


Vol. XLVIII.  
No. 3.



MARCH, 1940.

*Published Monthly.*

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE



## Principal Contents

*Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.*

*Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund: Statutory Committee's Report.*

*Government Training Centres.*

*Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.*

*Utilisation of the Supply of Labour in France.*

*Compulsory Labour Service Act in Sweden.*

LONDON  
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: 120 George Street Edinburgh 2; 26 York Street Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

**Price Sixpence net.**

*Annual Subscription, 7s. net, post free.*



**"MASCO"****MITCHELLS, ASHWORTH,  
STANSFIELD & CO., LTD.***Pioneer Manufacturers of All Classes of***FELT****For All Mechanical, Engineering and  
Upholstery Purposes****SPECIALISTS IN FELTS FOR AIRCRAFT**

"Mascolite" (Ashworth's Patent)  
Foundation Felt for elimination  
of shock, vibration and sound.  
Proofed Felts of all types for pro-  
tective purposes

Contractors to Government Depts., Railways,  
Aircraft and Motor Firms

**ENQUIRIES SOLICITED****45, Newton Street, Manchester 1,  
England**

Telephone - CENTRAL 3503 (Private Branch Exchanges)  
Telegrams - - - - "Feltings Manchester"

**NOFRANGO****For CAMPS**

the Lightest and Quickest form of

**CONCRETE  
CONSTRUCTION**

requires no FORMWORK

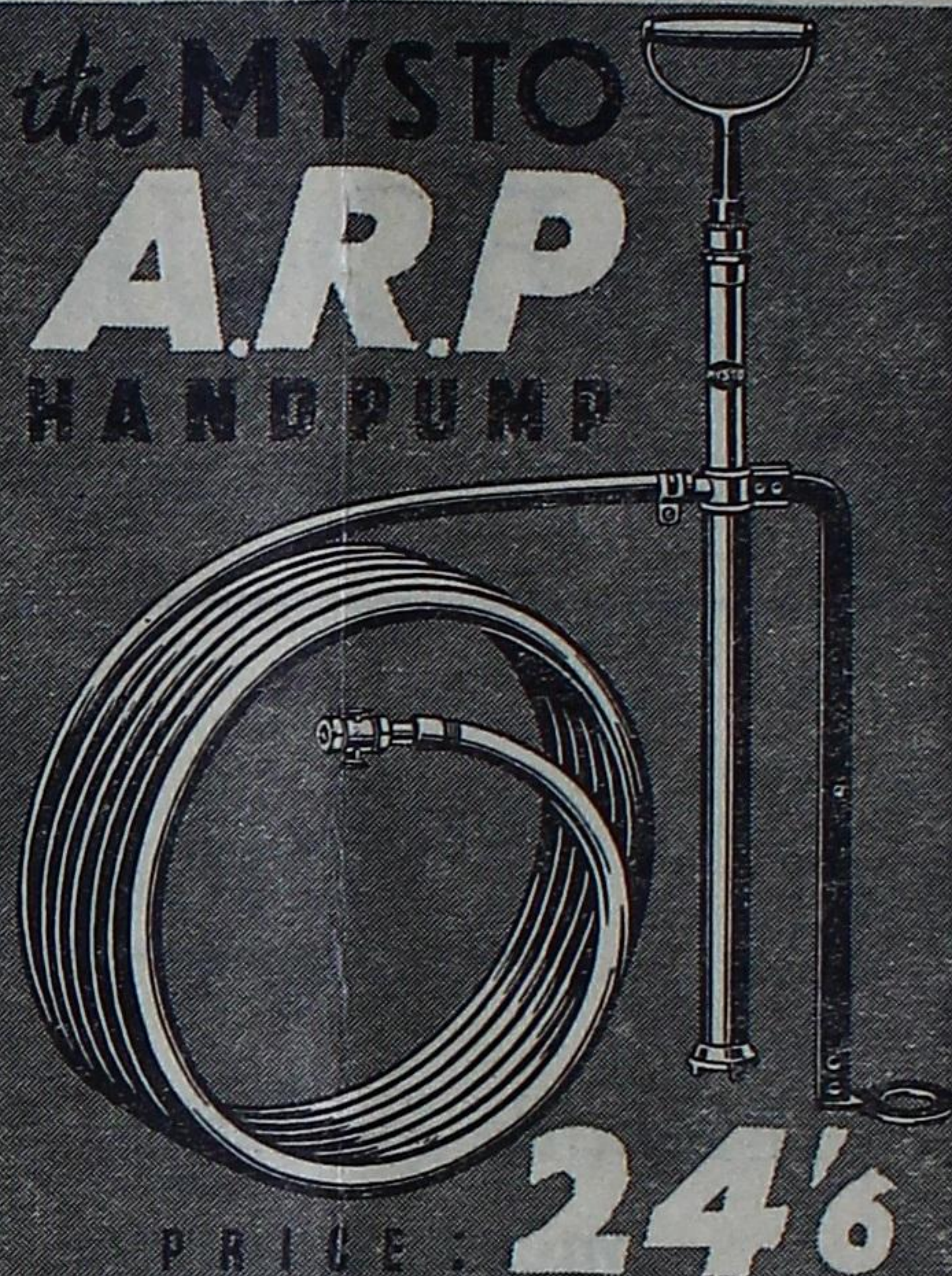
*An alternative to Timber  
Construction*

Materials and Specifications supplied by

**THE FRANCOIS CEMENTATION  
COMPANY LIMITED****Bentley Works, Doncaster**

TELEPHONE 54177 TELEGRAMS: FRANCOIS, DONCASTER

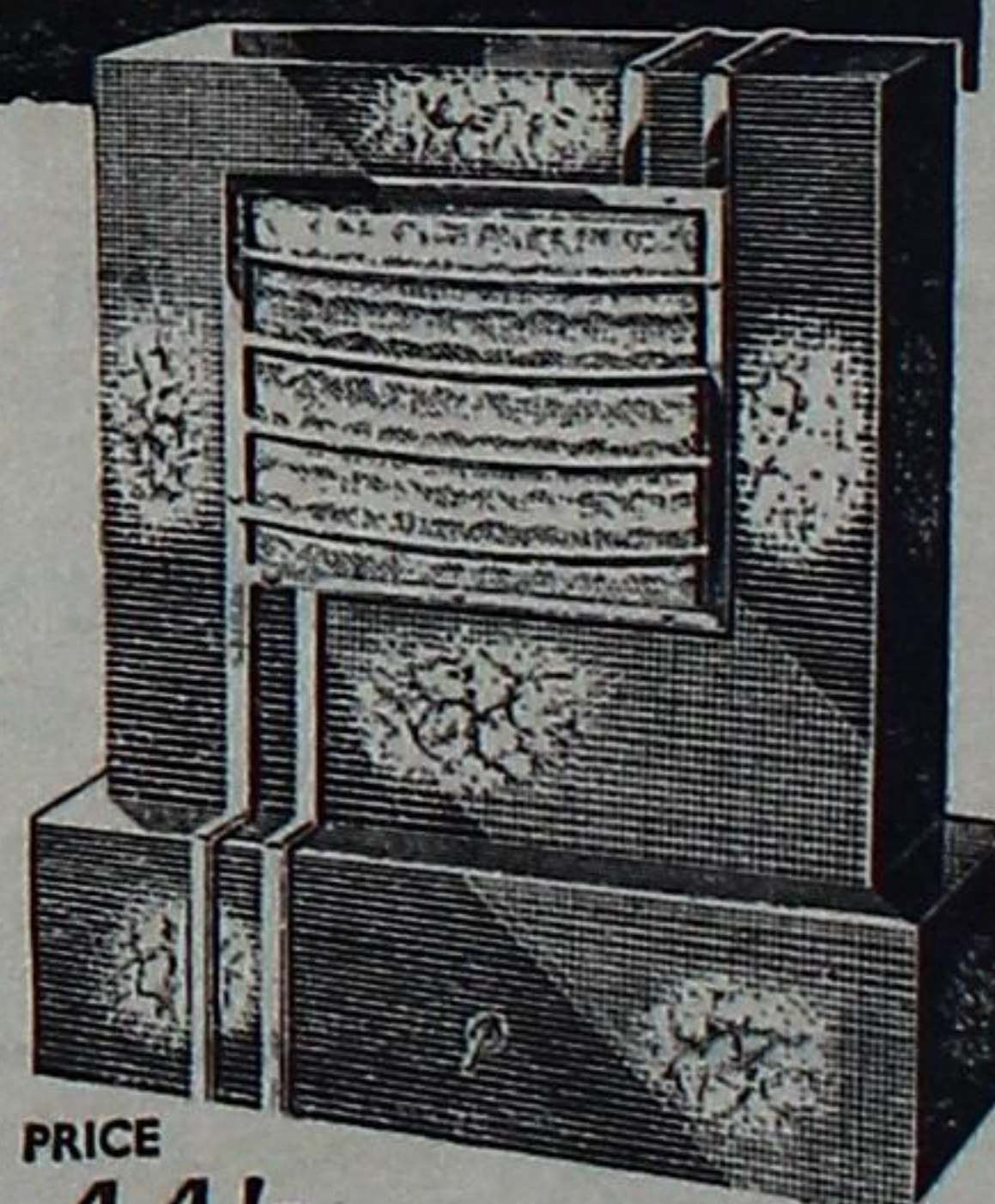
*All that is required*  
- for dealing with  
**INCENDIARY BOMBS  
AND FIRES . . .**



● The Mysto Pump is recommended by H.M. Home Office and has been supplied to that and other Government Departments as well as to Municipal Authorities, Railway Companies, Shipping Companies and the general public. It is all that is required for dealing with bombs and fires. The new MYSTO Suction Adaptor for use with this pump enables flooded shelters, cellars, etc., to be pumped dry. It is only 6/6 extra to the A.R.P. Pump. Most ironmongers, hardwaremen and stores can supply the Mysto Pump and Suction Adaptor.

*Invest in a*  
**'MYSTO' FIRE**  
*Economy*  
for **BETTER HEATING WITH  
LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION**

● The Mysto Marbello Fire is the ideal economy way of home heating, its large heating bars quickly warm even big rooms. In addition to a large variety of Fires at prices from a few shillings the Mysto range of electric goods also includes Coffee Percolators, Thermostatically controlled Irons, Kettles, Table Toasters, Car heaters, Saucepans, Hot plates, etc.

PRICE  
**44/-****'MYSTO' ELECTRIC APPLIANCES for ECONOMY****W. T. FRENCH & SON LTD.**  
BROWNING ST., BIRMINGHAM 16.



# BAR-LOCK

TYPEWRITERS  
FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

**THE NEW BAR-LOCK MODEL 20**, the newest standard typewriter on the market. Perfected for lightness of touch, speed and alignment. Redesigned tabulator with a stop for every letter space—totally enclosed mechanism, reducing sound—six interchangeable carriages—English manufacture throughout.

**BAR-LOCK FOUR-BANK PORTABLE** 88 character keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse, 8 in. visible writing line. Remarkably compact and efficient. 9 gns.

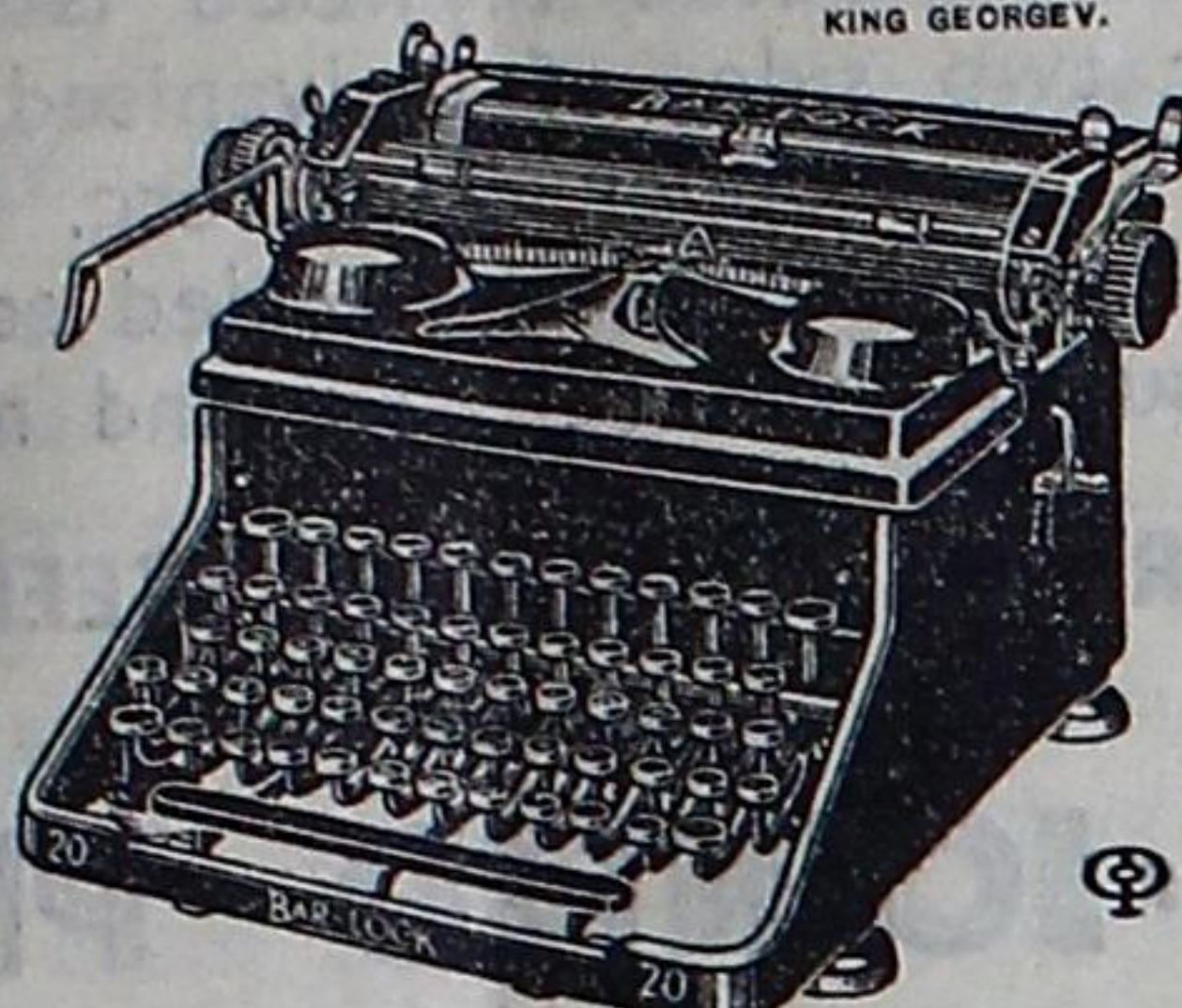
**BAR-LET PORTABLE** Light, strong, reliable, easy to master and a pleasure to use. 6½ gns.

Manufactured by **BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER CO. NOTTINGHAM**  
Phone: 75141/2 Grams: Barlock, Nottingham

"Use a typewriter made in the United Kingdom"



BY APPOINTMENT  
TO THE LATE  
KING GEORGE VI.



March

1940

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

### CONTENTS.

PAGE

**Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in February** .. .. . 75

#### Special Articles, Reviews, etc.:-

Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund : Statutory Committee's Report .. .. .	76
Government Training Centres .. .. .	76
Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons .. .. .	77
The Trade Boards and Road Haulage Wages (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1940 .. .. .	77
Trade Boards Acts : Application to Furniture Manufacturing .. .. .	77
Service in the Armed Forces : Further Registration .. .. .	77
National Joint Advisory Council .. .. .	77
Voluntary Service: Appointment of Advisory Committee .. .. .	77
Utilisation of the Supply of Labour in France .. .. .	78
Compulsory Labour Service Act in Sweden .. .. .	78
Wages and Prices in Italy .. .. .	78

#### Employment and Unemployment in February :-

Employment in February—General Review .. .. .	79
Unemployment Chart .. .. .	81
Composition of Unemployment Statistics : Great Britain .. .. .	81
Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns .. .. .	81
Unemployment among Insured Persons (aged 16-64) : Industrial Analysis .. .. .	82
Principal Changes in Numbers Unemployed .. .. .	85

#### Juvenile Unemployment Statistics :-

Divisional Analyses, Juveniles under 18 years of age:-	
Registered Unemployed .. .. .	86
Insured Unemployed .. .. .	86
Attendances at Courses of Instruction .. .. .	86
Industrial Analysis: Juveniles under 16 years of age .. .. .	86

<b>Employment Overseas</b> .. .. .	87
<b>Retail Prices Overseas</b> .. .. .	87
<b>Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living</b> .. .. .	88
<b>Trade Disputes in February</b> .. .. .	89
<b>Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in February</b> .. .. .	90
<b>Fatal Industrial Accidents</b> .. .. .	99
<b>Industrial Diseases</b> .. .. .	99
<b>Prices and Wages in the Iron and Steel Industries</b> .. .. .	99
<b>Unemployment Fund</b> .. .. .	99
<b>Unemployment Allowances</b> .. .. .	99

#### Official Notices, etc.:-

Trade Boards Acts and Holidays with Pay Act, and Road Haulage Wages Act .. .. .	100
Industrial Courts Act, 1919 and Conciliation Act, 1896 .. .. .	100

**Official Publications Received** .. .. . 100

A

### HAVE WHAT YOU PAY FOR...

Q. What is it I pay for and yet don't have?  
A. A Time Recorder.

Q. How is that?

A. Without one there is much waste of time and effort which means loss of money.

Q. If I have one what difference will it make?

A. You pay for it with the money saved by making every working minute productive.

Q. What system shall I install?

A. The best of course. That means



It is British and just the thing for your business.

Write for copy of new book "Time Means Money"

GLEDHILL-BROOK TIME RECORDERS LTD., 22 Empire Works, Huddersfield

## SAMUEL GILL & SONS

Designers and Manufacturers of Jigs, Tools,  
Fixtures, Gauges and Special Machines

**LYTHALLS LANE, COVENTRY**

Tel. Cov. 88605.

Air Ministry Authority 707713/37

## JAMES KENYON & SON LTD.

ROACH BANK MILLS, BURY, LANCS. Founded 1714

**Manufacturers of all classes of Cotton  
Goods for Government Requirements**

## TAYLOR'S for TYPEWRITERS

**ADDERS : CALCULATORS : DUPLICATORS**

All makes for Sale, Hire, Repair, Exchanges. Special Terms for C.S.  
ASK FOR LIST

**74, CHANCERY LANE (Holborn end), W.C.2.**  
Tel.: HOL 3793

An annual subscription to this Gazette costs seven shillings, post free, and may be entered at any of the following addresses

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway;  
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;  
MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street;  
CARDIFF: 1, St Andrew's Crescent;  
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;  
or through any bookseller





MANUFACTURED  
BY THE  
**METROPOLITAN**  
PLYWOOD COMPANY  
18-30 LEONARD ST.  
LONDON, E.C.2

'Phone :  
CLErkenwell 2133 (6 lines)

Wire :  
METROPYKO, FINSQUARE, LONDON

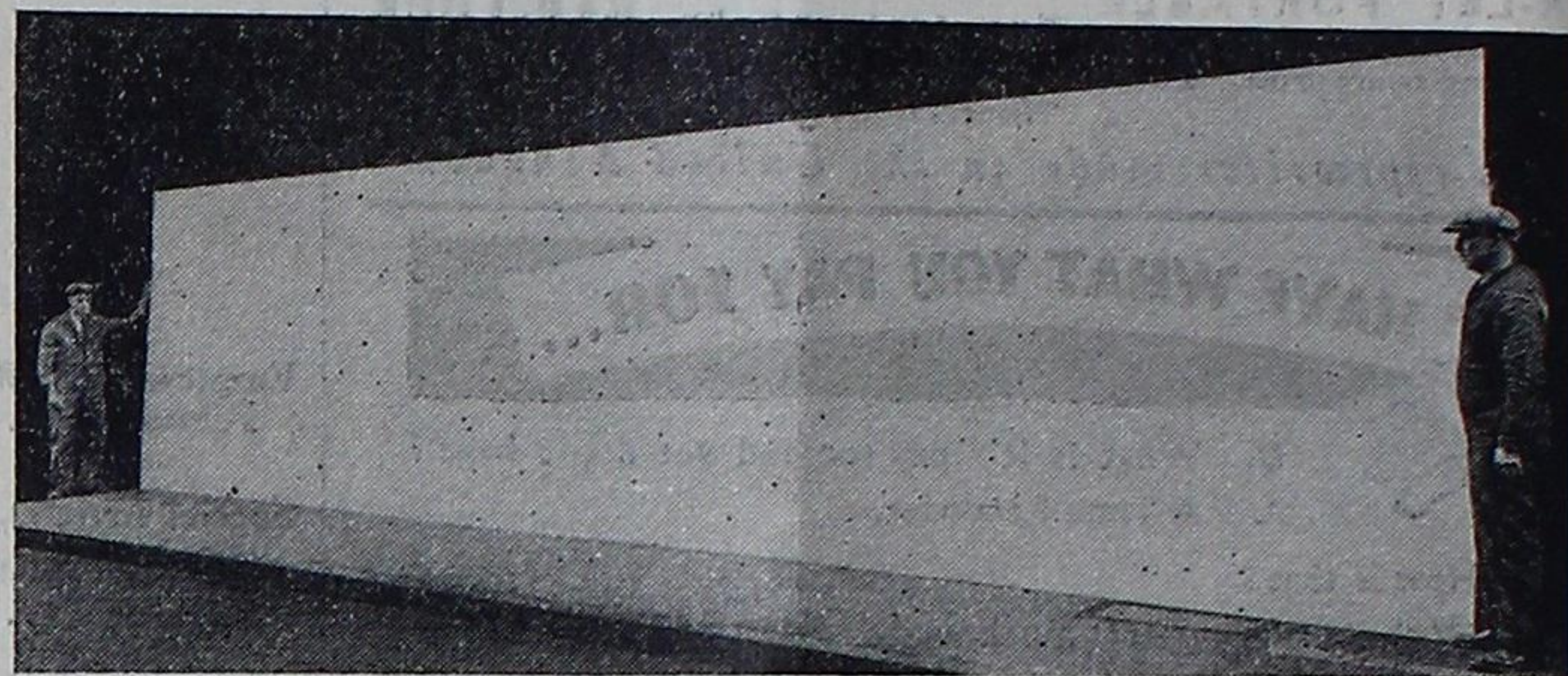
## METAL FACED PLYWOOD

"EMCORE" Metal Faced Plywood is manufactured with facings one or two sides of Galvanised Steel, Aluminium, Copper, Zinc, etc.

Panels cut to shape with special sealed edges also in jointed super sizes 12' x 10' and more.

QUICK DELIVERY OF GALVANISED STEEL FACED PLYWOOD


## SCARF-JOINTED PLYWOOD




Scarf-jointed Panels manufactured with full strength Synthetic Resin Cement up to 50' x 15'. The joint is of great strength, perfectly flush and invisible after painting.

