area B (except the County of the City of Londonderry) 4s. 9d., County of the City of Londonderry 4s. 10½d., dough-makers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 5s. 4½d., 5s., 5s. 1d., bakehouse labourers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d., packers 4s. 5d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 2½d., other workers 21 and over 4s. 4d., 4s. 0½d., 4s. 1½d.‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for bakers and other workers 21 years and over, other than learners, in area A, of 3s. 9d. for bakers and other workers 21 years and over, other than learners, in area B, and of varying amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers area A 109s. 6d. a week, area B 104s., learners 54s. or 51s. 3d. during first year of learnership, rising to 95s. or 90s. 3d. during fifth year, other workers 49s. 6d. or 47s. at under 16, rising to 91s. 6d. or 87s. at 21 and over.†
Sign Production and Display	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases in basic hourly rates of 1½d. to 3½d., according to occupation, and cost-of-living bonus granted of 24s. a week‡ in place of 5d. an hour previously paid; juniors and apprentices receive proportional increases. Basic hourly rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus: production artists, London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 2d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 0½d., writers other than poster writers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., poster writers 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., screen process printers grade I 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., grade II 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1d.
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Paper Board Making	United Kingdom (139)	First full pay period following 15 July	Process workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over in class 1 and 1A occupations, of 2½d. in class 2 and 2d. in class 3, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day workers class 1A occupations 3s. 5½d. an hour, class 2 3s. 3½d., class 3 3s. 2d., shiftworkers class 1 4s. 1d., class 1A 3s. 10½d., class 2 3s. 8½d., class 3 3s. 7d.; women 18 and over on day work 2s. 3d.
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	First full pay week after 2 July	Skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: day workers, group I mills 4s. 1½d. an hour, group II 4s. 0½d.; double-day shift workers 4s. 5d., 4s. 4½d.; three-shift workers 4s. 6d., 4s. 5½d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, of ¾d. to 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 11½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; women 21 and over 2s. 2d., girls 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20 and under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased¶ by 3s. a week (39s. to 42s.) at 21 years and over, and by 2s. (26s. to 28s.) at under 21.

* These increases had statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. Where a worker engaged on the first shift commences work on a Saturday (but not on any other day) before 5 a.m., he is to be paid, in addition to the weekly minimum remuneration 1s. 6d. an hour for all time worked by him before 6 a.m. The rates quoted were put into operation generally by an agreement of the National Joint Council for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first pay day after 8 May.
 † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 302 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".
 ‡ This change was the result of an agreement between the Display Producers and Screen Printers' Association, Ltd., and the Sign and Display Trades Union. Variations in the cost-of-living bonus of 24s. will be made at the rate of 1s. per week for each upward or downward movement of 1 point in the official cost-of-living index figure, and such changes will be made where necessary each month.
 § Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, storemen, transport mechanics, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
 ¶ Including boiler attendants, storesmen, transport mechanics, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
 †† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Building, Post Office, Retail Pharmacy, Government Industrial Establishments, and National Government Service.

* These increases were authorised in August, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown. † These increases represent the first stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service. ‡ Previously the highest rate was payable at age 24. § See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour". ¶ These increases were authorised in July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. †† The rates quoted are London rates and are subject to provincial differentiation. Those for women include the first stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Local Government Service and River Authorities.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Rows include Baking and Retail Pharmacy.

* These increases were agreed in July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. † This increase applied to Authorities affiliated to the constituent Regional Councils of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It did not apply to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils. ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." § See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 307 of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1955, the latest available, was 176 for all workers combined as compared with 152 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 152 also in all the principal industries and services).

Table showing Index of Rates of Wages by Date, Men, Women, Juveniles, and All Workers from 1947 to 1955.

Where necessary, the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1954, and for each month of 1955 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947. All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Table titled 'All Workers' showing monthly index figures for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1947 to 1955.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1955

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 7s. 6d. By post 7s. 10d.

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses shown on page 343 or through any bookseller

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class
BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS
London: Holb. 3268 Bolton 279

CLEANING CLOTHS

CLEANING CLOTHS

Cleaning Cloths of various kinds, Sponge Cloths, Dorset Scourers, Universals, All White Dish Cloths, Twill Scourer—Cloths in gross or on Rolls. Yarn Spun and Cloths manufactured entirely on our own premises.

WILD & CO.,

MOSS MILLS, HEYWOOD, LANCS.

Telephone No. 6207.

Telegraphic Address: "SPINNERS"

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
**BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS**



**BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS**

Telephone CENTral 6643-4

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone
Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7.

Telegrams
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE

VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.

Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.

M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4
Phone: Central 3636

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47 Leswin Rd., N16

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

PRESTOBAND



Vernaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZES
SURGICAL BANDAGES
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS
SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES
MATERNITY OUTFITS
SANITARY TOWELS
WOVEN BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd.

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & GT. HARWOOD
LANCASHIRE GRAMS LINT PRESTON

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: West Bromwich 2065/6
Telegrams: "POSTULATA, LONDON." Shoreditch 7773

TOWELLING

TURKISH TOWELS

LETTERED TOWELS, LETTERED ROLLERS

PLAIN WHITES, PLAIN TERRIES

FANCY TOWELS, BATH GOWN TERRIES

WILLIAM R. LEE LTD.

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the West of England may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, TOWER LANE, BRISTOL, 1