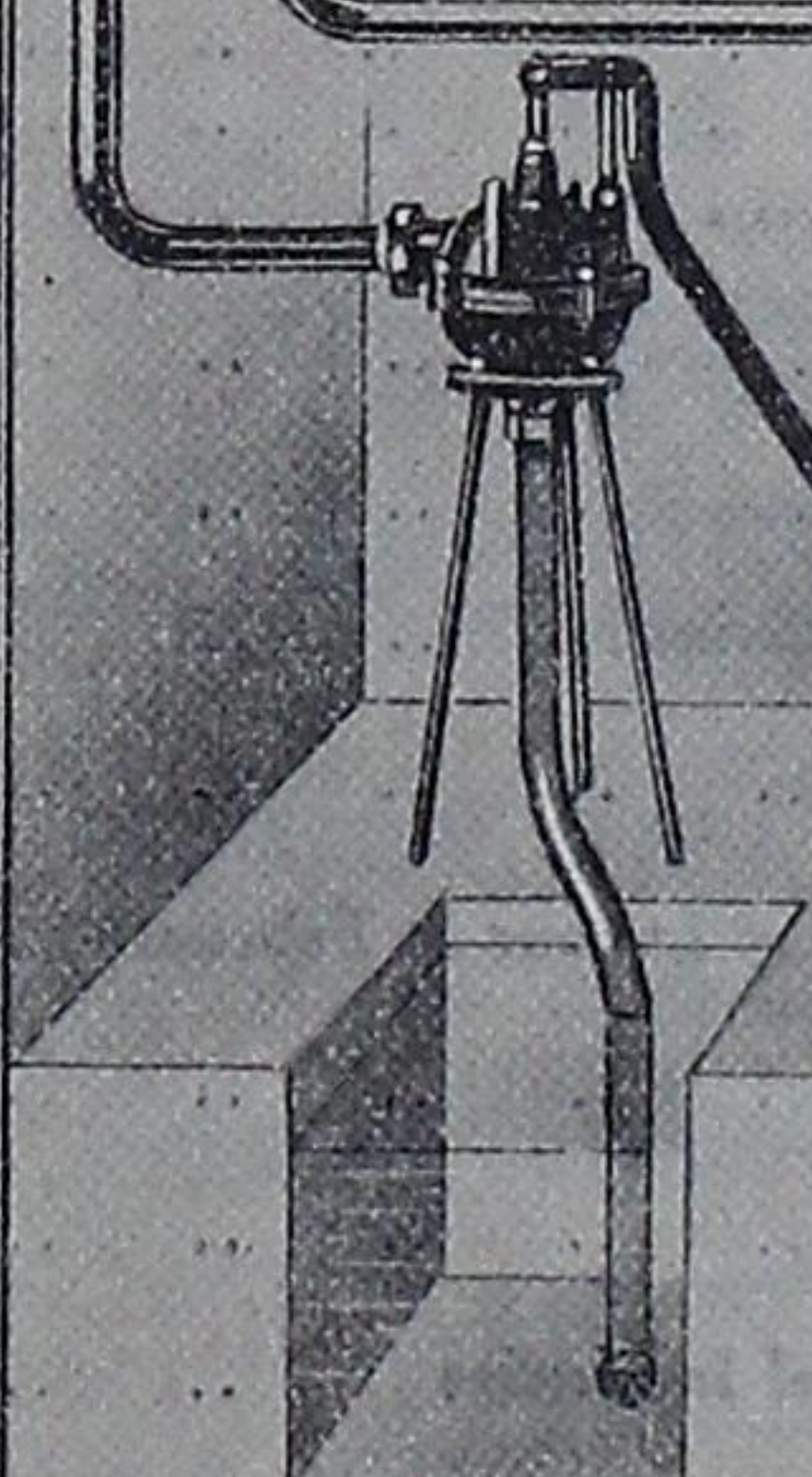
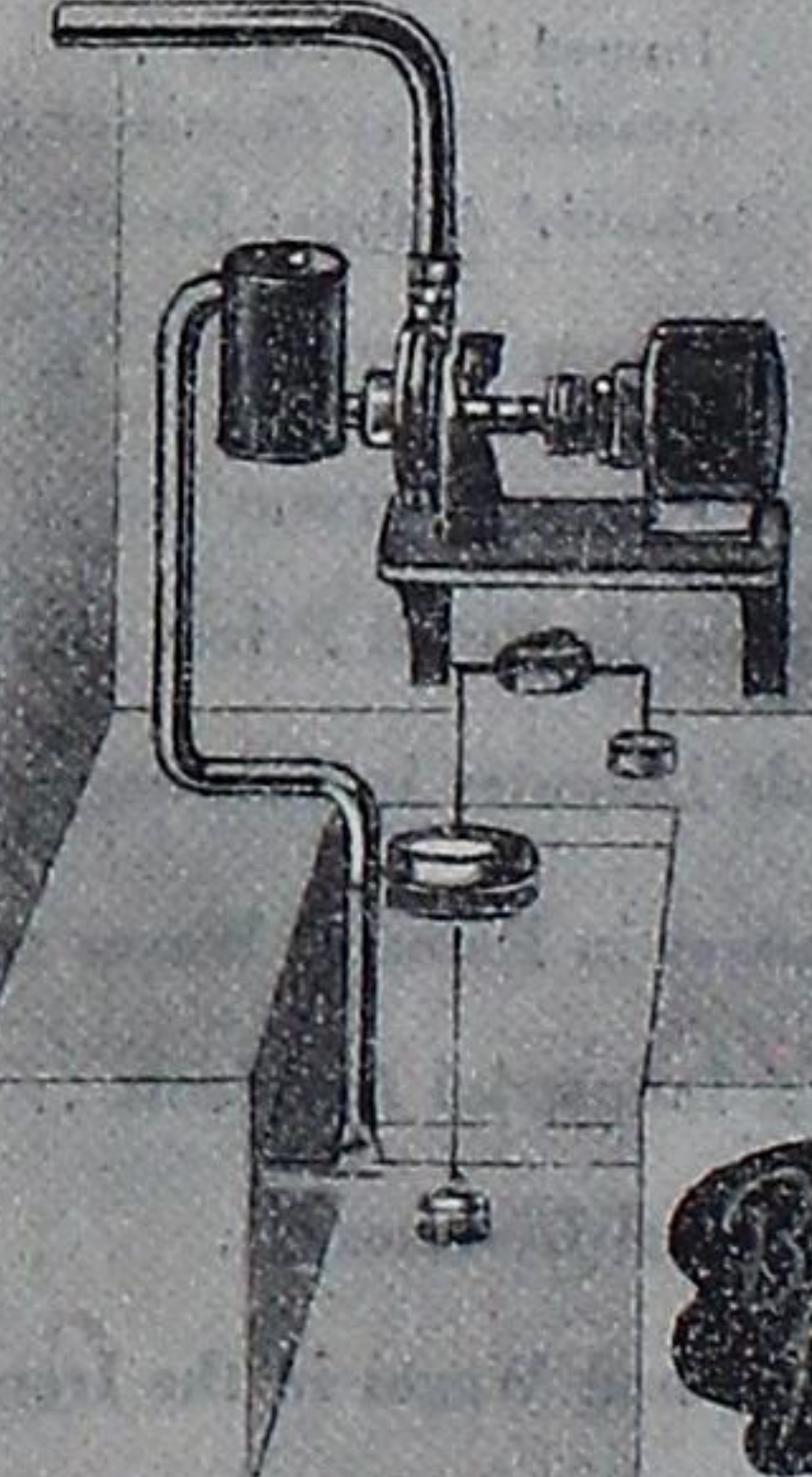
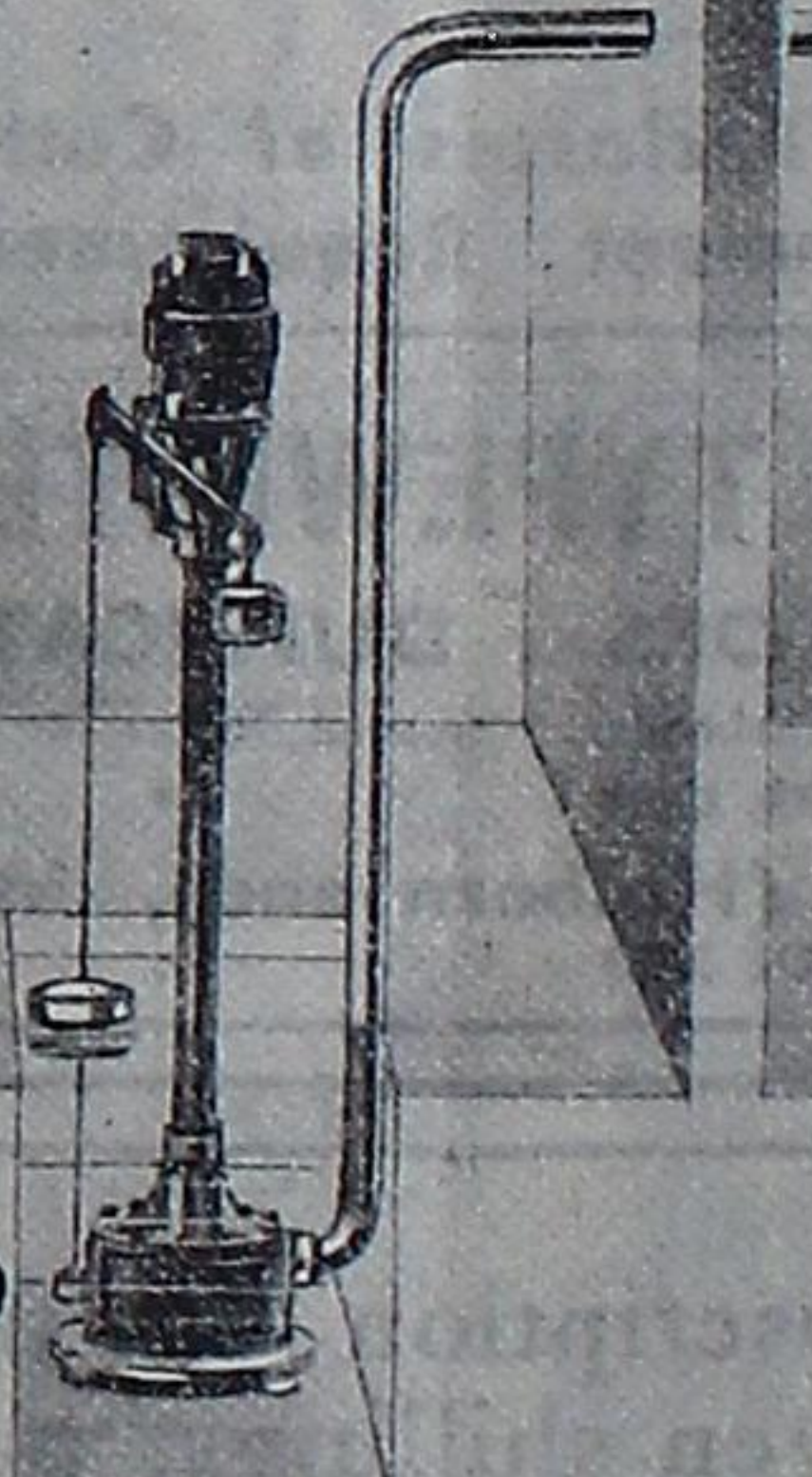
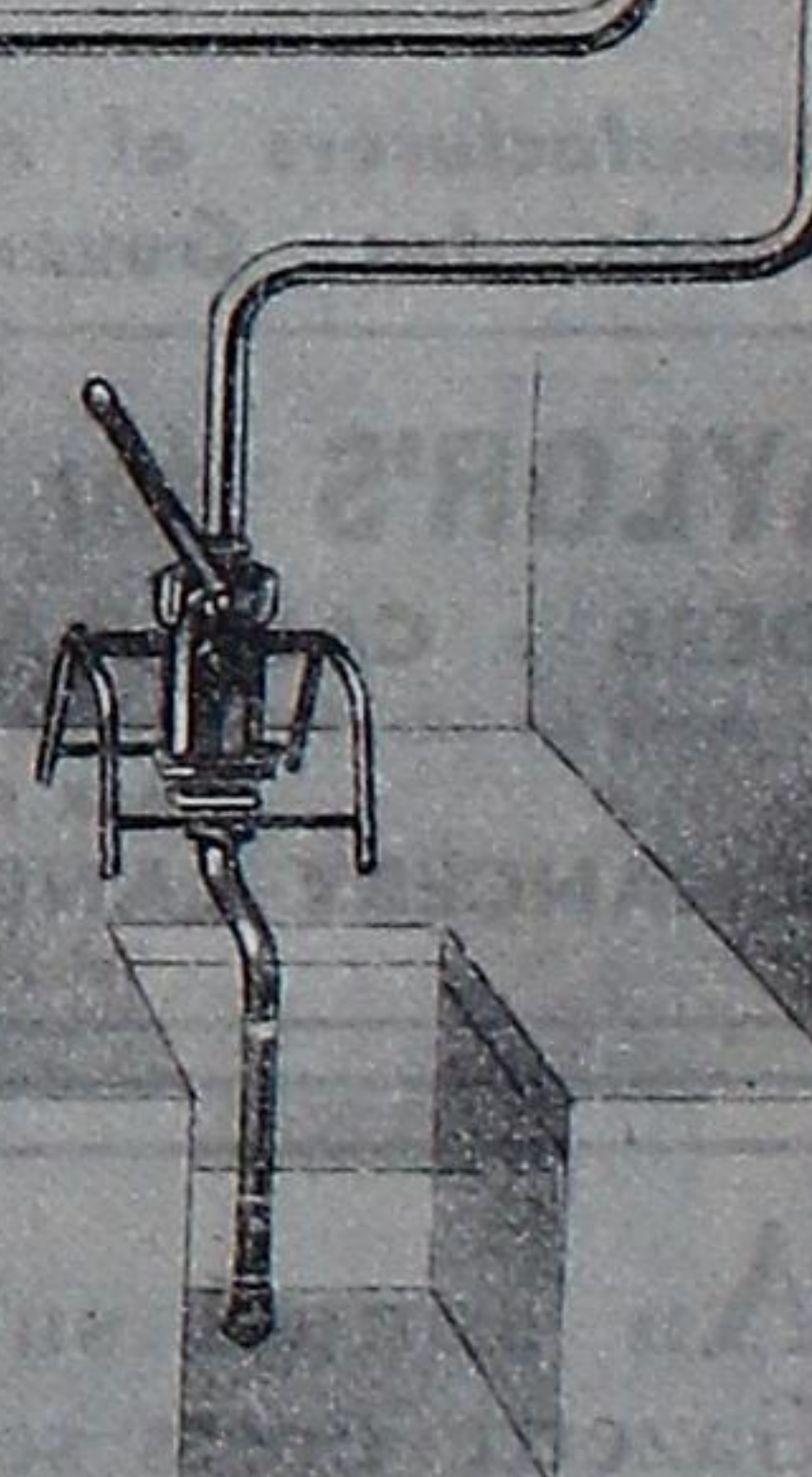
*Plywood moulded to shape for roofs, seat backs and special containers, etc.*

COMMERCIAL PLYWOOD OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



# PUMPS

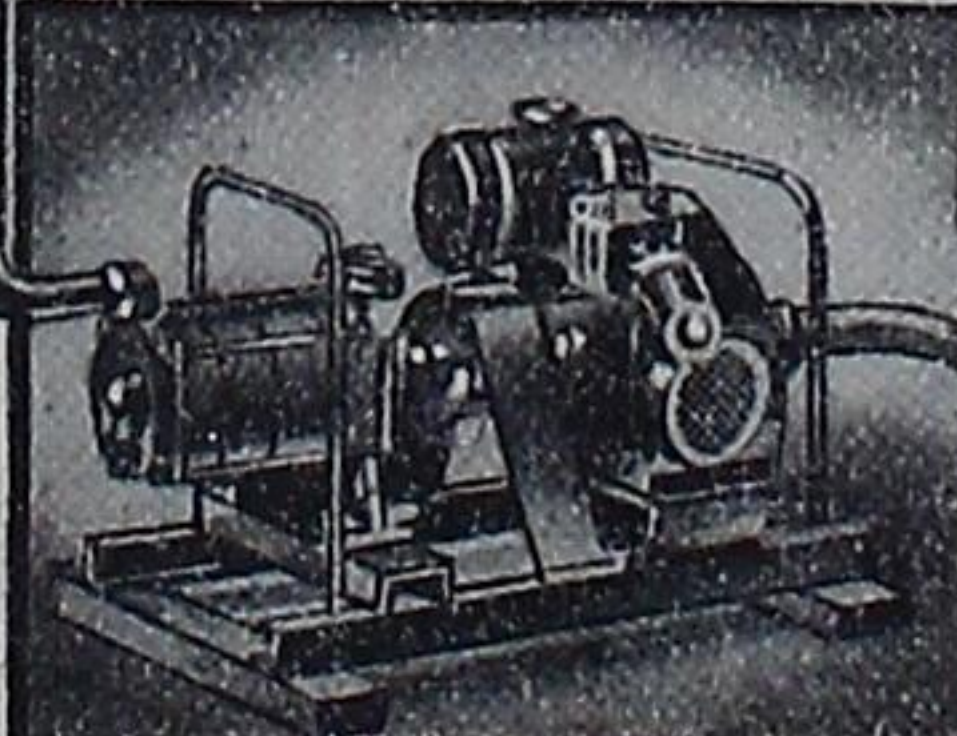
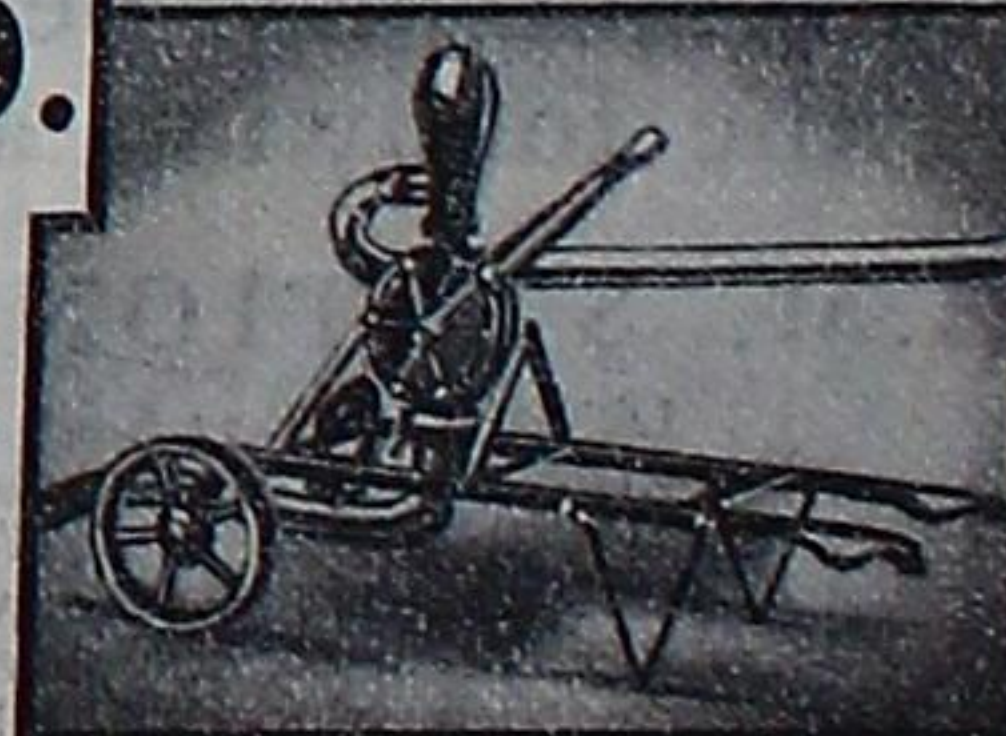


*Best advice freely given*

## JOBSON & BECKWITH, LTD.

Engineers and Manufacturers  
62, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1  
Phones: WATERLOO 7102, 7103, 7104. Telegrams: "Jobeclim, Sedist, London"  
Works and Stores:  
"SAXON WORKS," SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1  
Contractors to H.M. Government Depts. and Municipal Authorities



# Economy in Soap serves NATIONAL INTERESTS by conserving essential fats

Essential fats are becoming difficult to obtain—and likely to be even scarcer and more expensive as supplies have to be shipped here from overseas. In the Nation's interest it is necessary to save the fats which are available. The use of ordinary soaps and cleansers constitutes a big drain on the Nation's resources of fats because of the high percentage which they contain—as much as 80%. Moreover, the wastage of Hard Soaps through immersion and rubbing in water has become such a habit that it has not been realised how much more is wasted than used—in close analogy with the mustard which is left on the plate.

Fortunately there is an economical alternative available. The "Homacol" Liquid Soap System does a national service by providing a superior method of washing which requires only 15% of fats. It entirely eliminates waste in manufacture and waste in use. "Homacol" Liquid Soap was a boon to employers in peace time—it is a necessity in time of war!

## HOMACOL HYGIENE FOR WORKERS—ECONOMY FOR EMPLOYERS



"Homacol" Liquid Toilet Soap is delivered drop-by-drop by the Horton Dispenser, contamination is avoided and waste eliminated. DISPENSERS are available in a large range of models, both tilting and rigid types. Full details are shown in our illustrated brochure, free on request.

## LIQUID SOAP 'HOMACOL' LIQUID SCRUBBING SOAP

A concentrated and highly efficient soap with strong detergent qualities. Its action goes further than ordinary soap, it scours, disinfects, deodorises and removes grease and stains all at the same time. Amazingly economical—only a small cupful to a bucket of hot water is required. Supplied in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon returnable Drums.

## HORTON JELLY CLEANSER

A perfect substitute for the following purposes:—

It has enjoyed a wide use since its discovery during the last war. Only two tablespoonfuls to a bucket of hot water provides a perfect cleanser for floors, wooden benches, tables, concrete, stone, mosaic, etc., whilst for cooking utensils, stoves and other highly greasy surfaces it can be used without water. Does not lather (it is not meant to), is antiseptic, requires no hard scrubbing and leaves no deposit or scum. Free sample on request.

Write for fully descriptive catalogue 'O.'

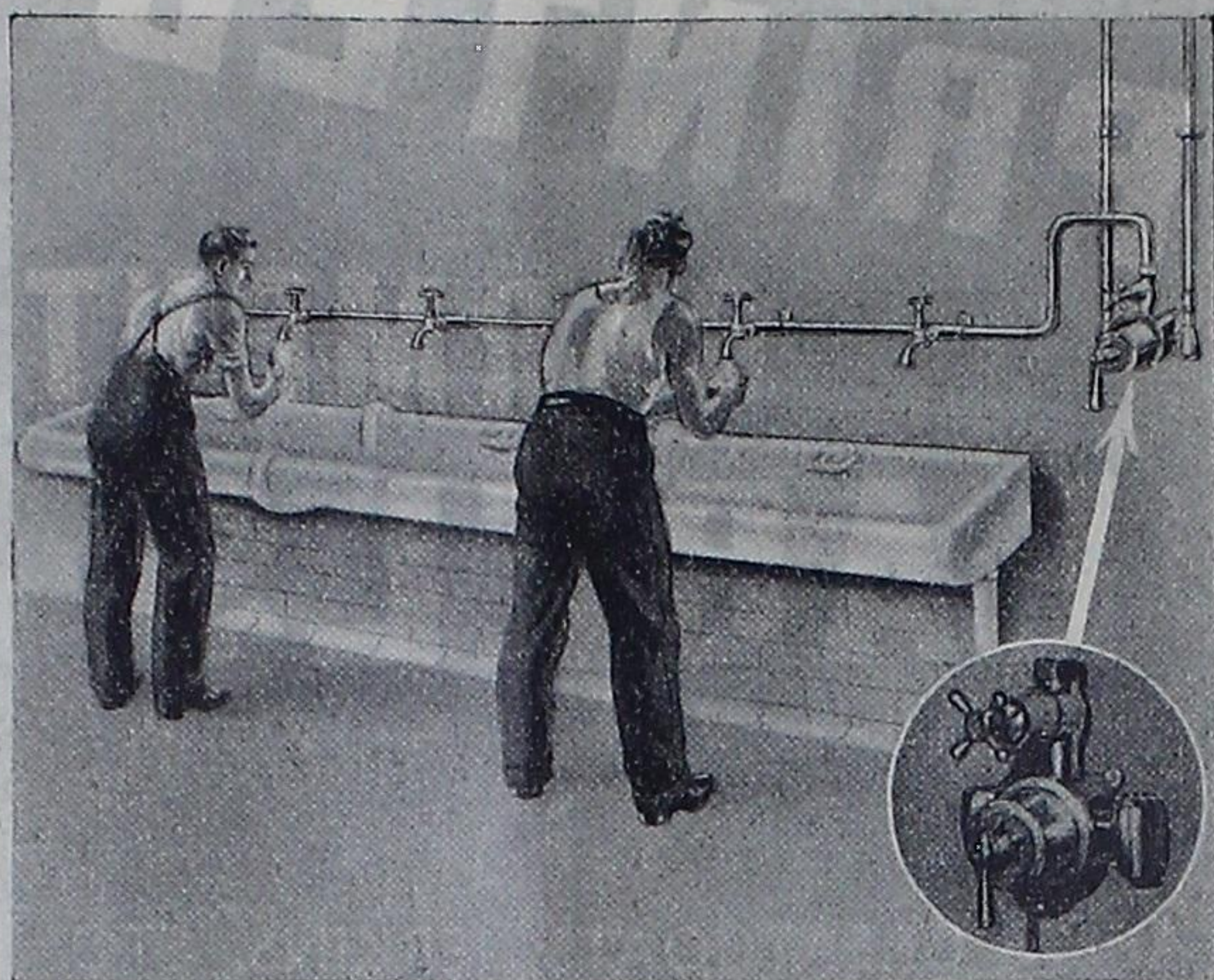
**THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., RICKMANSWORTH HERTS.**

Telephone : Rickmansworth 3191 (2 lines)

Telegrams : "Liquisopa," Rickmansworth h.

# HORTON

# Save heat, save water



## Leonard-Thermostatic water mixing valve supplying a range of washing troughs.

If you are putting in washing equipment you can save money and get better results by specifying Leonard Thermostatic water mixing valves instead of ordinary mixing valves. The Leonard Thermostatic valve holds the temperature steady, so that when the workpeople rush to wash, all they have to do is to turn on the water and out comes blended water at just the right temperature. If they make the blend for themselves, there is bound to be waste. Even when they have at last got the temperature to suit them, if somebody opens another valve elsewhere in the system, down goes the pressure and away goes the blend. Then it has to be fixed all over again, and the owner will be fortunate if the equipment doesn't get damaged when a score of impatient men are held up.

### Holds the temperature steady.

With a Leonard Thermostatic mixing valve, all that is altered. You set the temperature of the water at the point at which you think it should be, and lock it. The valve will keep it there.

### For unequal pressures.

Whatever variation of pressure or temperature occurs in the supplies, the valve will deliver water only at the temperature for which it is set.

## Specify Leonard-Thermostatic

water mixing valves for group washing equipment.

**WALKER, CROSWELLER & CO. LTD.**  
WHADDON WORKS, CHELTENHAM.

LONDON OFFICE: 6 GORDON SQUARE, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3107.



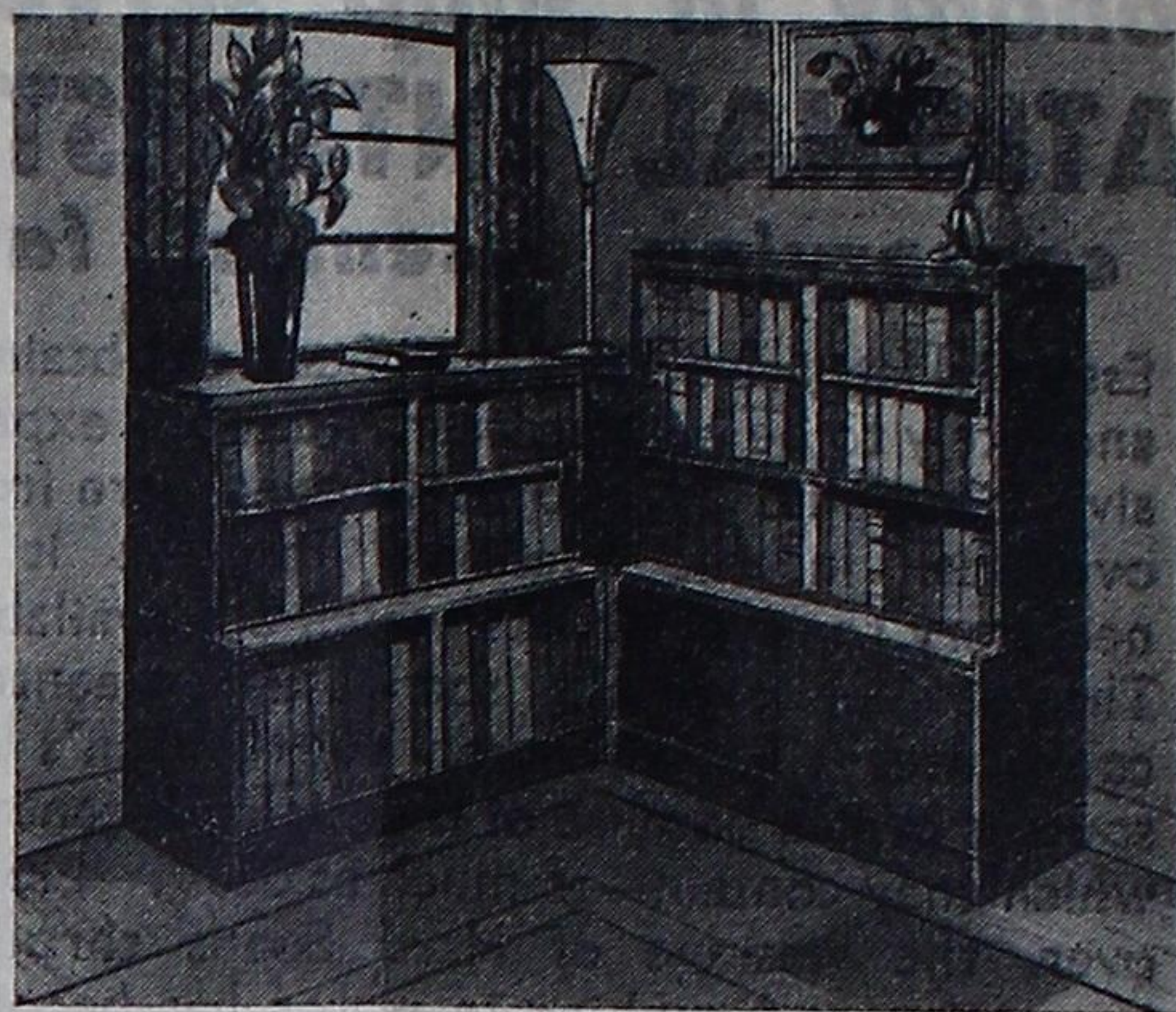
# PRINTED GARMENT LABELS

(Holding Lever Bros. Washing Certificate No. B 21696)

for all Services —  
ARMY GREATCOATS, JERKINS, ETC.

SEVEN DAY  
DELIVERY SERVICE

**P. P. PAYNE & SONS Ltd.**  
HAYDN ROAD  
NOTTINGHAM



## **GUNN** REGISTERED TRADE MARK **Sections**

fill corners, walls or complete rooms with book accommodation unique in variety and space economy.

Made with Original Lift-up Doors, Hinged Doors, or  
**NU-CLEAR Frameless Glass Sliding Doors**  
(Incorporating Registered Design No. 832227).

35 years' record for keeping books clean,  
orderly and accessible, with excellent  
and unsurpassed furnishing effect.

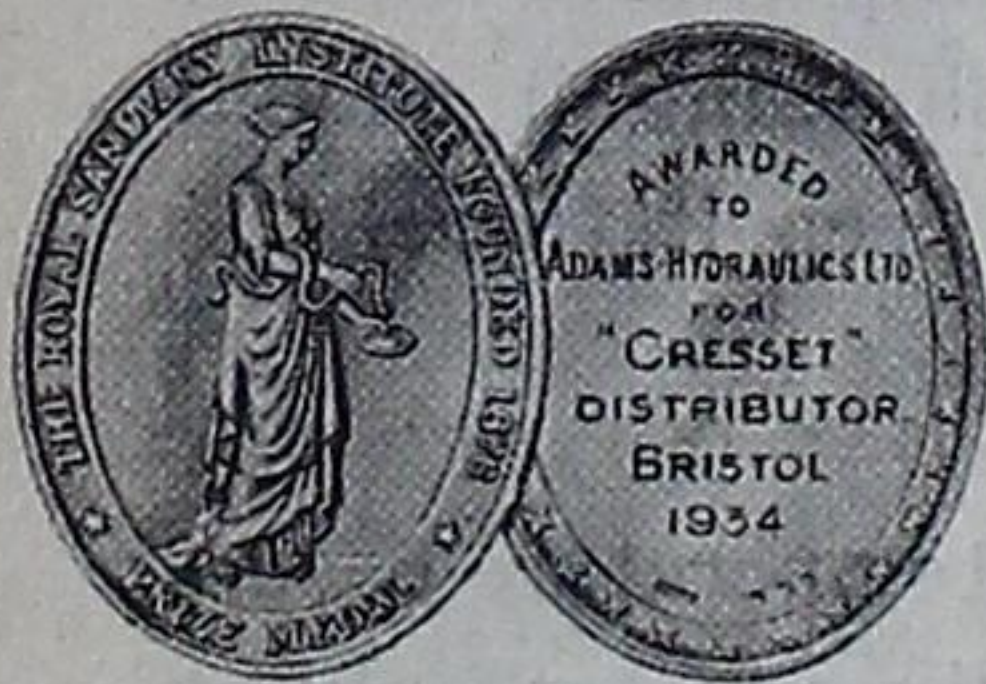
*Catalogue, free, should be in every purchasing office.*

**Wm. ANGUS & CO., LTD.**  
44-52 PAUL STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2  
and MENSTRIE, SCOTLAND

*On the King's National Roll*

# ADAMS

## OF YORK



Suppliers to the Admiralty  
Air Ministry, War Office  
H.M. Office of Works  
Municipal Authorities  
Consulting Engineers  
Surveyors, Architects

of

### Ejectors

Sewage & Sludge Pumps  
Mechanical Screens  
Dredgers & Scrapers  
Distributors & Syphons  
Penstocks & Valves  
Manhole Covers, etc.

**ADAMS - HYDRAULICS LIMITED**

Phone:  
York 2047-8-9

**YORK & LONDON**

Phone:  
Whitehall 8235-6



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVIII.—No. 3.]

MARCH, 1940.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

ALTHOUGH weather conditions had in general improved by 12th February, when the monthly count of the numbers unemployed was taken, the effect of long-continued frost and snow in causing temporary unemployment was still more marked at that date than when the previous count was taken on 15th January. Outdoor work was still hindered in many areas, and short deliveries of materials or inability to transport output had dislocated working conditions in a large number of cases. There was, nevertheless, a drop of 80,145 in the number wholly unemployed and casuals between the two dates, but the number temporarily stopped increased by 65,349, leaving a net reduction of 14,796.

During the fortnight following 12th February the continuance of better weather enabled much of the dislocation to be remedied and there was a large drop, estimated at about 200,000, in the numbers registered.

As compared with 13th February, 1939, the number unemployed at 12th February, 1940, was lower by 392,618.

Detailed figures for 12th February are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 12th February, 1940, there were 1,141,358 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 78,145 less than at 15th January, 1940, and 397,154 less than at 13th February, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 12th February, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 315,072 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 65,349 more than at 15th January, 1940, and 23,392 more than at 13th February, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 12th February, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 47,670 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,000 less than at 15th January, 1940, and 18,856 less than at 13th February, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 1,504,100 persons on the registers at 12th February, 1940, included 1,348,231 applicants for benefit or allowances and 155,869 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th February, 1940, was 10·3 as compared with 10·2 at 15th January, 1940, and 13·1 at 13th February, 1939. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10·2 at 12th February, 1940, the same as at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 13·3 at 13th February, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11·1, 9·7 and 9·9 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—*There were reductions, between 15th January and

12th February, in the numbers unemployed in tailoring and dressmaking, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, Local Government service, printing and bookbinding, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and laundry service. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers temporarily suspended from work in agriculture, horticulture, etc., coal mining, building and public works contracting, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the brick and tile industry, stone quarrying, ship building and repairing, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £437,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,800,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £17,000 in those of 190,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included men and boys in the engineering industry, shipbuilders and ship repairers, building trade operatives, men employed by civil engineering contractors, boot and shoe operatives, pottery workers, and wool textile operatives in Yorkshire. In the coal mining industry there were reductions in rates of wages in Northumberland, Yorkshire and the Forest of Dean, and a net increase in Leicestershire.

The changes reported in the first two months of 1940 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £700,000 a week in the full-time wages of 4,738,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £3,600 in those of 141,000\* workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 79 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 77 per cent. at 1st February.

The index figure for food was the same at 1st March as at 1st February, viz., 61 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, increases during February in the prices of eggs, margarine and cheese being counterbalanced by decreases in those of bacon and fish.

Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases in the prices of clothing and coal.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 57. In addition, 14 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 71 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 41,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in February was about 168,000 working days.

\* Of the 190,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February, 49,000 had received an increase of a greater amount in January.



## FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

### REPORT BY THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour, by the end of February in each year, a Report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at the previous 31st December. They are required to report separately with regard to the general and the agricultural accounts of the Fund. The Reports for 1939 have now been published.\*

#### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Since 1935 the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have adopted the principle of adjusting the finance of the Unemployment Fund with a view to equating income and expenditure over the period of a trade cycle, for which they have assumed an average length of eight years. For this purpose the Committee made assumptions as to the rate of unemployment in each of the eight years 1936 to 1943, and on the assumption made for 1939, the expenditure of the Fund during that year would have exceeded the income by about £8,250,000. In fact the income has exceeded the expenditure by about £16,750,000, so that the Fund was £25,000,000 better off than if those anticipations had been realised. The question whether this sum, or any part of it, could be regarded as a disposable surplus was, in the view of the Committee, the first and main problem for their consideration.

The Committee approach the problem first, by considering how the excess of income over expenditure in 1939 came into being, and they conclude that the whole of the unexpected gain cannot be treated as a normal incident of unemployment insurance. Part of it at least was of the nature of war profits due to the improvement in employment resulting from defence expenditure. A more important line of approach is to consider the prospects of the Fund during and after the war, and on this question the Committee conclude that the balance in the Fund will continue to grow during the war, but that the end of the war is likely to be followed, as the end of the last war was, by severe unemployment, the cost of which will fall primarily on the Unemployment Fund. In view of these conclusions, the Committee state that if their powers were confined to those originally conferred upon them, they would have to end their Report by stating their inability to express any opinion as to whether or not the Fund was likely to continue to be more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities. They consider, however, that the position is affected both by the existence of a large debt of the Unemployment Fund and by the extended powers conferred on them in 1938 for dealing with it. (The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, authorised the use of accumulated balances, other than disposable surpluses, for repayment of debt, with power to re-borrow in case of necessity.) It is in their view, anomalous for the Fund to carry simultaneously a large accumulated balance and a large unpaid debt, and they therefore recommend that from the present balance of the Unemployment Fund a sum of £37,000,000 should be allocated to the repayment of debt. They consider this to be a reasonable mid-way course between optimism and pessimism, and to provide without excessive risk, both against the wastefulness of carrying unduly large reserves and against imprudent dissipation of such reserves. The effect of the repayment will be to make a net improvement in the income and expenditure account of the Fund of about £1,100,000. This gain can be regarded legitimately as a disposable surplus.

In considering the use which should be made of this surplus, the Committee point out that it is not appropriate for them to take account directly of such matters as the cost of living or the rates of assistance fixed from time to time by the Unemployment Assistance Board: they have no power to recommend changes in contributions or benefits merely on the ground that the value of money has altered. The Committee add, however, that once it has become clear that the Unemployment Fund has a surplus for distribution, such considerations as a change in the cost of living are not irrelevant to the decision as to what is the best use of such a surplus. Having regard to such considerations, the Committee conclude that the best use of the surplus at their disposal is to increase the rate of benefit for dependent children. The sum available as a disposable surplus, viz. £1,100,000 a year, is sufficient to provide an additional benefit of one shilling a week in respect of each of the first two dependent children, and they recommend that it should be used for that purpose.

One member of the Committee (Mr. G. W. Thomson) added a note of reservation expressing the view that a much smaller sum, perhaps £10,000,000 should have been used for repayment of debt, and that there should have been a general increase in rates of benefit. He also expressed the view that the question of abolishing the "waiting period" should be reconsidered.

#### AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT.

The income of the agricultural account continued to be in excess of expenditure during 1939. The excess during the year amounted to £623,351, and there was a balance in the account at the end of the year of £3,397,222. The Committee state that the greater part of the existing difference between income and expenditure arises from the failure of the agricultural scheme to cover more than 50 per cent. of all the recorded unemployment in agriculture. The Committee had recommended in their Report for 1938 that an enquiry should be made into the causes of this phenomenon, but the investigation which was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour could not be

completed before the outbreak of war. All that can be said is that the situation is obscure and that it is impossible to propose a definite remedy during the war.

In the Committee's view, however, it is reasonable to conclude that the Unemployment Fund in respect of its agricultural account is likely to have some surplus of income over expenditure on its present basis, even after allowing for a prospective increase in the proportion of total unemployment that ranks for benefit. The excess is not likely to be great, but the Committee consider that it justifies them in making a recommendation for increases in the rate of benefit for dependent children under the agricultural scheme, equivalent to that proposed by them under the general scheme, i.e. an increase of benefit of 1s. per week in respect of each of the first two dependent children. In order to prevent the advantage of this increase from being taken away in all cases, the Committee also propose that the maximum limit of total benefit be raised from 33s. to 35s. a week.

The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on 14th March that the Government had decided to accept the recommendations of the Committee, and that the necessary draft Order would shortly be laid before Parliament for approval.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING CENTRES.

GOVERNMENT Training Centres, which since 1925 have played an important part in teaching unemployed men a trade and fitting them for a useful job, are faced in war-time with a new problem, and are concentrating on training semi-skilled men who can assist in increasing the output of vital industries. Despite the number of men at present unemployed there is, at the same time, an urgent demand for skilled labour. Men who have lost their employment owing to the dislocation caused by the war cannot, at present, take up alternative employment in industries which are urgently in need of additional labour because they lack the necessary skill. By taking a course of training such men may rapidly fit themselves to play a full part in the National effort.

The Centres give a thorough practical training in a number of trades where there is a demand for workers. At present, attention is concentrated chiefly on various engineering trades and the courses include engineering, draughtsmanship, fitting, instrument making, machine operating, sheet metal working, and electric and oxy-acetylene welding. The courses normally last about six months, though the draughtsmanship course lasts for nine months. The training is carried out under something like workshop conditions so that it is, in every respect, a preparation for industrial work. In addition to practical work there are lectures on problems of the kind with which skilled workmen have to deal. The trainee who completes his course successfully is not a fully skilled workman but he is well on the way to becoming one. He usually enters industry at improver's rate of pay and a capable man is likely, after a certain amount of experience, to work his way up to fully skilled status.

Admission to the Centres is, at present, normally confined to men aged 18 (for engineering trades only), men aged 19 (for training as fitters, instrument makers and draughtsmen only) and to men between the ages of 25 and 45 (for all the courses available). Men between the ages of 20 and 25 may be admitted, however, if they produce a medical certificate showing that they are unfit for military service or discharge papers showing that they have been discharged from His Majesty's Forces on medical grounds. Further, men over 45 may be accepted for training if they are fit and handy. In particular, older men who have at some time had work in some capacity in engineering or an allied industry and men who have been interested in mechanical things as a hobby will be considered. The need for skilled men is great and all applications will be carefully considered.

Men entitled to unemployment benefit and men receiving allowances from the Unemployment Assistance Board continue to receive their benefit or allowances during training, while in certain cases men who are eligible neither for assistance nor benefit are admitted and receive allowances which put them in the same financial position as if they were receiving benefit or assistance. Men who are accepted for training may, however, be disqualified for receiving benefit if they abandon their course without just cause or are dismissed for misconduct. The ordinary benefit and allowances rates are supplemented by a training allowance which is calculated to leave trainees with 5s. a week for incidental expenses after they have paid for full board and lodging. All men in training receive a free mid-day meal at the Centre on each day of attendance including Saturdays. Extra provision is also made for the dependants of unemployed men in addition to the usual rates. Fares are paid from the men's home to the Centre and to their place of employment or their home when they complete the course, and in appropriate cases men who are placed in employment away from their home areas may have their families and household effects removed to the area of their employment free of charge. In appropriate cases a tool kit is supplied free to men who secure employment in the trade in which they have been trained within twelve months after completing their course.

The need for trained men in the engineering industries is great and whilst the Government Training Centres cannot do more than supply a comparatively small proportion of the demand they do play a useful part in supplying men who have received an intensive course of instruction and who can quickly take up responsible positions.

\* H.C. 81 of Session 1939-40. H.M. Stationery Office: price 6d. net.



## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

A REPORT\* has recently been prepared by the Home Office relating to the hours of work of women and young persons in factories during the first five months of the war.

The Report begins by reviewing the position with regard to the hours of such workers during the years 1914 to 1918. In 1914, under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, women and young persons could be employed for 60 hours a week in non-textile factories and for 55½ hours in textile factories, while in some cases women could be employed for longer hours on overtime. On the outbreak of war the system was adopted of granting Emergency Orders to individual firms for short periods, permitting longer hours to be worked, amounting in many cases to 70 or more per week. During the first six months about 3,000 such orders were made. In March, 1915, a general Order was made for works engaged on armaments and processes incidental thereto, permitting a maximum of 65 or 67½ hours and also allowing the working of shifts involving night work in certain cases. By the end of 1915 general Orders, numbering 20, had been made authorising rather shorter hours in other industries. It became apparent that continuous overtime adversely affected both the quality and the quantity of the work and following a Report by the Health of Munitions Workers Committee a revised general Order was made in September, 1916, limiting the employment of women to 60 hours and of boys over 16 to 65 hours by day and 63 by night. Restrictions were also put on night work. The tendency to reduce hours continued and by 1917 it was the exception for women and girls to be employed for as long as 60 hours a week.

After the war the normal weekly hours of labour were reduced in most industries under the provisions of collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, and the Factories Act of 1937, which came into force on 1st July, 1938, fixed 48 hours as the maximum working week for women and young persons.

With the outbreak of the present war it became necessary to work substantial overtime. At the outset the various Government Departments were allowed to inform their contractors that, where necessary, they were authorised to work overtime subject to a maximum of 60 hours a week, and to make certain changes in starting and stopping times. They were required, however, to approach the local factory inspector with a view to obtaining an Order from the Home Office. This temporary arrangement was terminated at an early stage and authority to depart from the provisions of the Factories Act can now only be obtained through the factory inspectors and the Home Office. On receipt of an application the inspector visits the factory and reports on the nature of the work, the classes of workpeople affected and the details of the proposals, in order that a decision may be reached as to what modifications should be allowed. The general practice is to issue Orders limited to short periods.

The extent of the relaxation permitted is summarised as follows: Orders in respect of 2,459 factories permitted, in almost every case, a maximum of 57 hours for women and young persons over 16. Many factory occupiers found it possible to reduce the hours by re-organisation, and when applying for renewals proposed 54 hours or less. In 239 cases renewal was not requested. Permission to work on Sunday, other than on a shift system, has rarely been applied for, but it has been granted in a few cases of emergency for particular days. In the case of 299 factories permission has been granted to work two shifts, usually from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. (six turns a week) and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. (five turns a week, or six in cases of extreme urgency). At 57 factories employment of women at night has been permitted, but in nearly all these cases the Orders provide for employment on 5 nights during the week and for a short Saturday. In the case of two-shift workers and night workers it is required that welfare and transport facilities shall be provided. Twelve factories have been allowed to modify the statutory arrangements applicable to certain industries with regard to the employment of youths over 16 on shift work; and 30, in other industries, have been permitted to adopt a system of shift-working. In all, 62 applications for permission to employ women or young persons at night have been refused and in no case are girls under 18 or boys under 16 allowed to work at night.

In the case of persons under 16, the weekly hours permissible under the Factories Act had been reduced in most industries to 44 as from 1st July, 1939. Short-term Orders were granted to 439 establishments in the engineering and shipbuilding industries to allow the employment of boys under 16 for 47 or 48 hours. A large proportion of these Orders were not renewed and at the end of five months only 133 Orders were in operation.

In the case of 133 factories the requirements of the Factories Act have been modified to allow shorter hours on five days of the week and a longer day on Saturday, in order to meet difficulties arising out of the lighting restrictions. With the coming of summer time these Orders will have served their purpose. In addition an Order was in force from November, 1939, to February, 1940, permitting a variation in the hours in the pottery industry.

There has recently been a tendency towards the standardisation of emergency hours in some industries, and towards the end of the period under review Orders were made allowing up to 54 hours in factories for the making of certain articles of clothing, 54 hours in the wool textile industry, and 55½ hours in cotton spinning and weaving.

The Report adds that it is the policy of the Government while authorising, where necessary, hours which would not be permissible in peace time, not to authorise hours which are found in the light of experience and of scientific investigation to be detrimental to health or efficient production.

\* Cmd. 6182. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d. net.

## THE TRADE BOARDS AND ROAD HAULAGE WAGES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1940.

THIS Act, which received the Royal Assent on 20th February, 1940, empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service, during the present emergency, to modify or suspend by regulations the operation of any of the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, so as to adapt to war time conditions the existing statutory system of Trade Boards and Road Haulage Wages Boards. The penal clauses of the original statutes and the powers of the Boards as the rate fixing authorities are unaffected. Regulations have now been made under the Act.

So far as Trade Boards are concerned the emergency regulations\* allow of a reduction of the period of notice required for variations of minimum rates from not less than two months to not less than 14 days. They provide for relaxations in regard to the quorum required to enable a Trade Board to function and relieve Trade Boards of the obligation to consult district trade committees, where such committees have been set up, before proceeding with variations of rates. There are also other simplifications in the procedure of Trade Boards.

As regards the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, the principal effect of the emergency regulations† is to reduce the period of notice required for alteration in the statutory remuneration fixed by the Board to not less than 21 days. Each Area Board must within the period of 21 days have an opportunity of considering and reporting upon the proposals. The regulations also provide amongst other things relaxations regarding the numbers forming a quorum.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS: APPLICATION TO FURNITURE MANUFACTURING.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the furniture manufacturing trade. The text of the Order is reproduced on page 100 of this issue.

## SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

### FURTHER REGISTRATIONS.

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

Men of 20, 21, 22 and 23 having already been registered, a further Registration took place on 9th March, relating in the main to the following new classes:—

- (a) men reaching the age of 20 between 1st January, 1940 and 9th March, 1940, both dates inclusive;
- (b) men who reached the age of 24 during the year 1939.

The provisional total number of men who registered on 9th March was 323,572.

Further registrations will be held on 6th April and 27th April, relating to men reaching the age of 20 since 9th March, 1940, and to men who reached the ages of 25 and 26 during 1939.

## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THE National Joint Advisory Council held its fifth meeting on 6th March, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Council considered the difficulties likely to arise in connection with holiday arrangements this year. The general feeling of the Council was that it was desirable that, in the absence of further unforeseen circumstances, holidays should be granted and taken in the normal way this year. The Council felt that every possible opportunity should be used to spread over the incidence of holidays as far as local and industrial circumstances permit.

The Council also considered the problem of encouraging the transference of skilled workers from non-essential work to essential war work where their skill can be fully utilised.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on 3rd April.

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE: APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE Prime Minister has appointed an Advisory Committee with the following terms of reference:—

To consider the contribution which voluntary effort—other than that connected with the provision of hospital treatment—can make towards meeting problems arising out of the war and affecting the maintenance of the well-being of the civilian population, and how the services of voluntary bodies can be utilised to the best advantage for this purpose; and to advise and to make recommendations to his Majesty's Government on these matters.

The Chairman of the Committee is Lord Rushcliffe and the Secretary is Mr. John Beresford, 22a, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 315, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 314, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).



## UTILISATION OF THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR IN FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL measures have been taken by the French Government, in furtherance of its plans for the utilisation of all available supplies of labour during the present emergency, under a Decree dated 23rd February, 1940, and two Decree-Laws dated 28th and 29th February, 1940. In virtue of these measures, summaries of which are given below, agriculture is declared to be an indispensable national service, and all agricultural workers in France are made subject to requisition; the employment of women in certain occupations and branches of activity becomes obligatory; and provision is made for the employment and occupational training of young persons in order to secure an adequate supply of skilled labour.

**Requisitioning of Agricultural Undertakings and Agricultural Workers.**—By the Decree dated 23rd February, 1940, all agricultural undertakings in France are recognised as being indispensable for the satisfaction of the requirements of the country, and heads of agricultural undertakings, agricultural workers and rural handicraftsmen of all kinds are, therefore, made subject to requisition *en masse*, and held at the disposal of the Agricultural Production Committee in each Department. Industrial and commercial undertakings and the public services are forbidden, under penalty, to employ any persons covered by the Decree, and the persons in question are required to confine their principal activity to agriculture and forestry. Subject to certain reservations as regards persons in respect of whom individual requisition orders have been issued, agricultural workers are, however, free to change their place of employment on condition that they remain in the agricultural or forestry industry and notify the Director of Agricultural Services within eight days of the change.

Workers subject to requisition under the Decree are not entitled to any special monetary allowance, but will continue to receive the benefits of the current social legislation. In appropriate cases, their conditions of pay may be determined by the Departmental Agricultural Production Committee.

Release from requisition may be granted by the Prefect of the Department, in consultation with the Departmental Agricultural Production Committee. Children and young persons who desire to undergo a course of general or agricultural training are entitled to release as of right. Persons covered by the Decree are not thereby relieved of their military service obligations.

**Compulsory Employment of Women.**—The Decree-Law dated 28th February, 1940, provides that, during the period of hostilities, the employment of female labour is to be made obligatory in certain occupations and branches of activity. The occupations and branches of activity concerned and the proportions of female workers to be employed are to be specified in an Order to be issued by the Minister of Labour.

Except with the consent of the authorities, no male workers liable for military service may be allocated, under the regulations governing the retention in civil employment (*affectation spéciale*) of men of military age, to any employment in respect of which the proportion of female workers to be employed has been fixed at 50 per cent. or more; and the position of male workers who have already been so allocated is to be reviewed.

Male workers displaced as a result of the employment of women under the present Decree-Law may be transferred to work of national importance (in the first place, to munitions, aircraft, or naval construction work); or, if their services have not been made subject to requisition, they may find work for themselves. The release of male labour is to be regulated by the Minister of Labour, due regard being had to the state of health, age and family responsibilities of the persons concerned. Male workers displaced from their employment will be entitled to re-instatement on the cessation of hostilities, under the same conditions as those laid down for mobilised and requisitioned workers.

A voluntary census of all available female labour is to be taken within two months, and the results of the census will be centralised at the Ministry of Labour. Women and girls who are desirous of accepting employment will be medically examined before being placed on the register of persons available for employment. Applications for employment will be satisfied in an order of priority to be prescribed by the Minister of Labour, account being taken of the family responsibilities of the women concerned, and, in the case of married women, of the positions of their husbands with regard to military service. Centres for accelerated courses of occupational training for women are to be established by the Ministry of Labour.

If the demand for female labour exceeds the supply resulting from voluntary applications, the Minister of Labour may order a compulsory census of all available female labour to be taken. In such case, the services of women and girls who are suitable for employment will be made subject to individual requisition under conditions to be laid down in a Decree to be issued by the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour.

**Employment and Occupational Training of Young Persons.**—Under the Decree-Law dated 29th February, 1940, no undertaking may, under penalty, employ an apprentice who has been bound by an apprenticeship contract with another undertaking, unless the contract has been terminated under the conditions prescribed in the relevant provisions of the Labour Code. In the same manner, no undertaking may employ a child who has been attending a recognised technical school, unless he has ceased attendance on account of a change in the place of residence of his family or of *force majeure* duly certified by the principal of the school.

On leaving technical schools or centres for accelerated occupational training, young persons 16 years of age or over may be made subject to requisition for work of national importance. Before any requisition order is issued, however, the competent authority must submit for the approval of the Technical Education Committee for the Department the plan by which it is proposed to distribute the young persons

concerned among the several undertakings engaged on work of national importance. No young person may be required to work outside the locality in which his family resides, or adjoining localities, except with the consent of his family or guardian. The family or guardian of a young person may appeal against a requisition order to the Departmental Technical Education Committee, which will decide whether the order is to be upheld, cancelled or modified.

If a collective order of requisition is issued in respect of the whole staff of an undertaking, the order is to cover apprentices who have terminated their period of apprenticeship within the undertaking and young persons who have completed courses of accelerated occupational training organised by the undertaking, unless such apprentices and young persons have been individually allocated to other undertakings.

Young persons who have no regular occupation and are not receiving instruction or serving a period of apprenticeship may be required to undergo occupational training as soon as they attain the age of 16 years. Young persons of 16 years or over who are employed in an industrial or commercial undertaking in an unskilled capacity may be required to take an employment corresponding to their occupational experience or, alternatively, to undergo occupational training.

## COMPULSORY LABOUR SERVICE ACT IN SWEDEN.

COMPULSORY labour service has been introduced, in principle, into Sweden by an Act dated 30th December, 1939, which is to remain in force until 31st March, 1941. It will not, however, have practical effect until it is applied, as a whole or in part, by the issue of Royal Orders. In addition to introducing the principle of compulsory labour service, the Act makes contingent provision for restricting the freedom of the employer to engage labour and of the worker to change his employment.

Under the Act, in time of war or danger of war or of emergency caused by war, the public employment exchanges may be placed under the direction of Provincial Labour Boards, which, under a National Labour Board, are to be set up to carry out the provisions of the Act, and employers may be required to engage workers exclusively through the public employment exchanges. Certain undertakings may be granted preferential treatment in obtaining their supplies of labour. Workers may be forbidden to change their employment or to leave their work without special permission.

Retired persons who are in receipt of a pension as ex-servants of the State, but who are not yet 70 years of age, may, if their health and capacity permit, be required to take up work of the same kind as, or similar to, that in which they were formerly engaged. Compulsory labour service may be imposed upon young persons between the ages of 16 and 19 years. It is contemplated that service of this kind will be called for in emergencies, *e.g.*, in order to save a threatened harvest.

Finally, a general obligation to perform compulsory labour service appropriate to their health and capacity may be imposed upon all persons between the ages of 16 and 70 years, inclusive. Such service may be used for the production of munitions of war, the maintenance of the national supplies of food and fuel, transport and other work of public importance. The general obligation to render service may, in practice, be limited to persons in certain occupations, age-groups or localities, or with specified degrees of family responsibility. The Act does not apply to persons who perform military service or are engaged in air defence. Special regulations are to be issued defining the measure in which civil servants may be required to perform compulsory labour service in forms other than that of the compulsory extension of their period of employment. In special circumstances, the Provincial Labour Boards are authorised to grant exemption from all kinds of compulsory labour service.

Every opportunity is to be given to persons to volunteer for labour service before it is made obligatory. After the services of such volunteers have been utilised, compulsion will be applied, in the first instance, to persons whose incomes are not likely to suffer in consequence, and, ultimately, to all the persons liable.

A special wages committee, representative of employers and workers, is to be set up to deal with questions respecting the wages and other working conditions of persons subject to compulsory labour service. These conditions will, in general, be those prescribed by legislation, agreement or custom in the undertakings to which the persons are drafted. Loss of income or extra expenses incurred as a result of compulsory labour service may be compensated, wholly or in part, by grants from the State. As in the case of compulsory military service, persons who are called upon to perform compulsory labour service may not, in consequence, be discharged from their situations.

## WAGES AND PRICES IN ITALY.

A MEETING of the Italian Central Corporative Committee, presided over by Signor Mussolini, was held at Rome on 9th March, 1940, to consider, *inter alia*, the adjustment of wages to the rise of the cost of living in Italy. The Committee recorded its opinion that any increase in wages which is not accompanied by a stabilisation of the prices of essential commodities must inevitably prove valueless. It resolved, therefore, that the maximum prices of articles of food and fuel and of necessary services should be maintained until 31st July, 1940, at the level fixed by the Interministerial Prices Committee, and, further, that there should be a general increase in wages of between 10 and 15 per cent., to be realised by negotiations between the parties concerned and to take effect from 25th March, 1940. The last general wage increase in Italy took place in March, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for April, 1939).



## EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY—GENERAL REVIEW.

ALTHOUGH weather conditions had in general improved by 12th February, when the count of the unemployed was taken, the effect of long-continued frost and snow in causing temporary unemployment was still more marked at that date than when the previous count was taken in January. Outdoor work was still hindered in many areas, and short deliveries of materials or inability to transport output had dislocated working conditions in a large number of cases. There was, nevertheless, a drop of 80,145 in the numbers wholly unemployed (including casuals) in Great Britain between the two dates, but the number temporarily stopped increased by 65,349, leaving a net reduction of 14,796.

During the fortnight following 12th February the continuance of better weather enabled much of the dislocation to be remedied, and there was a large drop, estimated at about 200,000, in the numbers registered.

As compared with 13th February, 1939, the number unemployed at 12th February, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 392,618.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 12th February, 1940, with comparative figures for 15th January, 1940, and 13th February, 1939:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 15th Jan., 1940.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>				
Men ... ..	804,966	253,533	1,058,499	+ 21,041
Boys ... ..	33,489	5,653	39,142	— 2,448
Women ... ..	300,556	52,666	353,222	— 26,759
Girls ... ..	50,017	3,220	53,237	— 6,630
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,189,028</b>	<b>315,072</b>	<b>1,504,100</b>	<b>— 14,796</b>
Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with:				
15th January, 1940	— 80,145	+ 65,349	— 14,796	—
13th February, 1939	— 416,010	+ 23,392	— 392,618	—

**GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.**

Men ... ..	861,742	254,913	1,116,655	+ 20,407
Boys ... ..	36,399	5,693	42,092	— 2,390
Women ... ..	317,267	54,976	372,243	— 27,841
Girls ... ..	51,546	3,348	54,894	— 6,843
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,266,954</b>	<b>318,930</b>	<b>1,585,884</b>	<b>— 16,667</b>
Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with:				
15th January, 1940	— 81,605	+ 64,938	— 16,667	—
13th February, 1939	— 421,659	+ 21,241	— 400,418	—

Unemployment decreased between 15th January and 12th February in tailoring and dressmaking, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, Local Government service, printing and bookbinding, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and laundry service. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers temporarily suspended from work in agriculture, horticulture, etc., coal mining, building and public works contracting, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the brick and tile industry, stone quarrying, ship building and repairing, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.

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

Division.	Numbers on Register at 12th Feb., 1940.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 15th Jan., 1940.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 12th Feb., 1940.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 15th Jan., 1940.
London ... ..	281,773	— 26,859	Scotland ... ..	184,269	— 764
Eastern ... ..	88,129	+ 6,879	Wales ... ..	120,984	+ 4,776
Southern ... ..	93,886	— 3,817	Great Britain	1,504,100	— 14,796
South-Western ...	46,027	— 7,558	N. Ireland	81,784	— 1,871
Midlands ... ..	99,066	+ 8,751	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	1,585,884	— 16,667
N.-Midlands ... ..	88,537	+ 8,181			
North-Eastern ...	125,592	+ 961			
North-Western ...	247,424	— 12,776			
Northern ... ..	128,413	+ 7,430			

The numbers unemployed decreased considerably in the London, North-Western, South-Western and Southern Divisions; but there were marked increases in the Midlands, North-Midlands, Northern and Eastern Divisions and in Wales.

Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th February, 1940, was 10·3, as compared with 10·2 at 15th January, 1940, and 13·1 at 13th February, 1939. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10·2 at 12th February, 1940, 10·2 at 15th January, 1940, and 13·3 at 13th February, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11·1, 9·7 and 9·9 respectively.

**CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.**

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry the numbers temporarily stopped showed an increase, mainly as the result of the severe weather conditions; shortages of skilled workers were again

reported from some districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16–64 was 8·1 at 12th February, 1940, as compared with 7·2 at 15th January, 1940, and 13·5 at 13th February, 1939.

Employment in the iron mining industry showed a slight decline. The percentage unemployed was 6·7 at 12th February, 1940, as compared with 5·6 at 15th January, 1940, and 22·8 at 13th February, 1939. Employment declined at stone quarries but improved slightly at slate quarries; it was very poor in both industries, mainly owing to the continued bad weather, which also resulted in some further decline in employment in other mining and quarrying industries.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—Employment in the pig iron industry showed little change and remained very good. The percentage unemployed at 12th February, 1940, was 6·2, compared with 6·0 at 15th January, 1940, and 17·9 at 13th February, 1939.

In iron and steel manufacture there was some further increase in the number of persons temporarily suspended from work in some districts; this was due in part to transport difficulties caused by the severe weather. At 12th February, 1940, the percentage unemployed among insured persons was 10·0, as compared with 7·7 at 15th January, 1940, and 17·1 at 13th February, 1939.

In the tinplate industry there was a further decline in employment. The number of tinplate mills in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 306 in the week ended 17th February, 1940, as compared with 351 a month before and 251 a year before. The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 19·6 at 12th February, 1940, compared with 12·4 at 15th January, 1940, and 34·1 at 13th February, 1939.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry the numbers unemployed showed little change on the whole. The numbers recorded as unemployed in general and electrical engineering decreased slightly, but in constructional engineering there was a decline in employment in most districts. There was no appreciable change in marine engineering. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture there was a further general improvement in employment. Shortages of skilled labour still persisted in practically all branches of the engineering industry, and further extensions of overtime and night shift working occurred. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industry as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) at 12th February, 1940, was 3·3, the same as at 15th January, as compared with 7·9 at 13th February, 1939. At these dates the corresponding percentages in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were 3·4, 3·8 and 4·8 respectively.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed a slight decline due partly to bad weather. Shortages of skilled workers were again reported from some areas. The percentage unemployed among insured persons was 10·2 at 12th February, 1940, as compared with 9·4 at 15th January, 1940, and 22·8 at 13th February, 1939.

There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in most of the other metal industries. Employment improved slightly, however, in the jewellery and plated ware trade, the stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding industry, and in the manufacture of heating and ventilating apparatus.

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry there was little change at 12th February in the numbers unemployed, either in the spinning or in the weaving section, as compared with 15th January. Transport difficulties, due to adverse weather conditions, caused temporary stoppages in certain areas. Shortages of skilled workers were reported both in the spinning and in the weaving sections. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the industry as a whole was 6·3 at 12th February, 1940, as compared with 6·4 at 15th January, 1940, and with 19·9 at 13th February, 1939. In the preparing and spinning departments, the corresponding percentages were 6·0, 6·0 and 18·6, and in the manufacturing department they were 6·6, 6·8 and 21·3.

In the wool textile industry employment continued at a high level, and overtime was widely worked. It was stated that shortages of skilled workers and of juveniles were becoming more acute. The percentage unemployed at 12th February, 1940, was 3·4, compared with 3·6 at 15th January, 1940, and 13·5 at 13th February, 1939. In the carpet industry employment continued good; the percentage unemployed at 12th February, 1940, was 6·4, compared with 6·6 at 15th January, 1940, and 9·6 at 13th February, 1939.

Employment in most of the other textile industries showed little change, but there was a decline in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades. Shortages of skilled labour in the hosiery industry were again reported.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the tailoring trades employment improved; a decrease in the numbers unemployed occurred in all Divisions, and the general shortage of skilled machinists continued. Employment improved further in the dressmaking and millinery trades and in the hat and cap trade. In the other dress industries employment showed little change. In the clothing trades as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured workpeople at 12th February, 1940, was 8·3, as compared with 10·5 at 15th January, 1940, and 11·3 at 13th February, 1939.

In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed little change on the whole. At 12th February, 1940, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 5·0, the same as at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 9·9 at 13th February, 1939.



**Leather Trades.**—In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade (including fur dressing) the numbers unemployed showed little change as compared with a month ago. In other sections of the industry unemployment showed a slight decrease. The percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole decreased from 5.7 at 15th January, 1940, to 5.3 at 12th February, 1940; at 13th February, 1939, the corresponding figure was 10.2.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 12th February, 1940, mainly as a result of the bad weather. The increase was most marked among carpenters, but also affected bricklayers, masons and slaters and tilers; there was, however, a substantial decrease in the number of plumbers recorded as unemployed. In the building industry, as a whole, the percentage unemployed at 12th February, 1940, was 26.4, as compared with 25.6 at 15th January, 1940, and 20.1 at 13th February, 1939.

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed showed a further considerable increase. The percentage unemployed rose from 13.2 at 15th January, 1940, to 17.3 at 12th February, 1940; the figure for 13th February, 1939, was 12.8.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement; in the sawmilling industry, however, it declined slightly; in coach-building there was little change.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with January and was better than a year ago. There was some improvement in employment in the printing and bookbinding industries, but short-time working continued. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.4 at 12th February, 1940, the same as at 15th January, 1940, compared with 6.5 at 13th February, 1939. The corresponding figures for printing and bookbinding were 10.7, 11.4 and 8.2 respectively; for the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 5.7, 6.3 and 6.6 respectively.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16–64, was 19.6 at 12th February, 1940, compared with 21.0 at 15th January, 1940, and with 23.4 at 13th February, 1939.

Employment in the glass trades showed a further slight decline, affecting both the bottle-making section and other sections.

**Fishing.**—Employment with fishermen showed little change. The percentage rate of unemployment in the fishing industry at 12th February, 1940, was 23.1, compared with 24.1 at 15th January, 1940, and 32.8 at 13th February, 1939.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment among dock labourers fluctuated somewhat, but was better than a month ago, on the whole. The percentage unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 20.9 at 12th February, 1940, compared with 21.5 at 15th January, 1940, and with 27.6 at 13th February, 1939. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 8.6, 6.9 and 10.9: in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 23.2, 24.3 and 30.6.

Employment among seamen showed a further slight improvement. Shortages of ratings, chiefly deck hands and engineers, were again reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed in shipping service was 16.8 at 12th February, 1940, as compared with 17.4 at 15th January, 1940, and with 25.7 at 13th February, 1939.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, at July, 1939, and the percentages of these totals represented by the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 12th February, 1940:—

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed at 12th February, 1940.			Inc(+) or Dec(–) on 15th Jan., 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I.—GENERAL SCHEME.*						
London ...	1,959,670	948,410	8.9	10.0	9.3	—0.7
Eastern ...	430,880	145,480	13.3	9.3	12.3	+0.6
Southern ...	752,540	225,220	8.7	8.8	8.7	—0.2
South - Western	510,650	151,680	6.4	6.2	6.3	—1.0
Midlands ...	973,980	390,590	7.1	7.7	7.2	+0.6
North-Midlands	682,880	253,790	9.5	4.1	8.0	+0.7
North - Eastern	945,190	379,930	10.5	6.0	9.2	+0.3
North - Western	1,499,980	750,560	11.3	9.6	10.7	—0.2
Northern ...	644,150	129,990	15.0	14.5	14.9	+1.1
Scotland ...	1,046,370	410,510	11.2	11.5	11.3	...
Wales ...	543,710	84,840	17.6	16.6	17.5	+0.8
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.3	1.2	1.2	—0.2
Great Britain ...	10,090,000	3,930,000	10.3	9.0	10.0	+0.1
N. Ireland ...	190,100	111,900	26.6	18.6	23.6	—0.2
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	10.6	9.3	10.2	...

\* The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed at 12th February, 1940.			Inc(+) or Dec(–) on 15th Jan., 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

#### II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

London ...	21,520	3,510	7.5	29.6	10.6	–0.4
Eastern ...	110,960	8,690	9.6	73.3	14.2	+3.8
Southern ...	115,580	7,300	3.6	41.4	5.9	+0.5
South - Western ...	71,820	1,260	2.8	24.1	3.2	–0.1
Midlands ...	45,280	2,070	5.4	57.4	7.7	+1.6
North - Midlands ...	61,560	10,680	10.3	71.7	19.3	+3.7
North - Eastern ...	30,190	1,290	8.8	63.6	11.1	+0.6
North - Western ...	41,760	1,490	8.8	28.2	9.5	+0.5
Northern ...	22,610	1,820	9.9	29.8	11.4	+1.9
Scotland ...	86,660	7,140	6.9	28.7	8.6	+0.8
Wales ...	26,060	750	11.5	33.7	12.1	+1.2
Great Britain ...	634,000	46,000	7.1	51.5	10.1	+1.5
N. Ireland ...	29,000	1,000	35.2	38.8	35.3	–0.8
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	663,000	47,000	8.3	51.2	11.1	+1.4

#### III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.\*

London ...	1,981,190	951,920	8.9	10.1	9.3	–0.7
Eastern ...	541,840	154,170	12.5	12.9	12.6	+1.1
Southern ...	868,120	232,520	8.0	9.8	8.4	–0.1
South - Western ...	582,470	152,940	5.9	6.4	6.0	–0.9
Midlands ...	1,019,260	392,660	7.0	8.0	7.3	+0.8
North - Midlands ...	744,440	264,470	9.6	6.9	8.9	+1.0
North - Eastern ...	975,380	381,220	10.4	6.2	9.2	+0.2
North - Western ...	1,541,740	752,050	11.2	9.6	10.7	–0.2
Northern ...	666,760	131,810	14.8	14.7	14.8	+1.1
Scotland ...	1,133,030	417,650	10.8	11.8	11.1	+0.1
Wales ...	569,770	85,590	17.3	16.8	17.2	+0.8
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.3	1.2	1.2	–0.2
Great Britain ...	10,724,000	3,976,000	10.1	9.5	10.0	+0.1
N. Ireland ...	219,100	112,900	27.7	18.8	24.7	–0.2
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	10.5	9.8	10.3	+0.1

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

##### (1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1939.						
13 February	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718	1,986,302
13 March ...	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1,813,987
17 April ...	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1,726,083
15 May ...	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1,565,313
12 June ...	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1,417,239
10 July ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1,326,134
14 August ...	908,752	38,347	245,209	39,384	1,231,692	1,294,805
11 Sept. ...	826,811	44,543	395,243	64,331	1,330,928	1,395,550
16 October	903,127	43,920	417,798	65,793	1,430,638	1,499,893
13 November	897,061	40,460	405,175	59,892	1,402,588	1,477,586
11 December	897,984	35,418	377,168	50,955	1,361,525	1,440,923
1940.						
15 January	1,037,458	41,590	379,981	59,867	1,518,896	1,602,551
12 February	1,058,499	39,142	353,222	53,237	1,504,100	1,585,884

##### (2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

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

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.‡			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1939.									
13th February	13.8	11.2	13.1	14.2	10.9	13.3	7.8	39.8	9.9
13th March ...	12.6	10.2	12.0	13.0	10.1	12.2	6.6	26.2	7.9
17th April ...	11.9	9.6	11.2	12.3	9.6	11.5	5.7	14.2	6.2
15th May ...	10.8	8.9	10.2	11.1	8.8	10.5	5.2	13.9	5.8
12th June ...	9.9	7.7	9.3	10.3	7.7	9.6	4.1	6.8	4.3
10th July ...	9.3	7.2	8.7	9.6	7.2	9.0	3.8	6.0	4.0
14th August ...	8.9	7.4	8.5	9.2	7.4	8.7	3.7	7.1	3.9
11th September	8.2	10.6	8.8	8.5	10.6	9.1	3.1	7.9	3.4
16th October	8.9	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.5	9.6	3.7	7.9	4.0
13th November	8.8	10.4	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.5	4.4	15.1	5.1
11th December	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.1	5.4	36.2	7.4
1940.									
15th January	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	6.9	49.6	9.7
12th February	10.5	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.2	8.3	51.2	11.1

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

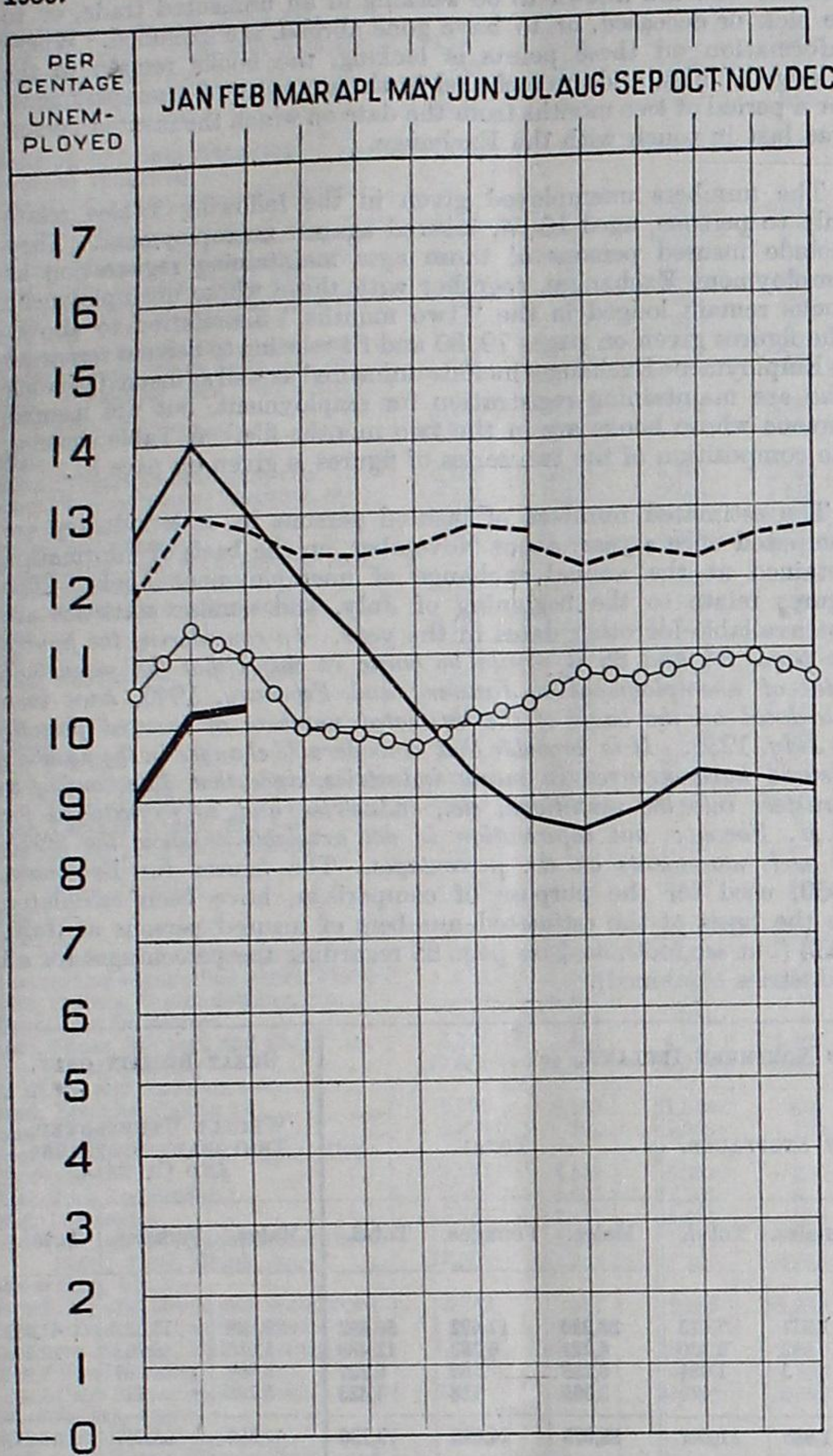
† Up to and including June, 1939, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, and may be subject to slight revision.

‡ Including the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.



## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1940. ————— 1938\*. - - - - -  
1939. ————— Mean for 1924-29†. ○-○-○-○-○

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 12TH FEBRUARY, 1940.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register :—					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances	997,812	19,840	282,734	19,361	1,319,747
2. Non-claimants :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	21,410	1,533	23,286	3,499	49,728
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,124	—	9,709	16,833
B. Others on Register :—					
3. Applicants for unemployment allowances ...	15,949	273	11,258	1,004	28,484
4. Persons without applications :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	23,328	2,645	35,944	4,979	66,896
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,727	—	14,685	22,412
C. Total on Register ...	1,058,499	39,142	353,222	53,237	1,504,100
D. Insured Unemployed :—					
Aged 16-64 :—					
5. Number on Register (Items 1 and 2 (a)) ...	1,019,222	21,373	306,020	22,860	1,369,475
6. Two months' file† ...	42,175	1,608	46,172	2,318	92,273
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	1,256	16	634	53	1,959
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,062,653	22,997	352,826	25,231	1,463,707
8. Aged 14 and 15 :—					
(a) Item 2 (b) ...	—	7,124	—	9,709	16,833
(b) Two months' file ...	—	3,225	—	4,376	7,601
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,062,653	33,346	352,826	39,316	1,488,141

\* From July, 1938, the figures include persons in the domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938; the effect of this is shown by the two points for July, 1938.

† Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and excluding agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available.

‡ See explanation on page 82.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 12th February, 1940 :—

Divisions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Number of Persons on Register at 12th February, 1940.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	15th Jan., 1940.	13th Feb., 1939.
<i>London</i> ...	173,392	94,190	14,191	281,773	—	26,859 +
<i>Eastern</i> ...	65,620	18,155	4,354	88,129	—	6,879 +
Ipswich ...	2,739	381	111	3,231	—	22 —
Norwich ...	5,446	887	158	6,491	—	412 —
Rest of Division	57,435	16,887	4,085	78,407	—	6,489 +
<i>Southern</i> ...	66,768	21,090	6,028	93,886	—	3,817 +
Brighton ...	5,209	2,437	274	7,920	—	211 +
Chatham ...	1,445	1,166	409	3,020	—	86 +
Portsmouth ...	2,197	1,252	593	4,042	—	101 —
Reading ...	1,711	567	49	2,327	—	263 —
Southampton ...	3,370	918	306	4,594	—	75 —
Rest of Division	52,836	14,750	4,397	71,983	—	3,231 +
<i>South-Western</i> ...	33,680	9,685	2,662	46,027	—	7,558 —
Bristol ...	7,845	1,810	592	10,247	—	1,699 —
Plymouth ...	1,903	1,432	234	3,569	—	424 —
Swindon ...	898	183	90	1,171	—	26 —
Rest of Division	23,034	6,260	1,746	31,040	—	5,409 —
<i>Midlands</i> ...	68,285	27,858	2,923	99,066	—	8,751 +
Birmingham ...	11,961	5,211	393	17,565	—	223 —
Coventry ...	2,544	1,086	68	3,698	—	389 —
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	1,825	524	34	2,383	—	494 —
Smethwick ...	642	646	18	1,306	—	78 —
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11,108	8,600	481	20,189	—	127 —
Walsall ...	3,849	756	98	4,703	—	1,015 —
West Bromwich ...	1,138	166	26	1,330	—	426 —
Wolverhampton ...	3,195	828	174	4,197	—	506 —
Rest of Division	32,023	10,041	1,631	43,695	—	6,681 —
<i>North-Midlands</i> ...	68,679	16,125	3,733	88,537	—	8,181 —
Derby ...	1,841	628	92	2,561	—	189 —
Grimsby ...	6,571	990	746	8,307	—	419 +
Leicester ...	6,315	729	34	7,078	—	110 —
Lincoln ...	2,320	602	179	3,101	—	505 —
Northampton ...	2,266	415	36	2,717	—	156 —
Nottingham ...	8,664	1,261	168	10,093	—	16 —
Rest of Division	40,702	11,500	2,478	54,680	—	7,728 +
<i>North-Eastern</i> ...	99,181	21,066	5,345	125,592	—	961 —
Barnsley ...	4,826	334	226	5,386	—	57 —
Bradford ...	5,860	1,608	90	7,558	—	1,177 —
Dewsbury ...	979	380	45	1,404	—	96 —
Doncaster ...	5,752	631	658	7,041	—	2,158 —
Halifax ...	1,879	327	13	2,219	—	272 —
Huddersfield ...	1,599	450	41	2,090	—	458 —
Hull ...	11,183	2,396	983	14,562	—	643 —
Leeds ...	14,169	3,433	169	17,771	—	1,490 —
Rotherham ...	2,944	449	234	3,627	—	142 —
Sheffield ...	11,234	3,780	269	15,283	—	1,846 —
Wakefield ...	2,050	654	88	2,792	—	208 —
York ...	2,348	422	62	2,832	—	111 —
Rest of Division	34,358	6,202	2,467	43,027	—	783 —
<i>North-Western</i> ...	168,507	65,651	13,266	247,424	—	12,776 —
Accrington ...	1,481	1,002	64	2,547	—	19 —
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	1,870	652	59	2,581	—	97 —
Barrow ...	1,058	472	208	1,738	—	154 —
Birkenhead ...	3,871	1,669	527	6,067	—	1,046 —
Blackburn ...	3,890	3,478	126	7,494	—	547 —
Blackpool ...	6,075	3,810	529	10,414	—	500 +
Bolton ...	4,129	1,342	106	5,577	—	82 —
Burnley ...	3,219	1,901	154	5,274	—	212 —
Bury ...	1,289	686	25	2,000	—	76 —
Chorley ...	1,227	385	55	1,667	—	47 —
Liverpool ...	39,280	14,703	5,654	59,637	—	4,513 —
Manchester ...	18,809	6,739	498	26,046	—	1,268 —
Nelson ...	1,116	314	37	1,467	—	8 —
Oldham ...	5,204	1,526	86	6,816	—	137 —
Preston ...	3,389	1,844	167	5,400	—	628 —
Rochdale ...	2,393	475	25	2,893	—	388 —
St. Helens ...	3,331	848	404	4,583	—	215 —
Salford ...	5,256	1,823	123	7,202	—	480 —
Stockport ...	3,600	1,715	92	5,407	—	810 —
Warrington ...	2,348	690	163	3,201	—	174 —
Wigan ...	4,677	1,304	111	6,092	—	158 —
Rest of Division	50,995	18,273	4,053	73,321	—	2,911 —
<i>Northern</i> ...	95,968	17,202	15,243	128,413	—	7,430 —
Darlington ...	1,783	370	275	2,428	—	222 —
Gateshead ...	4,553	1,227	727	6,507	—	121 —
Hartlepool ...	4,117	616	624	5,357	—	277 —
Middlesbrough ...	4,884	1,120	706	6,710	—	55 —
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	10,404	3,363	1,579	15,346	—	100 —
South Shields ...	6,300	890	821	8,011	—	473 —
Stockton-on-Tees ...	2,970	620	569	4,159	—	4 —
Sunderland ...	11,453	1,913	2,043	15,409	—	2,261 —
Rest of Division	49,504	7,083	7,899	64,486	—	4,367 —
<i>Scotland</i> ...	121,758	48,443	14,068	184,269	—	764 —
Aberdeen ...	4,578	1,576	340	6,494	—	202 —
Clydebank ...	739	538	227	1,504	—	161 —
Dundee ...	4,051	4,082	395	8,528	—	68 —
Edinburgh ...	11,441	3,849	722	16,012	—	21 —
Glasgow* ...	35,584	17,248	3,791	56,623	—	1,893 —
Greenock ...	2,448	982	448	3,878	—	52 —
Motherwell ...	3,011	845	515	4,371	—	91 —
Paisley ...	1,836	675	186	2,697	—	264 —
Port Glasgow ...	759	279	128	1,166	—	80 —
Rest of Division	57,311	18,369	7,316	82,996	—	554 —
<i>Wales</i> ...	96,661	13,757	10,566	120,984	—	4,776 —
Cardiff ...	6,243	1,701	690	8,634	—	382 —
Llanelli ...	2,275	333	267	2,875	—	689 —
Newport ...	2,670	976	422	4,068	—	341 —
Swansea ...	6,768	1,351	915	9,034	—	362 —
Rest of Division	78,705	9,396	8,272	96,373	—	5,172 —
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ...	58,156	19,021	4,607	81,784	—	1,871 —
Belfast ...	21,408	9,385	1,995	32,788	—	2,024 —
Londonderry ...	3,710	926	405	5,041	—	218 —
Lurgan ...	1,440	1,109	97	2,646	—	112 —
Lisburn ...	1,185	376	44	1,605	—	23 —
Newry ...	3,019	745	244	4,008	—	60 +
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	27,394	6,480	1,822	35,696	—	400 +
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ...	1,116,655	372,243	96,986	1,585,884	—	16,667 —

\* The figures for Rutherglen are included.



# UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 12th FEBRUARY: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 12th February, 1940, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 12th February, 1940, however, are given on page 86.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 79, 80 and 81 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 81.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, about November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 84 and 85 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at January and February, 1940, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1939. It is probable that considerable changes in the numbers insured have occurred in many industries since that date, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc., industries and to recruitment for H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show the effects of such movements on the percentages. The figures for February, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938 (but see footnote † on page 85 regarding the percentages for all industries combined).

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	32,854	16,365	49,219	6,436	1,237	7,673	39,290	17,602	56,892	29,829	17,222	47,051
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	4,553	5,815	10,368	1,668	452	2,120	6,221	6,267	12,488	5,983	6,263	12,246
Private Gardening ...	5,178	65	5,243	1,081	3	1,084	6,259	68	6,327	5,864	67	5,931
Other Employments ...	2,841	112	2,953	464	6	470	3,305	118	3,423	3,188	115	3,303
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...</b>	<b>45,426</b>	<b>22,357</b>	<b>67,783</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>11,347</b>	<b>55,075</b>	<b>24,055</b>	<b>79,130</b>	<b>44,864</b>	<b>23,667</b>	<b>68,531</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>6,802</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>7,379</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>7,306</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>												
Coal Mining ...	44,214	253	44,467	23,846	18	23,864	68,060	271	68,331	68,033	270	68,303
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	547	—	547	194	—	194	741	—	741	735	—	735
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	456	3	459	82	—	82	538	3	541	538	2	540
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,909	8	5,917	6,492	3	6,495	12,401	11	12,412	10,439	9	10,448
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	2,150	1	2,151	979	—	979	3,129	1	3,130	3,128	1	3,129
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	408	56	464	643	13	656	1,051	69	1,120	1,025	66	1,091
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,375	10	1,385	912	3	915	2,287	13	2,300	2,046	13	2,059
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>55,059</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>55,390</b>	<b>33,148</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33,185</b>	<b>88,207</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>88,575</b>	<b>85,944</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>86,305</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	785	10	795	187	2	189	972	12	984	970	12	982
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	2,282	145	2,427	1,543	8	1,551	3,825	153	3,978	3,745	151	3,896
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	874	54	928	852	4	856	1,726	58	1,784	1,625	56	1,681
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>6,559</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>9,545</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>15,311</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>16,830</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>14,316</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>14,252</b>
<b>Glass:—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	1,442	454	1,896	645	142	787	2,087	596	2,683	2,068	596	2,664
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	957	181	1,138	541	43	584	1,498	224	1,722	1,494	224	1,718
<b>Total, Glass ...</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>4,382</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>												
Chemicals ...	2,766	1,428	4,194	402	97	499	3,168	1,525	4,693	3,104	1,523	4,627
Explosives ...	586	392	978	166	50	216	752	442	1,194	746	441	1,187
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	744	392	1,136	118	83	201	862	475	1,337	836	474	1,310
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	2,031	1,209	3,240	873	101	974	2,904	1,310	4,214	2,867	1,291	4,158
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>7,686</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>11,438</b>	<b>7,553</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>11,282</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	775	4	779	285	1	286	1,060	5	1,065	1,047	5	1,052
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	5,657	122	5,779	13,104	9	13,113	18,761	131	18,892	18,740	131	18,871
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	1,109	162	1,271	335	66	401	1,444	228	1,672	1,384	226	1,610
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	735	122	857	4,096	283	4,379	4,831	405	5,236	4,826	404	5,230
Tin Plates ...	1,157	56	1,213	1,491	9	1,500	2,648	65	2,713	2,622	65	2,687
Iron and Steel Tubes...	639	186	825	769	35	804	1,408	221	1,629	1,393	220	1,613
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	10,072	652	10,724	20,080	403	20,483	30,162	1,055	31,207	30,012	1,051	31,063
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>10,724</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>20,483</b>	<b>30,162</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>31,207</b>	<b>30,012</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>31,063</b>
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	14,810	2,795	17,605	3,084	169	3,253	17,894	2,964	20,858	17,315	2,951	20,266
and Steel Founding ...	1,817	882	2,699	225	76	301	2,042	958	3,000	1,987	951	2,938
Electrical Engineering ...	1,768	20	1,788	148	2	150	1,916	22	1,938	1,609	22	1,631
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	2,540	28	2,568	995	4	999	3,535	32	3,567	3,444	32	3,476
Constructional Engineering ...	20,935	3,725	24,660	4,452	251	4,703	25,387	3,976	29,363	24,355	3,956	28,311
<b>Total, Engineering</b>	<b>20,935</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>24,660</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>25,387</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>29,363</b>	<b>24,355</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>28,311</b>



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	9,981	1,750	11,731	3,614	191	3,805	13,595	1,941	15,536	12,941	1,891	14,832
Carriages, Carts, etc. ....	944	104	1,048	166	27	193	1,110	131	1,241	1,043	131	1,174
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,031	46	1,077	479	8	487	1,510	54	1,564	1,502	54	1,556
Total, Vehicles	11,956	1,900	13,856	4,259	226	4,485	16,215	2,126	18,341	15,486	2,076	17,562
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	14,496	203	14,699	3,200	85	3,285	17,696	288	17,984	16,391	285	16,676
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	3,059	449	3,508	4,452	195	4,647	7,511	644	8,155	7,456	643	8,099
Iron Founding	3,093	123	3,216	396	4	400	3,489	127	3,616	3,314	121	3,435
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	3,189	4,759	7,948	326	335	661	3,515	5,094	8,609	3,451	5,088	8,539
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	625	627	1,252	561	131	692	1,186	758	1,944	1,176	757	1,933
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	425	557	982	306	101	407	731	658	1,389	726	656	1,382
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	475	411	886	164	61	225	639	472	1,111	618	467	1,085
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	823	52	875	126	4	130	949	56	1,005	901	55	956
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	741	829	1,570	335	268	603	1,076	1,097	2,173	1,061	1,088	2,149
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.												
Metal Industries not separately specified	6,242	4,963	11,205	2,380	937	3,317	8,622	5,900	14,522	8,284	5,867	14,151
Total, Other Metals	18,672	12,770	31,442	9,046	2,036	11,082	27,718	14,806	42,524	26,987	14,742	41,729
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	2,899	5,283	8,182	1,826	1,530	3,356	4,725	6,813	11,538	4,721	6,812	11,533
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,252	7,214	9,466	1,138	1,674	2,812	3,390	8,888	12,278	3,389	8,879	12,268
Total, Cotton	5,151	12,497	17,648	2,964	3,204	6,168	8,115	15,701	23,816	8,110	15,691	23,801
Woolen and Worsted	1,751	2,334	4,085	1,731	1,445	3,176	3,482	3,779	7,261	3,424	3,719	7,143
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	388	999	1,387	337	827	1,164	725	1,826	2,551	715	1,804	2,519
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	324	309	633	110	131	241	434	440	874	430	439	869
Linen	3,576	7,636	11,212	148	582	730	3,724	8,218	11,942	161	950	1,111
Jute	744	2,604	3,348	22	116	138	766	2,720	3,486	765	2,718	3,483
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	385	973	1,358	52	131	183	437	1,104	1,541	364	891	1,255
Hosiery	420	1,974	2,394	503	1,315	1,818	923	3,289	4,212	905	3,248	4,153
Lace	146	259	405	185	274	459	331	533	864	331	530	861
Carpets	219	720	939	308	738	1,046	527	1,458	1,985	522	1,450	1,972
Other Textiles	955	2,392	3,347	307	672	979	1,262	3,064	4,326	1,093	2,387	3,480
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,339	1,387	3,726	5,708	1,842	7,550	8,047	3,229	11,276	6,806	2,906	9,712
Total, Textiles	16,398	34,084	50,482	12,375	11,277	23,652	28,773	45,361	74,134	23,626	36,733	60,359
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	1,204	787	1,991	278	110	388	1,482	897	2,379	1,474	895	2,369
Leather Goods	495	670	1,165	121	219	340	616	889	1,505	593	885	1,478
Total, Leather	1,699	1,457	3,156	399	329	728	2,098	1,786	3,884	2,067	1,780	3,847
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	5,626	6,643	12,269	1,197	3,751	4,948	6,823	10,394	17,217	6,231	9,976	16,207
Dress Making and Millinery	580	9,725	10,305	20	2,195	2,215	600	11,920	12,520	598	11,738	12,336
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	552	1,606	2,158	244	701	945	796	2,307	3,103	794	2,304	3,098
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	359	5,203	5,562	42	1,828	1,870	401	7,031	7,432	282	3,475	3,757
Other Dress Industries	230	694	924	47	178	225	277	872	1,149	269	861	1,130
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	3,312	1,486	4,798	1,487	546	2,033	4,799	2,032	6,831	4,570	2,021	6,591
Total, Clothing	10,659	25,357	36,016	3,037	9,199	12,236	13,696	34,556	48,252	12,744	30,375	43,119
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	5,766	5,780	11,546	649	773	1,422	6,415	6,553	12,968	5,812	6,367	12,179
Grain Milling	1,074	182	1,256	170	25	195	1,244	207	1,451	966	190	1,156
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,473	4,349	5,822	205	1,204	1,409	1,678	5,553	7,231	1,659	5,521	7,180
Other Food Industries	5,427	9,673	15,100	624	1,669	2,293	6,051	11,342	17,393	5,841	11,193	17,034
Drink Industries	3,757	2,737	6,494	510	635	1,145	4,267	3,372	7,639	3,915	3,314	7,229
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	432	1,487	1,919	30	312	342	462	1,799	2,261	426	1,589	2,015
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	17,929	24,208	42,137	2,188	4,618	6,806	20,117	28,826	48,943	18,619	28,174	46,793
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	5,742	161	5,903	1,228	31	1,259	6,970	192	7,162	6,645	191	6,836
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	713	203	916	68	64	132	781	267	1,048	713	267	980
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	13,610	2,433	16,043	2,860	771	3,631	16,470	3,204	19,674	16,015	3,142	19,157
Other Woodworking	1,631	513	2,144	438	132	570	2,069	645	2,714	1,933	616	2,549
Total, Woodworking, etc.	21,696	3,310	25,006	4,594	998	5,592	26,290	4,308	30,598	25,306	4,216	29,522
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	1,041	578	1,619	584	145	729	1,625	723	2,348	1,582		



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 12TH FEB., 1940.*
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 12TH FEBRUARY, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	15TH JAN., 1940.	13TH FEB., 1939.		
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>																
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	448,130	30,940	479,070	7.3	52.9	10.3	1.5	4.0	1.6	8.8	56.9	11.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	10.4	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	61,520	14,700	76,220	7.4	39.6	13.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	10.1	42.6	16.4	+ 1.8	+ 3.0	16.2	
Private Gardening ...	104,230	610	104,840	5.0	10.7	5.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	6.0	11.1	6.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	5.7	
Other Employments ...	49,120	750	49,870	5.8	14.9	5.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	6.7	15.7	6.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	6.7	
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME</b>	<b>663,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 1.2†</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>31,120</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>31,880</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>- 9.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	
<b>Mining :—</b>																
Coal Mining ...	835,070	3,860	838,930	5.3	6.6	5.3	2.9	0.4	2.8	8.2	7.0	8.1	+ 0.9	- 5.4	8.1	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,990	—	10,990	5.0	—	5.0	1.7	—	1.7	6.7	—	6.7	+ 1.1	- 16.1	6.7	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,740	10	3,750	12.2	30.0	12.2	2.2	—	2.2	14.4	30.0	14.4	- 0.5	- 10.7	14.4	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,210	580	50,790	11.8	1.4	11.6	12.9	0.5	12.8	24.7	1.9	24.4	+ 5.7	- 8.7	22.0	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,300	20	9,320	23.1	5.0	23.1	10.5	—	10.5	33.6	5.0	33.6	- 1.6	+ 22.9	33.6	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,170	1,320	10,490	4.4	4.2	4.4	7.1	1.0	6.3	11.5	5.2	10.7	+ 1.9	- 1.0	10.5	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,440	230	18,670	7.5	4.3	7.4	4.9	1.4	4.9	12.4	5.7	12.3	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	11.3	
<b>Total, Mining</b>	<b>936,920</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>942,940</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	13,590	90	13,680	5.8	11.1	5.8	1.4	2.2	1.4	7.2	13.3	7.2	...	- 8.8	7.2	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,900	2,470	31,370	7.9	5.9	7.7	5.3	0.3	5.0	13.2	6.2	12.7	+ 0.3	- 1.6	12.5	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,390	660	18,050	5.0	8.2	5.1	4.9	0.6	4.8	9.9	8.8	9.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.4	9.5	
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>59,880</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>94,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>100,500</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>41,220</b>	<b>73,220</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	
<b>Glass :—</b>																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	23,500	7,860	31,360	6.1	5.8	6.0	2.8	1.8	2.6	8.9	7.6	8.6	+ 1.4	- 5.5	8.5	
Glass Bottles ...	17,100	2,080	19,180	5.6	8.7	5.9	3.2	2.1	3.1	8.8	10.8	9.0	+ 0.9	- 8.7	9.0	
<b>Total, Glass</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>50,540</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>																
Chemicals ...	84,850	33,360	118,210	3.3	4.3	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.7	4.6	4.0	...	- 3.0	3.9	
Explosives ...	27,920	7,900	35,820	2.1	5.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	5.6	3.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3	3.3	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	19,040	6,060	25,100	3.9	6.5	4.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	4.5	7.8	5.3	+ 0.3	- 1.0	5.2	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	57,830	21,590	79,420	3.5	5.6	4.1	1.5	0.5	1.2	5.0	6.1	5.3	+ 0.2	- 2.6	5.3	
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>189,640</b>	<b>68,910</b>	<b>258,550</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,040	40	17,080	4.5	10.0	4.6	1.7	2.5	1.6	6.2	12.5	6.2	+ 0.2	- 11.7	6.2	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	183,090	5,790	188,880	3.1	2.1	3.1	7.1	0.2	6.9	10.2	2.3	10.0	+ 2.3	- 7.1	10.0	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	51,020	4,530	55,550	2.2	3.6	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.8	5.0	3.0	...	- 4.5	2.9	
Tin Plates ...	24,170	2,520	26,690	3.0	4.8	3.2	17.0	11.3	16.4	20.0	16.1	19.6	+ 7.2	- 14.5	19.6	
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	30,600	2,430	33,030	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.9	0.4	4.5	8.7	2.7	8.2	+ 1.2	- 6.3	8.2	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22,590	4,230	26,820	2.8	4.4	3.1	3.4	0.8	3.0	6.2	5.2	6.1	+ 0.8	- 5.7	6.0	
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>328,510</b>	<b>19,540</b>	<b>348,050</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>- 7.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	598,800	62,850	661,650	2.5	4.4	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.0	4.7	3.2	- 0.1	- 4.6	3.1	
Electrical Engineering ...	96,440	26,450	122,890	1.9	3.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.1	3.6	2.4	- 0.1	- 3.1	2.4	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	58,850	1,090	59,940	3.0	1.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.3	2.0	3.2	...	- 6.8	3.0	
Constructional Engineering ...	47,550	1,880	49,430	5.3	1.5	5.2	2.1	0.2	2.0	7.4	1.7	7.2	+ 1.3	- 5.8	7.1	
<b>Total, Engineering</b>	<b>801,640</b>	<b>92,270</b>	<b>893,910</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	415,490	43,680	459,170	2.4	4.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	3.3	4.4	3.4	- 0.4	- 1.4	3.3	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	10,530															



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 12TH FEBRUARY, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY: TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 12TH FEB., 1940.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	15TH JAN., 1940.	13TH FEB., 1939.	
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	108,330	73,400	181,730	5.3	7.9	6.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	5.9	8.9	7.1	- 0.5	- 3.2	6.9
Grain Milling ...	29,700	3,970	33,670	3.6	4.6	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.2	5.2	4.3	- 0.5	- 2.6	3.6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	25,810	52,560	78,370	5.7	8.3	7.4	0.8	2.3	1.8	6.5	10.6	9.2	- 0.3	- 4.4	9.2
Other Food Industries ...	73,390	66,480	139,870	7.4	14.6	10.8	0.8	2.5	1.6	8.2	17.1	12.4	+ 0.4	- 1.8	12.3
Drink Industries ...	92,960	27,600	120,560	4.0	9.9	5.4	0.6	2.3	0.9	4.6	12.2	6.3	- 0.2	- 2.4	6.1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,520	29,020	44,540	2.8	5.1	4.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.0	6.2	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	4.9
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	<i>345,710</i>	<i>253,030</i>	<i>598,740</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>- 2.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	63,760	3,360	67,120	9.0	4.8	8.8	1.9	0.9	1.9	10.9	5.7	10.7	+ 0.9	- 3.0	10.3
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,150	2,250	11,400	7.8	9.0	8.0	0.7	2.9	1.2	8.5	11.9	9.2	...	- 10.4	8.7
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	117,720	27,230	144,950	11.6	8.9	11.1	2.4	2.9	2.5	14.0	11.8	13.6	- 0.3	- 1.5	13.4
Other Woodworking ...	18,130	5,750	23,880	9.0	8.9	9.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	+ 0.6	- 2.7	10.9
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> ...	<i>208,760</i>	<i>38,590</i>	<i>247,350</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>- 2.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>															
Paper and Paper Board ...	50,640	18,010	68,650	2.1	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	3.2	4.0	3.4	...	- 3.1	3.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27,030	49,160	76,190	2.7	5.9	4.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	3.2	7.2	5.7	- 0.6	- 0.9	5.3
Wall Paper Making ...	5,000	2,620	7,620	4.7	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	10.5	12.6	11.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	11.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,530	5,770	10,300	2.9	5.3	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.0	5.5	4.4	- 0.7	- 1.2	4.4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,570	98,820	288,390	8.9	7.9	8.6	2.4	1.7	2.1	11.3	9.6	10.7	- 0.7	+ 2.5	10.6
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> ...	<i>276,770</i>	<i>174,380</i>	<i>451,150</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>+ 0.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>															
Building ...	1,028,230	13,320	1,041,550	18.3	4.9	18.1	8.4	0.3	8.3	26.7	5.2	26.4	+ 0.8	+ 6.3	25.9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	361,560	2,030	363,590	24.5	4.5	24.4	4.8	0.1	4.8	29.3	4.6	29.2	+ 1.0	- 8.6	28.5
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i> ...	<i>1,389,790</i>	<i>15,350</i>	<i>1,405,140</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>+ 0.8</i>	<i>+ 2.8</i>	<i>26.6</i>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>															
Rubber ...	40,170	28,710	68,880	3.4	6.7	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	3.9	7.6	5.4	...	- 3.2	5.4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,240	2,200	13,440	3.9	7.3	4.5	2.6	0.9	2.3	6.5	8.2	6.8	- 1.3	- 3.0	6.7
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,140	5,930	12,070	6.9	5.8	6.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	8.9	7.1	8.0	- 2.4	- 6.5	7.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	29,750	13,310	43,060	2.1	3.9	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	4.1	2.9	- 0.1	- 1.1	2.8
Musical Instruments ...	7,400	2,010	9,410	10.2	10.7	10.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	11.9	14.4	12.4	- 0.4	- 0.1	12.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,590	9,830	17,420	7.1	9.0	8.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	8.8	10.6	9.8	- 0.7	- 1.3	9.8
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> ...	<i>102,290</i>	<i>61,990</i>	<i>164,280</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>- 0.4</i>	<i>- 2.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ...	210,830	11,630	222,460	5.8	2.7	5.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	6.7	3.0	6.5	- 0.2	- 2.0	6.4
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>															
Railway Service ...	155,750	9,480	165,230	3.9	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.4	3.7	4.3	- 0.2	- 6.2	4.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,430	12,740	211,170	1.9	6.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.3	6.8	2.5	- 0.4	- 1.6	2.5
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	37,140	3,200	40,340	9.6	8.9	9.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	10.5	9.4	10.4	- 0.8	- 4.2	10.0
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,450	4,960	161,410	7.5	3.2	7.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	8.7	3.2	8.5	+ 0.1	- 5.2	8.1
Shipping Service ...	122,870	6,760	129,630	16.4	16.8	16.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	16.8	17.5	16.8	- 0.6	- 8.9	16.6
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	135,410	1,610	137,020	22.6	12.0	22.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	23.4	12.3	23.2	- 1.1	- 7.4	22.9
Harbour, River and Canal Service	25,570	510	26,080	5.8	5.5	5.8	2.7	6.9	2.8	8.5	12.4	8.6	+ 1.7	- 2.3	8.5
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> ...	<i>160,980</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>163,100</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>- 6.7</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	17,770	2,890	20,660	9.1	8.0	8.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	9.9	8.7	9.7	- 0.9	- 5.5	9.6
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> ...	<i>849,390</i>	<i>42,150</i>	<i>891,540</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>- 0.4</i>	<i>- 5.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	7.2	7.9	7.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	- 0.1	- 2.5	8.0
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance†</b> ...	176,450	96,300	272,750	4.1	3.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.3	3.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	3.8
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>															
National Government Service ...	183,340	31,460	214,800	6.4	8.7	6.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.8	9.0	7.1	- 0.2	- 3.8	6.9
Local Government Service ...	382,560	90,290	472,850	13.1	9.7	12.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	14.6	10.1	13.7	- 0.5	- 2.3	13.4
Professional Services ...	107,770	115,450	223,220	4.6	7.3	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.0	7.5	6.3	- 0.4	+ 1.4	6.2
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,300	67,170	156,470	16.4	19.4	17.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	17.6	20.3	18.8	- 0.8	- 1.1	18.5
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	192,850	314,440	507,290	13.2	19.4	17.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	13.7	20.3	17.8	- 0.8	- 1.7	17.4
Laundry Service ...	30,820	123,710	154,530	4.5	7.7	7.0	0.4	2.7	2.3	4.9	10.4	9.3	- 1.0	+ 1.2	9.1
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,350	19,700	30,050	6.7	8.9	8.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	7.7	10.5	9.6	- 0.8	- 1.1	9.4
Other Industries and Services	123,450	65,750	189,200	10.5	10.7	10.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	+ 0.2	- 5.8	11.7
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> ...	<i>1,120,440</i>	<i>827,970</i>	<i>1,948,410</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>- 1.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME†</b> ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	14,322,000	8.2	7.9	8.1	2.4	1.4	2.1	10.6	9.3	10.2	...	- 3.1†	10.0
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES†</b> ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	15,032,000	8.1	8.3	8.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	10.5	9.8	10.3	+ 0.1	- 2.8†	10.0

\* The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 12th February to the numbers insured at July, 1939. In many industries there have probably been considerable changes, since that date, in the numbers insured, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc. industries and into H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show how far the percentages given would be affected by such transfers.

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

‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for February, 1939, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see article on page 409 of the December, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for January and February, 1940, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1939.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 12th February, 1940, differed from the figures for 15th January, 1940 by 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :—</i>				<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased :—</i>			
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	+ 9,246	+ 757	+ 10,003	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	- 100	- 945	- 1,045
Building ...	+ 7,865	- 2	+ 7,863	Dock, Harbour, etc., Service ...	- 1,068	+ 13	- 1,055
Coal Mining ...	+ 7,798	...	+ 7,798	General Engineering, etc. ...	- 851	- 209	- 1,060
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 4,349	- 20	+ 4,329	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	- 23	- 1,182	- 1,205
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	+ 4,012	+ 146	+ 4,158	Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	- 644	- 628	- 1,272
Public Works Contracting ...	+ 3,716	- 2	+ 3,714	Laundry Service ...	- 110	- 1,433	- 1,543
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	+ 2,922	- 5	+ 2,917	Motors, Cycles and Aircraft ...	- 1,707	- 187	- 1,894
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	+ 1,956	+ 111	+ 2,067	Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	- 1,448	- 514	- 1,962
Tin Plates ...	+ 1,842	+ 88	+ 1,930	Local Government Service ...	- 1,831	- 462	- 2,293
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	+ 1,415	- 5	+ 1,410	Distributive Trades ...	- 1,342	- 1,246	- 2,588
				Dress Making and Millinery ...	- 136	- 2,486	- 2,622
				Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service ...	- 1,652	- 2,554	- 4,206
				Tailoring ...	- 2,749	- 3,387	- 6,136



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

### DIVISIONAL ANALYSES: JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

#### UNEMPLOYED JUVENILES ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each administrative division at 12th February, 1940:—

Division	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,385	3,335	5,720	3,841	4,630	8,471
Eastern ...	543	1,574	2,117	697	1,540	2,237
Southern ...	943	1,257	2,200	1,821	2,007	3,828
South-Western ...	425	778	1,203	613	846	1,459
Midlands ...	357	1,063	1,420	606	897	1,503
North-Midlands ...	402	1,451	1,853	643	1,237	1,880
North-Eastern ...	690	1,686	2,376	1,388	1,581	2,969
North-Western ...	2,116	3,734	5,850	3,369	4,047	7,416
Northern ...	2,978	3,121	6,099	4,920	4,224	9,144
Scotland ...	2,244	3,656	5,900	3,556	4,612	8,168
Wales ...	1,768	2,636	4,404	2,940	3,222	6,162
Great Britain ...	14,851	24,291	39,142	24,394	28,843	53,237
N. Ireland ...	513	2,437	2,950	383	1,274	1,657
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	15,364	26,728	42,092	24,777	30,117	54,894

#### INSURED JUVENILES RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below shows the numbers of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in each administrative division at 12th February, 1940.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,285	2,899	5,184	3,130	4,022	7,152
Eastern ...	404	1,554	1,958	493	1,436	1,929
Southern ...	604	1,216	1,820	1,075	1,796	2,871
South-Western ...	263	711	974	285	736	1,021
Midlands ...	368	1,050	1,418	460	848	1,308
North-Midlands ...	386	1,456	1,842	520	1,218	1,738
North-Eastern ...	426	1,580	2,006	666	1,462	2,128
North-Western ...	1,824	3,674	5,498	2,488	3,762	6,250
Northern ...	1,406	2,943	4,349	1,972	3,509	5,481
Scotland ...	1,734	3,669	5,403	2,235	4,282	6,517
Wales ...	649	2,229	2,878	761	2,107	2,868
Special Schemes ...	—	16	16	—	53	53
Great Britain ...	10,349	22,997	33,346	14,085	25,231	39,316
N. Ireland ...	572	2,355	2,927	443	1,179	1,622
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	10,921	25,352	36,273	14,528	26,410	40,938

#### JUVENILES ATTENDING AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, in attendance at authorised courses of instruction in each administrative division in February, 1940:—

Division.	Week ended 21st Feb., 1940.				Month ended 21st Feb., 1940.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1939.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.		
London ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	
Eastern ...	1	—	88	98	—	—	965	
Southern ...	1	—	—	38	1	4	2	918
S. Western ...	1	—	—	21	11	9	19	1,092
Midlands ...	1	—	55	41	1	2	—	1,030
N. Midlands ...	1	1	21	48	—	—	—	1,230
N. Eastern ...	6	2	341	582	5	20	2	7,513
N. Western ...	4	—	136	160	—	—	—	15,579
Northern ...	1	—	—	105	—	—	—	16,148
Scotland ...	8	2	241	732	15	31	32	18,449
Wales ...	21	3	898	1,476	1	—	1	15,355
Great Britain...	45	8†	1,780	3,301	34	66	56	78,999

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.  
† Of these, two classes were temporarily closed.

### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUVENILES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 12th February, 1940:—

Industry	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	322	182	350	183
Market Gardening ...	97	128	111	130
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	66	3	67	3
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	485	313	528	316
<b>Fishing ...</b>	8	1	9	1
<b>Mining:—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	222	6	222	6
All other Mining, etc. ...	67	3	69	3
Total, Mining ...	289	9	291	9
<b>Non-Metallic Mining Products ...</b>	49	10	51	10
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	167	13	169	13
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34	63	34	63
Glass ...	51	61	55	61
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	98	355	98	357
Metal Manufacture ...	79	43	81	43
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	480	107	515	110
Other Engineering ...	132	67	134	67
Total, Engineering ...	612	174	649	177
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	247	47	265	50
Other Vehicles ...	28	5	29	5
Total, Vehicles ...	275	52	294	55
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	92	6	94	6
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	149	242	149	242
All others ...	496	389	500	389
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	645	631	649	631
<b>Textiles:—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	20	43	20	43
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	13	48	13	48
Total, Cotton ...	33	91	33	91
Woollen and Worsted ...	18	86	18	87
Linen ...	3	31	62	127
Hosiery ...	8	206	8	208
All other Textiles ...	98	355	125	370
Total, Textiles ...	160	769	246	883
<b>Leather, Leather Goods, Fur ...</b>	56	99	56	100
<b>Clothing:—</b>				
Tailoring ...	82	540	87	564
Dress Making and Millinery ...	14	438	14	440
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	8	299	14	373
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	113	110	117	110
Other Clothing ...	24	132	24	132
Total, Clothing ...	241	1,519	256	1,619
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	144	594	151	603
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	32	522	33	525
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1	28	1	84
All other Food and Drink ...	121	516	136	524
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	298	1,660	321	1,736
<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	237	112	246	114
All other Woodworking ...	286	80	289	80
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	523	192	535	194
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	32	192	35	214
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	246	406	253	422
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	15	99	15	99
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	293	697	303	735
<b>Building and Contracting:—</b>				
Building ...	662	30	675	31
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	144	2	146	2
Total, Building and Contracting ...	806	32	821	33
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>				
Rubber ...	30	83	30	83
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	39	45	39	45
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	40	157	40	157
All Others ...	32	41	33	41
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	141	326	142	326
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	22	14	23	16
<b>Transport and Communication ...</b>	327	33	331	34
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	3,608	4,441	3,844	4,517
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b>	89	88	91	89
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>				
Professional Services ...	110	317	111	317
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	130	216	139	220
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	151	847	172	858
Laundry Service ...	113	552	117	555
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	59	72	59	72
All other Industries and Services ...	338	480	352	482
Total, Miscellaneous ...	901	2,484	950	2,504
Total, General Scheme* ...	9,864	13,772	10,393	14,212
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* ...	10,349	14,085	10,921	14,528

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

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



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 79-80 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## BELGIUM.\*

RETURNS received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,012,680 showed that 17.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in November, 1939, as compared with 16.7 per cent. in October, 1939, and 15.5 per cent. in November, 1938. In addition, 13.2 per cent. were employed intermittently in November, 1939, as compared with 13.6 per cent. in October, 1939, and 16.1 per cent. in November, 1938. In November, 1939, 19.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment, as compared with 18.7 per cent. both in the preceding month and in November, 1938.

## ÉIRE.†

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 118,461 at 27th January, 1940, to 117,394 at 24th February. At 27th February, 1939, the corresponding figure was 105,457.

## NETHERLANDS.‡

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 592,406 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th December, 1939, 25.3 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.5 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 17.5 and 2.3, and in the last week of December, 1938, 34.2 and 4.7. At the end of December, 1939, 345,452 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 270,811 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 282,360 and 211,634, and at the end of December, 1938, 452,356 and 433,646.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

*Denmark.*§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 496,000, 35.3 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1940, as compared with 30.1 per cent. at the end of January, 1940, and 27.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1939.

*Norway.*\*\*—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 94,840 show that 21.9 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with 16.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1939, and 26.2 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

*Sweden.*††—Of a total of approximately 705,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 14 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1940, as compared with 15.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1939.

## SWITZERLAND.‡‡

At the end of December, 1939, 29,535 applications for employment (19.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 23,670 (14.7 per thousand) at the end of November, 1939, and 91,257 (63.5 per thousand) at the end of December, 1938. The monthly figures for 1939 are not fully comparable with those for 1938 owing to the exclusion from the statistics as from January, 1939, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works.

## UNITED STATES.§§

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of December, 1939, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered rose during the same period by 2.1 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for December, 1939, was 104.0, as compared with 103.8 for the previous month, and 94.0 for December, 1938.

At the end of December, 1939, 5,729,484 applications for employment were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges, an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 20.6 per cent. as compared with December, 1938.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in December, 1939, was 9,379,000, as compared with 9,369,000 in November, 1939, and 10,335,000 in December, 1938. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in December, 1939, at 8,428,000 as compared with 8,335,000 in November, 1939, and 9,304,000 in December, 1938.

## CANADA.\*

At the end of January, 1940, 11.3 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 247,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1939, and 15.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1939.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND...	29	40	46	39	61		1 Mar.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Éire ...	45†	54†	59†	58†	78		Nov.
Finland§ ...	792	870	865	887	997		Nov.
France (Paris) ...	362	500	588	661	665		Aug.
" (other towns)...	352†	477†	554†	...	597		May
Germany ...	24	25	24	25	24		Feb.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	19	30	30	24	37		Dec.
Norway ...	45	61	68	66	78		Jan.
Portugal¶ ...	1,963	1,998	1,928	1,806	1,849		Dec.
Sweden¶ ...	35	41	45	49	58		Jan.
Switzerland ...	20	31	29	32	40		Feb.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia** ...	27	31	39	42	40		Jan.
Canada ...	9	17	17	10	19		Feb.
Egypt (Cairo)¶ ...	14	10	15	11	10		Aug.
New Zealand ...	25	36	41	49	57		Dec.
South Africa ...	1	2	7	6	6		Nov.

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.††	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A.B.C.D.E.	46	55	59	56	79	1 Mar.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E.	74	80	82	83	103	Jan.
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E.	59†	70†	73†	73†	97	Feb.
Finland§ ...	A.B.C.D.E.	888	952	961	983	1,044	Oct.
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E.	25	26	27	27	27	Feb.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	324	363	399	422	422	July
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	31	39	39	36	46	Dec.
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E.	55	68	73	73	83	Jan.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E.	58	62	66	69	78	Jan.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D.	30	37	37	38	45	Feb.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E.	25††	28††	31††	34§§	35	Oct.-Dec.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E.	26	31	32	30	35	Feb.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	30	28	31	28	37	Dec.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E.	37	47	51	57	62	Dec.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E.	16	18	23	22	23	Nov.

\* Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

‡ Figure for August.

§ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

|| Figure for June.

¶ Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

\*\* The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

†† A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

‡‡ Figure for July to September.

§§ Figure for April to June.

\* *Revue du Travail*, February, 1940. Brussels.

† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

‡ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st January, 1940. The Hague.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th March, 1940. Copenhagen.

|| Provisional figure. ¶ Revised figure.

\*\* Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

†† Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡‡ *La Vie Économique*, January, 1940. Berne.

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Labour; *Employment Security Review*, February, 1940; *American Federationist*, February, 1940, Washington;

and *The Conference Board Economic Record*, 10th February, 1940, New York.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st March.

	Food	All Items
Average Increase since July, 1914 ...	61%	79%
Average Increase since 1st February, 1940 :—		
Index points ...	Nil	2
Per cent. ...	Nil	1*

## FOOD.

THE average level of retail food prices at 1st March was approximately the same as at 1st February. There were increases, during the month, in the price of eggs, cheese, and the higher-priced grades of margarine (the price of the cheapest grades remaining unchanged). On the other hand, there were general reductions in the prices of bacon, averaging about 1½d. per lb. and there was some decline, on average, in the prices of fish. The prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics showed little or no change during the month.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st March, 1940 compared with	
	1st Mar., 1940.	1st Feb., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Feb., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	—	10
Thin Flank ...	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	1	25
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	1 0½	1 0½	0 9½	1	33
Thin Flank ...	0 6	0 6	0 4½	—	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	—	13
Breast ...	0 8	0 8	0 7½	— 1	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	1 0	1 0	0 10½	—	15
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	— 1	—
Bacon† ...	1 6½	1 8½	1 3	— 8	23
Fish ...	—	—	—	— 4	30
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—	2
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea ...	2 5½	2 5½	2 4	1	6
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	—	49
Milk ... per quart	0 7	0 7	0 6½	—	2
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 7	1 7	1 4½	—	14
Salt ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 3½	—	23
Cheese† ...	1 2	1 1½	0 10	5	40
Margarine ...	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½	8	11
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	5	41
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 7½	0 7	0 6½	3	13

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

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September, 1939.	1st February, 1940.	1st March, 1940.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	44	59	59
Thin Flank ...	15	43	44
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	74	75
Thin Flank ...	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	66	67
Breast ...	14	24	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	73	73
Breast ...	— 3	— 2	— 3
Bacon† ...	35	80	65
Fish ...	116	191	180
Flour ...	26	29	28
Bread ...	42	47	46
Tea ...	52	61	62
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	118	118
Milk ...	92	98	97
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	30	30
Salt ...	7	32	32
Cheese† ...	16	55	62
Margarine ...	— 8	— 6	2
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	111	122
Potatoes ...	33	46	50
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	61	61

\* A rise of 2 points on a total of 177 for "all items" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little more than 1 per cent.

† The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind was seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

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

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st March was approximately the same as at 1st February, but showed a rise of nearly 17 per cent. (23 points on a total of 138) since the beginning of September, 1939.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

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

As regards *clothing*, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st March the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 3 per cent. higher than at 1st February, and about 28 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. For men's suits and overcoats, the average increase during February was about 2 per cent.; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery the increase was about 4 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 4 per cent.; and for boots and shoes it was about 2 per cent. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an *exact* comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st March the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 165 to 170 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, prices of coal at 1st March were, on the average, between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1940, about 9 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 111 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; for gas the corresponding percentages were 1, 17 and 80 respectively. Prices of candles rose by 8 per cent. during February, while those of lamp oil and matches showed little change. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st March was between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 13 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 105 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items* included in these statistics, there were increases during February in the prices of soap, averaging about 8 per cent., and of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging between 1 and 2 per cent. The prices of soda, newspapers, tobacco and cigarettes, and fares remained generally unchanged, during the month. For the "miscellaneous" group of items, as a whole, the average level at 1st March was between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st February, about 8 per cent. above that at 1st September, 1939, and about 93 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st March, 1940, is approximately **79 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 77 per cent. at 1st February, 1940, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or re-adjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 24 points since the beginning of September, 1939 (*i.e.*, from 155 to 179 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 15½ per cent. Of these 24 points, between 1½ and 2 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar and tobacco.

## SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

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

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

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



## TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 57, as compared with 73 in the previous month and 68 in February, 1939. In these 57 new disputes about 28,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 11,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 71, involving 40,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 168,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	22	25	26,000	119,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	6	14	20	8,200	20,000
Building, etc. ...	1	5	6	2,100	10,000
Other ...	4	16	20	4,500	19,000
Total, February, 1940 ...	14	57	71	40,800	168,000
Total, January, 1940 ...	3	73	76	56,800	108,000
Total, February, 1939 ...	9	68	77	28,400	116,000

*Causes.*—Of the 57 disputes beginning in February, 16, directly involving 6,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 10, directly involving 13,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 300 workpeople, on a question relating to working hours; 14, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons;

13, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage of work, directly involving 100 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 47 disputes, directly involving 12,100 workpeople. Of these disputes, 12, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1939.

Industry Group.	January and February, 1940.			January and February, 1939.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	2	2,100	13,000	4	900	41,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	46	65,000	178,000	44	25,400	69,000
Engineering ...	12	9,500	21,000	14	9,000	26,000
Shipbuilding ...	9	1,000	2,000	6	1,100	4,000
Other Metal ...	18	4,000	14,000	12	1,100	4,000
Textile ...	9	2,600	9,000	7	1,200	9,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	2	3,800	7,000	2	300	5,000
Building, etc. ...	7	1,800	12,000	19	3,400	33,000
Transport ...	3	900	2,000	4	500	1,000
Other ...	22	5,100	18,000	13	1,800	5,000
Total ...	130	95,800	276,000	125	44,700	197,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING :—</b>						
Colliery workpeople — Stepps, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	1,000	...	12 Jan.	17 Feb.	For reinstatement of three men dismissed as a disciplinary action. In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	Three dismissed men reinstated after one week's suspension.
Colliery workpeople — Lanarkshire and parts of Dumbartonshire and West Lothian.	26,000	...	29 Jan.	29 Jan.		
Colliery workpeople—Yorkshire ...	20,000	...	‡	‡	Dissatisfaction with arrangements for a war addition to wages, and with the effect on wages of the monthly ascertainties of proceeds.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE :—</b>						
Fitters, turners, machinemens, electricians, blacksmiths, etc., employed in steel manufacture—Motherwell, Lanarkshire (one firm).	350	100	20 Feb.	20 Feb.	Alleged violation of embargo on overtime by foremen electricians.	Work resumed; embargo on overtime withdrawn.
<b>ENGINEERING :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Birmingham (one firm).	1,196	...	22 Feb.	26 Feb.	Against management's refusal to continue to permit workpeople to make tea during working hours. Claim on the part of electricians for basic rate of 2s. 6d. per hour plus national bonuses.	Tea wagons to be sent round workshops by management at specified times. Work resumed pending negotiations.
Electricians and other workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	2,500	...	26 Feb.	2 Mar.		
<b>SHIPBUILDING :—</b>						
Electricians—Glasgow (one firm)...	454	...	19 Feb.	20 Feb.	Against employment of labourers on work claimed by electricians.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>MOTOR, ETC., ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURE :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in manufacture of motor and cycle accessories—Birmingham (one firm).	2,500§	...	26 Feb.	29 Feb.	Workpeople's objection to proposed new terms for determining the output basis in computing wages rates, on the ground that these terms involved a reduction in earnings.	Amicable settlement effected.
<b>LINEN MANUFACTURE :—</b>						
Weavers, winders and ancillary workers—Belfast (one firm).	1,450	...	26 Feb.	...	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	No settlement reported.
<b>BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE :—</b>						
Boot and shoe trade operatives—near Leicester (one firm).	1,670	...	14 Feb.	24 Feb.	For payment of piecework rates alleged to be appropriate to work on Government contracts.	Agreement effected after reference of dispute to sub-committee of Leicestershire and Rutland Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade.
<b>BUILDING :—</b>						
Navvies, bricklayers and labourers—near Manchester (one firm).	1,074	...	20 Feb.	21 Feb.	Demand by navvies for advance in wages, and by navvies and bricklayers for payment of travelling allowances.	Advance in wages of ½d. per hour granted to navvies.
<b>TRANSPORT :—</b>						
Motor drivers, vanguards, engineers, etc.—London (one firm).	577	...	5 Feb.	6 Feb.	Refusal of fitters to work under a foreman who had previously been a motor driver.	Foreman transferred to other work.

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

† i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Stoppages began and ended on various dates, mainly between 15th February and 2nd March.

§ Estimated number.

|| Approximately 210 workpeople ceased work on 14th February but resumed on 15th February. The stoppage occurred on 19th February, and the total number of workpeople involved increased to 1,670 on 21st February.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £436,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,806,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £17,000 in those of 190,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of change in Weekly Wages	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	34,500	190,000	£ 3,200	£ 17,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing and Metal	1,259,200	—	268,500	—
Textile ... ..	209,600	—	32,500	—
Building ... ..	888,700	—	87,200	—
Other ... ..	414,700	—	45,400	—
Total ... ..	2,806,700	190,000	436,800	17,000

In the coal mining industry there were changes in the percentage additions to basis rates in a number of districts, but these changes were partly or wholly counterbalanced by changes in the flat-rate war additions. The combined effect of these changes was that in Northumberland, Yorkshire and the Forest of Dean there were net reductions in wages; in Leicestershire there was a net increase, while in North Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and North Wales there was no change on balance. In Nottinghamshire the percentage was increased, with retrospective effect from 1st January, the flat-rate addition remaining unchanged.

In the metal group there were general increases of 5s. a week for men in the engineering, shipbuilding, ship-repairing, and certain other metal industries, with smaller increases, according to age, for apprentices, boys and youths. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in most districts, workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling, steel workers at Sheffield and in South West Wales, tinplate workers, workpeople employed in iron and steel wire manufacture, and brassworkers in Yorkshire.

In the textile group the principal increase affected wool textile workers in Yorkshire, whose wages were increased under a cost-of-living sliding scale by approximately 7½ per cent. for timeworkers and by 6½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Other increases affected wool textile workers in the West of England, flannel workers at Rochdale, and silk workers at Leek and Macclesfield.

In the building group building trade operatives generally received increases amounting to ½d. an hour in England and Wales, and to 1d. an hour for craftsmen and ¾d. an hour for labourers in Scotland. There was also an increase of ½d. an hour for men employed by civil engineering contractors.

In the other industry groups, the principal increases affected boot and shoe operatives, whose wages were advanced by 3s. and 2s. a week on time rates for men and women respectively and by approximately 4 per cent. on current rates for pieceworkers, and pottery workers for whom there were flat-rate increases of 4d. a day for men, 3d. for women and 2d. for juniors.

Of the estimated total increase of £436,800 per week, about £8,650 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £126,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £81,850 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £56,950 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £244,500 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

The whole of the estimated total decrease of £17,000 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1940.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal mining ... ..	637,200	141,000	£ 60,950	£ 3,600
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	37,700	—	4,400	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... ..	151,800	—	17,750	—
Iron and Steel ... ..	56,800	—	8,700	—
Engineering† ... ..	906,800	—	198,500	—
Shipbuilding ... ..	138,800	—	32,900	—
Other Metal ... ..	230,200	—	38,500	—
Textile ... ..	585,500	—	81,450	—
Clothing ... ..	179,100	—	18,150	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	136,200	—	16,400	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	86,100	—	10,150	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	943,700	—	93,850	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ... ..	77,500	—	11,700	—
Transport‡ ... ..	389,600	—	76,150	—
Public Administration Services ... ..	48,500	—	7,750	—
Other ... ..	133,000	—	25,300	—
TOTAL ... ..	4,738,500	141,000	702,600	3,600

In the corresponding two months of 1939, there were net increases of £44,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 611,450 workpeople, and net decreases of £12,550 in those of 120,100 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during February.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Agriculture	Denbighshire and Flintshire.	16 Feb.	Male workers 21 years and over employed as team-men, cattle-men, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs.	Increase in minimum rate of 2s. 6d. per week (37s. 6d. to 40s.)§
			Other male workers ... ..	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 11d. at 15 and under 16 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 34s. 6d.‡
			Female workers ... ..	Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 6d. per hour.§
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 8·41 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate additions increased from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. per shift for workers 18 and over and from 7d. to 9½d. per shift for workers under 18, resulting in a net decrease in wages.</i>
	South Yorkshire ...	1 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate additions increased from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per shift for underground workers 21 and over and surface workers 22 and over and from 10d. to 1s. 0½d. per shift for workers under those ages, resulting in a net decrease in wages.  </i>
	West Yorkshire	1 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 6 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 38·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 35 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division, the flat-rate additions previously in operation remaining unchanged.</i>
		16 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 34·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division. Flat-rate additions increased from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per shift for underground workers 21 and over and surface workers 22 and over, and from 10d. to 1s. 0½d. per shift, for workers under those ages.  ¶</i>
		Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).		1 Feb.

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

† Of the 190,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February, 49,000 had received an increase of greater amount in January.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

¶ Adult day-wage workers whose basis rate, plus the percentage addition, amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 2s. 1d. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

¶¶ The change in the percentage addition to basis rates was equivalent to the change in the flat-rate addition, with the result that, on balance, there was no change in the total wages payable.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining —contd.	South Derbyshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.99 in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
		10 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 1.99 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 29 per cent. above the basis rates.*</i>
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Jan.		Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates, the flat-rate addition of 1s. 8d. per shift for workers 18 and over and 10d. per shift for those under 18, previously paid, remaining unchanged.†
	Leicestershire ...	1 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 3.12 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 56.22 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate additions increased from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per day for workers 21 and over, and from 10d. to 1s. 0½d. per day for other workers, resulting in a net increase in wages.</i>
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotfirers.	Increase of 1.3 per cent. in the percentage addition to basis rates making wages 54.61 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics, and surface workers not handling coal, and 52.61 per cent. for all other workers. Flat-rate additions reduced from 1s. 9.76d. to 1s. 8.57d. per day for workers 21 and over, and from 10.88d. to 10.28d. per day for other workers.‡§
	North Staffordshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen, and shotfirers.	<i>Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate additions increased from 2s. to 2s. 1d. per shift for workers 21 and over and from 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per shift for those under 21.§</i>
	Forest of Dean	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	<i>Decrease of 6.77 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 5.02 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) leaving the percentage 78.73 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 32.39 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).  </i>
		12 Feb.		<i>Decrease of 3.23 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 2.39 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) leaving the percentage 75.5 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 30 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).  </i>
	North Wales ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 22 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate additions increased from 1s. 10.8d. to 2s. 1d. per shift for workers 21 and over, and from 11.4d. to 1s. 0½d. per shift for those under 21, plus special flat-rate advance given in October, 1937 to lower-paid workers.§</i>
	England and Wales	1st full pay week in Feb.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	Increase¶ of ½d. per hour.
	Cumberland...	5 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increase** of 3d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 1½d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per shift. Shift rates after change: shiftmen (first class or leading), 11s. 9d.; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 11s. 6d.; mineral shot borers, 11s. 6d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco-drivers and crane drivers, 11s.; underground leading labourers, 10s. 10d.; underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 6d.
	Cleveland ...	12 Feb.	Ironstone miners ...	Increase** of 6.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 44.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 44.75 per cent.††
	Furness and district	3 Feb.	Ironore miners ...	Increase** of 2d. per shift for adult dayworkers, and proportional increases for pieceworkers; miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 0½d. to 9s. 1½d. per shift. Shift rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 10s. 11d.; repairers and men on special day work, 10s. 11d.; engine drivers, 10s. 2d.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire...	4 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase** of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 54 per cent. above the standard rates.††
	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay in Feb.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase** of 5 per cent. on standard rates making wages 48.25 per cent. above the standard rates.††
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding first pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase** of 5.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 53.75 per cent. above the standard rates.††
	Banbury and district Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).		Ironstone miners and quarrymen	
	West Cumberland ...	5 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase** of 2d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 1d. per shift for those under 18 years.
	South and West Durham.	12 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase** of 6.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 44.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 44.75 per cent.††
	Buxton district (certain firms).§§	Last pay week in Jan.	Limestone quarrymen ...	War bonuses granted of 1½d. per hour to timeworkers 21 years and over working a 48-hour week, of 1½d. per hour to time-workers and pieceworkers 21 years and over working a 45-hour week, and of 1½d. per hour to timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years and over working a 42-hour week. Workers under 21 years to receive half these amounts.
	Portland ...	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, labourers, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 8½d. per hour; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 6½d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 4½d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 3½d.
	Northumberland and Durham.	1 Feb.	Freestone quarrymen ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: stone planing machinemmen, 1s. 8d. per hour; quarrymen and grindstone turners, 1s. 7½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st pay week after 11 Dec., 1939.	Pennant stone quarryworkers (boys and youths).	Increases of ½d. per hour for unskilled boys and youths under 18 years and of 1½d. per hour for those 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change: 6½d. at 15 years increasing to 1s. 1½d. at 20 years.
	County of Pembroke	1 Feb.	Roadstone quarryworkers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of a proportional amount for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change: drillers, barring down men and tar mixers, 1s. 3d.; plant men, breakers and loaders, 1s. 2d.; unskilled adult workers, 1s. 1d.¶¶; unskilled boys and youths, 6½d. at 15 years increasing to 11½d. at 20 years.
	Scotland ...	21 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works.	Increase*** of 4d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 2d. per shift for those under 18 years.

\* Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 2s. 1d. per shift for those aged 21 and over and of 1s. 0½d. for others, and to surface workers of 1s. 7d. per shift for those aged 21 and over and of 9½d. per shift for others.

† This increase is the result of an adjustment of the percentage addition to basis rates and supersedes the entry on page 61 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. 8.57d. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

§ The change in the percentage addition to basis rates was equivalent to the change in the flat-rate addition, with the result that, on balance, there was no change in the total wages payable.

|| Flat-rate additions totalling 1s. 7d. per shift are paid to continuous shift men and 1s. 10d. per shift to other workers 18 years and over, the additions for workers under 18 being half these amounts. In addition, the wages of adult able-bodied day-wage workers are not to fall below 6s. 1½d. per shift (plus 1s. 10d. per shift).

¶ This increase is the second of two such increases agreed to at a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry on 13th December, 1939.

\*\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† Flat-rate advances are also paid of 1s. per shift for adults and of 6d. per shift for youths.

‡‡ Flat-rate advances are also paid of 8d. per shift for adults and of 4d. per shift for youths.

§§ Members of the Derbyshire and District Limestone and Roadstone Aggregates Industrial Council.

|||| These increases were agreed to by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Pennant Stone Industry for South Wales and Monmouthshire.

¶¶ The rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are 1d. or 2d. per hour above this rate.

\*\*\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—*continued*.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.*	1st pay day in Feb.	Workers employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increases† of 4d. per day or part of any day worked for men, of 3d. for women, and of 2d. for male and female workers under 21 years of age.
	Various districts in England and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.	Workers employed in the stone-ware trade.	Flat-rate increases† of 4d. per day or part of any day worked for men, of 3d. for women, and of 2d. for male and female workers under 21 years of age.
Glass Manufacture.	Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley.	23 Feb.	Pressed glass makers ...	Increase† of 1s. per week.
	Yorkshire ...	Pay day in week commencing 19 Feb.	Workpeople employed in glass bottle manufacture (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases† of 1s. per week for men and of 6d. for youths and females.
	St. Helens and Doncaster.	19 Feb.	Engineers employed in glass bottle works.	Increase of 5s. per week.
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales (certain firms).‡	1 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen employed in glass works.	Increase of ½d. per hour.
	England and Wales (certain firms).‡	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Engineers employed in chemical works.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for men and by 10d. to 2s. 6d. for juveniles.
	Scotland§ ...	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in chemical works.	Increase of ½d. per hour.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain   ...	1st full pay period in Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in chemical works.	Increase of 1d. per hour.
	Cleveland and Durham.	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade.	Increases in minimum Trade Board rates of 3s. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. for males 18 years and under 21 and for females 18 years and over, and of 1s. for males and females under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Tees-side ...	4 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 6·75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 53·25 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	4 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers... Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 6·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 71 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	North Lincolnshire...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	4 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 54 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	North Staffordshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 5·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 53·75 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	Bilston ...	4 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 7·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Skilled engineers, etc., engaged on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).††	1st full pay in Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 6·75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 53·25 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	West of Scotland ...	1st pay in Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48·25 per cent. above the standard rates.**
	Great Britain.‡‡ ...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Skilled engineers employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for adults and by 2s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age.
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	5 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for youths and boys. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 55s. per week.
			Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week.

\* Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock and Bo'ness.

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

‡ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Association of Chemical Employers.

§ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers.

|| These increases were agreed upon by the Trade Board on 24th January to take effect from a date to be determined by the Minister of Labour and National Service. The employers' side of the Board agreed to recommend, however, that the new rates should be put into effect without waiting for the Minister's Confirming Order, and the increase was conceded by members of the Boot and Floor Polish Manufacturers' Association on the date shown above.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* Flat-rate advances are also paid of 8d. per shift for adults and 4d. per shift for youths.

†† Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

‡‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 56s. 6d. per week.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Sheffield ... ..	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and service men. Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	Consolidated shift war bonus of 4s. 2d. per shift increased to 5s.
			Boys and youths employed on shifts in the steel trade.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 10d. per shift making bonus 3s. 10d. per shift for productive workers and 5s. per shift for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17·5 on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged.
			Daymen 21 years of age and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years, and by 2s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over. Consolidated shift war bonus after change: those under 18 years in receipt of 14s. and less per week, 7s. 6d. per week; those under 18 years in receipt of over 14s. per week, 9s. 6d. per week; those 18 to 21 years, 16s. per week.
			Building trade operatives employed in steelworks.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week.
	South-West Wales	4 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers ... ..	Increase of 5s. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 82s.; labourers, 63s.; navvies, 60s.*
			Youths 18 and under 21 years	Increase† of 3·75 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 90·83 per cent. on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and varying inversely with the basis rates from 88·33 per cent. on a basis rate of 30s. per week to 30 per cent. on basis rates of 54s. and over per week. In addition, a "make-up" was granted of 1s. 8d. per week for those with a basis rate of 30s. per week and varying inversely with the basis rates to 1d. per week for those with a basis rate of 46s. per week.
			Boys under 18 years ... ..	Increase† of 3·75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 82·08 per cent. above the basis rates.
				Increase† of 3·75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45·83 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Feb.	Bricklayers employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 9½d. per hour.
			Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied† industries (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g. building, electrical contracting, etc.):— Adult male workers ... ..	War bonus increased by 5s. per week, making bonus 27s. for timeworkers and 25s. for pieceworkers.
			Apprentices, boys and youths	Increases of 10d. per week for those 14 and 15 years of age, 1s. 3d. per week for those 16, 1s. 8d. per week for those 17, 2s. 1d. per week for those 18, and 2s. 6d. per week for those 19 and 20.
				Increase of 1s. per week in the basic rate. Rate after change: 50s. plus a war bonus of 22s.‡ per week for timeworkers.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	Halifax (including Hebden Bridge and Sowerby Bridge).	Pay day in the week ending 3 Feb.	Skilled moulders and skilled core-makers.	
	Hull ... ..	Pay week commencing 1 Feb.	Metal dressers ... ..	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the basic rate. Rate after change: 41s. plus a war bonus of 22s.‡ per week for timeworkers.
	Keighley ... ..	Feb.‡	Skilled moulders and skilled core-makers.	Increase of 1s. per week in the basic rate. Rate after change: 50s. per week plus a war bonus of 27s. for timeworkers.
	Grantham district ...	Commencement of the pay period starting in the week commencing 19 Feb.	Coremakers ... ..	Increase¶ of 4s. per week in the basic rate. Rate after change: 48s. plus a war bonus of 27s. for timeworkers.
	Ipswich ... ..	1st pay period in Feb.	Toolmakers ... ..	Increase of 3s. per week in the basic rate.
	Dundee ... ..	Pay period commencing 1 Feb.	Toolmakers ... ..	Minimum rate adopted for fully qualified toolmakers of 1½d. per hour above the recognised district basis time rate for fitters and turners. Rate after change: 50s. 10½d. plus a war bonus of 22s.‡ per week for timeworkers.
	Edinburgh, Leith and district **	1 Feb.	Blacksmiths, hammermen and apprentices employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase** of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, 1s. 8½d. per hour; hammermen, 1s. 4½d.
	All federated ship-building and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st full pay week following 15 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing industry, with the exception of those whose wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries:— Adult male workers ... ..	Increases†† of 5s. per week war bonus for all timeworkers and pieceworkers. National uniform rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for principal classes of timeworkers engaged on new work: skilled men, 75s. per week; unskilled men, 56s. The rates in West of England districts and in Aberdeen are 1s. and 2s. per week less respectively in each case.
			Male apprentices, boys and youths.	Increases†† for apprentices on both timework and piecework of 2s. 6d. per week war bonus in the last 3 years of apprenticeship and of 1s. 3d. per week in the previous years, and for boys and youths of 2s. 6d. per week war bonus for those 18 years and over and of 1s. 3d. per week for those under 18 years.
			Adult female workers ... ..	Increase†† of 3s. per week war bonus for all timeworkers and pieceworkers.
			Female apprentices ... ..	Increases†† of 1s. 6d. per week war bonus in the last 3 years of apprenticeship and of 9d. per week in the previous years.

\* Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week extra, and over 90 feet high, 8s. per week extra. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 63s. per week for the time so employed.

† The sliding-scale arrangement warranted no change in the sliding-scale percentage, but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 3·75 per cent.

‡ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making in various districts in Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nail, tank, spring, tube and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts, and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Belfast. It was also agreed that from the commencement of the pay week which occurs in the week beginning 5th February, young journeymen and apprentices on losing rates should be raised to the full rate, and apprentices as they complete their apprenticeship will be paid the full district rate of their craft. This arrangement is to apply during the period of hostilities.

§ Increased to 27s. as from the commencement of the pay period starting in the week beginning 19th February, 1940.

¶ The date varied according to the pay day of the firms concerned, but was 14th, 15th or 16th February.

\*\* This increase was the result of an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' (Grantham and District Association) and the National Union of Foundry Workers, which provided that skilled coremakers in this district shall be paid the skilled moulders' rate.

†† These increases took effect as the result of an agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing— <i>contd.</i>	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of the pay period starting in the week beginning 19 Feb.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in federated shipyards.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for adults and by 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths.
	Hull* ...	Pay week commencing 22 Feb.	Shipwrights, electricians, etc., employed on repairs to fishing vessels.	Increase of 5s. per week.
	Portsmouth† ...	Commencement of pay period starting in the week beginning 19 Feb.	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries.	Increases of 5s. per week for adults and of 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths. Rates after change for adults: mechanics, 75s. per week; labourers, 55s.
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (except Great Central Section of the L. and N.E. Railway).	1 Jan.	Railway shopmen employed by main line companies.	Increases of 5s. per week for men, of 3s. per week for women, of 2s. per week for boys and girls aged 18 and under 21 years, and of 1s. per week for boys and girls under 18 years.
	Great Central Section of the L. and N.E. Railway.	Commencement of the pay period starting in the week beginning 19 Feb.	Railway shopmen whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for adults with proportional increases for apprentices, boys and youths.
Constructional Engineering.	Great Britain ...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Workpeople employed on outside steelwork erection.	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change include: London Area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross)—erectors, 1s. 9½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 7½d.; riveters, 1s. 10½d.; riveters' holders-up, 1s. 9½d.; sheeters, 1s. 11½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 9½d.; rivet heaters‡ (adults), 1s. 7½d. Outside London Area—erectors, 1s. 8½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 6½d.; riveters, 1s. 9½d.; riveters' holders-up, 1s. 8½d.; sheeters, 1s. 9½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 8½d.; rivet heaters‡ (adults), 1s. 6½d.
	Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Male workers employed in engineering, boilermaking, bridgebuilding, etc., shops.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for adults and by 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths.
Galvanising	England and Wales§	5 Feb.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers), with basis rates of 36s. 6d. or over per week.	Increase   of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 77·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and discontinuance of <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939, resulting in net increases of various amounts.
			Boys and youths ...	Increase   of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 77·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939, reduced to 1s. 4d. per week for those under 18, 1s. 10d. for those 18 and under 19, 2s. 3d. for those 19 and under 20, and 2s. 8d. for those 20 and under 21, resulting in net increases of various amounts.
Wire Manufacture	Great Britain ...	1st full pay week in Feb.	Skilled and ancillary workpeople employed in iron and steel wire manufacture.	War bonus increased¶ by 2s. (4s. to 6s.) per week for adult male workers and by proportional amounts for females and youths.
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	Beginning of the 1st full pay period beginning on or after 7 Feb.	Male workers (except fusers' helpers in the enamelware section).	New schedule of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases of ½d. to 1d. per hour in the general minimum time rates, and of ¾d. to 1½d. in the piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rate after change for men, 1s. 1½d. per hour.
			Fusers' helpers in the enamelware section. Female workers ...	New minimum time rate adopted under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. 4½d. per hour, resulting in an increase of 1½d. per hour. New schedule of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases of ½d. or ¾d. per hour in the general minimum time rates and of ½d. to ¾d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rate after change for women, 7½d. per hour.
Brass Manufacture.	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury districts.		Male workers ...	Increase in bonus of 5s. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for those 14 to 20 years. Daywork rates after change for moulders, 41s. 10½d. per week plus a bonus of 34s. 1½d. per week. For pieceworkers the bonus is 30s. 1½d. per week.
Rivet, Nut and Bolt Manufacture.	Atherton and district.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Male workers ...	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for adults and increases of 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths.
	Scotland ...		Workpeople employed in the machine rivet, nut and bolt trade.	Increases in war bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for male workers 18 and under 21 years and for females 18 years and over, of 1s. 8d. per week for boys and girls 16 and under 18 years, and of 10d. per week for boys and girls under 16 years.
Spring Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.		Spring makers and grinders ...	Increases of 5s. per week for adults (68s. to 73s.) and of 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths.
	Sheffield ...	19 Feb.	Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring manufacture. Laminated spring fitters and vice-men, smiths and strikers.	Increase of 5s. per week for adults. Rates after change: smiths, 76s. per week; strikers, 62s.
File Manufacture.		Commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 12 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the file trade:— Datal workers (except grinders and hand cutters). Pieceworkers (except grinders and hand cutters).	War bonus of 5s. per week granted. Rate after change: piece price list of September, 1922, plus 22½ per cent. plus 5s. per week.
	Sheffield ...	Commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 29 Jan.	Grinders (men and youths) ...	Increases in bonus of 4s. (22s. to 26s.) per week of 47 hours for men 21 years and over, and of 3s. (11s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for women 18 years and over. Discontinuance of the discount of 2½ per cent. from piecework price lists, and the lists net plus a bonus of 2½ per cent. to be paid to men 21 years and over and to girls under 18 years. Rates increased for women 18 years and over from piecework price list plus 5 per cent. to piecework price list plus 10 per cent. Discontinuance of the discount of 2½ per cent. from the piecework price lists and datal rates.**

\* This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association.

† This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Portsmouth and District Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association.

‡ Rivet heaters (adults) if employed to assist in rigging of scaffolding or work usually carried out by an erector receive the erectors' rate whilst so employed.

§ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

|| Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

\*\* It was also agreed that as from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 4th March the net list and daywork rates be paid plus a bonus of 2½ per cent.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	Commencement of the pay period in the week commencing 12 Feb.	Men employed in the light edge tool trade.	Increase in bonus of 4s. per week.
			Men employed in the heavy edge tool trade.	Increase in bonus of 4s. per week for pieceworkers and of 5s. for lower paid dayworkers.
Machine Knife etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield ...		Machine knife makers ...	Increase in bonus of 4s. (22s. to 26s.) per week of 47 hours for men 21 years and over.
			Jobbing grinders ...	Increase in bonus of 4s. per week for men 21 years and over, making bonus where calculated on net earnings 45 per cent. plus 14s. per week; where calculated on gross earnings, 30 per cent. plus 14s. per week.
			Slacks machine grinders ...	Increase in bonus of 4s. per week for men 21 years and over, making a bonus of 40 per cent. on earnings plus 14s. per week.
Saw Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 12 Feb.	Saw makers, grinders, etc....	Increase in bonus of 4s. (22s. to 26s.) per week for men 21 years and over.
Tube Manufacture.	Sheffield and Chesterfield.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Workpeople employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for men, and by 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle.	Redditch and district.	6 Feb.	Women and girls employed in the needle, fish hook and fishing tackle industry.	Increase* of 2s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 18 years.
Pen Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Mon. in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries:— Male timeworkers 21 years and over.  Male timeworkers under 21 years. Apprentices ... Female dayworkers and learners  Female pieceworkers ...	Increase* of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 79s. 4d. and 69s. 10d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 59s. 10d.; charge hands, 63s. 10d. to 71s. 10d.; others, 50s. Increases* of 3d. to 9d. per week.  Increases* of 2d. to 6d. per week. Increases* of 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 28s. 7d. per week. Increase* of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (29s. 8d. to 30s. 1d.).
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 19 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the screw making trade.	War bonus increased by 5s. per week for men, and by 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices, boys and youths. Rates after change for men: fitters—daywork, 73s. 6d., piecework, 83s.; labourers—daywork, 57s. 6d., piecework, 63s.
Rivet and Nail Manufacture.	Birmingham and district, Warrington, Leeds and Sheffield.	1st full week in Dec., 1939.	Male workers employed in the shoe rivet and wire nail trade.	War bonuses granted of 7s. 6d. per week for adults, of 5s. per week for those 18 to 21 years and of 2s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.
Typefoundry	London ...	23 Feb.	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Increase* of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 89s.; engineers and justifiers, 81s.; rubbers, 64s.; other workers, 69s.; females, 34s. 6d.
Gold, Silver and allied Trades.	London ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades.	Increase of 5 per cent. on current earnings for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	4 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase† of 3 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 15 per cent. above standard basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per day, and 35·75 per cent. above standard basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per day.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 2 Mar.†	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry, other than the classes specified below.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 70 per cent. to 82½ per cent. on base rates for timeworkers, and from 61·6 per cent. to 72·6 per cent. for pieceworkers. Time rates after change include: men in unscheduled occupations, 55s. 8d. per week; men in scheduled occupations, 58s.; women in manufacturing section, 34s. 2d.
			Pressers and blanket raisers (pieceworkers).	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 53·2 per cent. to 62·7 per cent. on base rates.
			Warpers and winders and shawl fringers at Saddleworth.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 56·735 per cent. to 66·872 per cent. on base rates for warpers and winders, and from 51·853 to 61·113 per cent. for shawl fringers.
			Wool sorters...	Increase of 7s. per week in time rates (68s. to 75s.), of from 9·805 per cent. to 16·614 per cent. in the pack rates of Colonial wools, and percentage bonus on pack rates increased from 61·193 to 71·1887 per cent. for English wools and from 84·212 per cent. to 96·7519 per cent. for mohair.
			Mechanics employed in wool combing and worsted spinning establishments.	Increase of 8s. per week for those employed at Bradford, Shipley, Guiseley, Yeadon, Queensbury, Bingley, Stanningley and Farsley, and of 9s. for those employed in other districts. Rate after change, 83s. 6d.
			Enginemen, firemen and greasers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 5s. 3d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: firemen and greasers—day shift, 67s. 3d., night shift, 69s. 9d.; enginemen on ordinary time rates—day shift, 69s. 9d. or 72s. 9d., night shift, 72s. 3d. or 75s. 3d.; enginemen on standing wages—day shift, 76s. 9d. or 79s. 9d., night shift, 78s. 9d. or 81s. 9d.
	West of England ...	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers include: men 21 years and over—Class A occupations, 58s.; B, 55s.; C, 51s.; D, 48s.; women, 18 years and over—Class A, 31s.; B, 29s. 6d.; C, 28s.
Flannel Manufacture.	Rochdale and district	Pay day in week ending 2 Mar.†	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Increases* of 7·35 per cent. for timeworkers and 6·8 per cent. for pieceworkers.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ For timeworkers the cost-of-living wage is subject to a maximum of either (a) 27s. 2½d. per week or (b) an amount derived from applying the following percentages to the base rates:—72·6 per cent. on the first 51s., 16·323 per cent. on the next 13s., and 7·974 per cent. on any excess over 64s.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Silk Manufacture.	Leek ... ..	2 Feb.	Timeworkers :— Men 21 years and over ...	Increase* of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change : braid spinners, throwers, reellers and knitting depts., 50s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 55s. 6d.
			Women 21 years and over ...	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change : 32s. plus for hard silk work bonuses which will yield (as previously) a possible 2s. 6d. per week.
			Male and female workers 20½ years and under.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Increase* of 2s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. for women. Basis rates after change : men, 51s.; women, 30s. plus in each case 15 per cent.
			Dyers ... ..	Increase* of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over and of 1s. 6d. for youths 20½ years and under. Minimum rates after change dyers and glossers, 53s. 6d.; mixers, 53s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.
Linen Manufacture.	Macclesfield ... ..	Pay day in week ending 3 Feb.	Silk ballers ... ..	Increase* of 2s. per week.
			Silk twisters ... ..	Increase* of 1d. per hour and of 1d. per roll.
Jute Manufacture.	Kirkcaldy ... ..	13 Jan.	Workpeople employed in silk manufacture.	Increase* of 1d. in the shilling.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Dundee ... ..	5 Jan.	Tenters, dressers, lappers, calendermen and labourers employed in the linen industry.	Increase of 10 per cent. Rates after change include : tenters and dressers, 64s. 9d.; labourers, 50s. 3d.
Calico Printing	Leicester ... ..	19 Feb.	Calenderers and dyers employed in the jute industry.	Increase of 5 per cent.†
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Mar.‡	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased* from 15s. to 16s. in the £.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Macclesfield ... ..	Pay day in week ending 10 Feb.	Machine calico printers ... ..	Supplementary wage increased* from 31.05 to 34.65 per cent. on basis wages, and flat-rate bonuses of 19s. and 13s. for journeymen and apprentices increased to 20s. and 14s. respectively.
Glove Making	Northern Ireland ...	26 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 65 to 74 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change : men 21 years and over, 55s. 8d., women 18 years and over, 34s. 10d.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	England ... ..	Week ending 10 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Increase of 10 per cent. on existing minimum rates.§
			Workpeople employed in the glove-making industry.	War bonus of 7½ per cent. increased to 10 per cent.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Manchester and Salford district (certain firms).	1 Feb.	Timeworkers ... ..	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on rates in operation at 3rd September, 1939, increased to 17½ per cent.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on current piece prices (list plus 12½ per cent.) increased to 17½ per cent. for all workers except those employed on Government Coat Capes, for whom the bonus was increased from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.
			Male timeworkers ... ..	Increase* of 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change : 16s. at 15 years increasing each year to 25s. at 17 and then each half year to 64s. at 22 years and over.
Baking	Great Britain ... ..	Pay day in week ending 3 Feb.	Female timeworkers ... ..	Increase* of 1s. to 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change : 16s. at 15 years increasing each year to 24s. 6d. at 17, and then each half year to 42s. at 20 years and over.
			Pieceworkers ... ..	Increase* on basic statement prices of 4½ per cent. making 11 per cent. in all.
			Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 4s. per week for men, of 2s. 8d. for women, and of 1s. or 1s. 6d. for juveniles. Weekly rates after change include : men—day work, foreman, 76s., first and single hands, 72s.; table hands, 66s.
	North Staffordshire	5 Feb.	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 5s. per week for adult male dayworkers and of 4s. for nightworkers.
			Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 4s. per week for men, of 2s. 8d. for women and of 1s. or 1s. 6d. for youths. Rates after change include : men, Trade Board rates, plus 6s. 6d.; women, Trade Board rates plus 2s. 8d.
	Rhondda, Pontypridd and district.	14 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 1s. per week for journeymen and of 6d. per week for other classes. Rate after change for journeymen, 76s. per week.
			Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change :—journeymen—Ayr and Kilmarnock co-operative societies, 74s. per week of 45 hours, other co-operative societies and private traders, 73s. per week of 47 hours.
	Aberdeen ... ..	24 Feb.	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change : 75s. to 82s. 6d. according to times of start.
			Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 75s.
	Edinburgh and Leith	19 Feb.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change : 75s. for those starting at 4 a.m. (3 a.m. Saturdays); ovenmen and those starting at 3 a.m. (2 a.m. Saturdays) to receive 5s. per week extra.
			Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change : 75s. for those starting at 4 a.m. (3 a.m. Saturdays); ovenmen and those starting at 3 a.m. (2 a.m. Saturdays) to receive 5s. per week extra.
Flour Milling	Great Britain ... ..	1st full pay period following 1 Feb.	Mechanics employed in the flour milling industry.	Adoption of scale of weekly rates of 75s., 77s. and 79s. for class A, B and C mills respectively.
Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving.	Great Britain ... ..	26 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and fruit preserving trade :— Male workers and certain classes of female workers.	Increases§ in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows :— Increases§ in general minimum time rates of 1d. to 1d. per hour and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.). Minimum time rate after change, 1s. 2d. at 24 years and over.
			Other female workers ... ..	Increases§ in general minimum time rates of 1d. to 1d. per hour and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 8¾d.). Minimum time rate after change, 7½d. at 21 years and over.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† This is the second part of a 12½ per cent. increase granted on rates operative in August, 1939. The first part of the increase (7½ per cent.) took effect on 27th October, 1939.

‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

|| These increases operated in two instalments of 2½ per cent. each, the first from the date shown and the second from and including wages paid on 1st March, 1940.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.	War supplement granted of 4s. per week to men, of proportional amounts for youths and of 2s. per week for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: seed crushing, 54s. to 60s.; provender manufacture, 49s. to 60s., according to district, plus war supplement in each case.
Provender Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the provender milling industry.	Increases of 4s. per week for men, of 2s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Mill-sawing	Manchester, Salford and district and Ashton - under - Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on - Trent.	1st pay week in Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Various districts in Great Britain.*	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Edinburgh and Leith—cabinet makers, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 9d.; Peterborough, 1s. 8d.; Ipswich—spindle hands, 1s. 9d., other classes, 1s. 8d.; Sheffield—carpet fitters, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., other classes, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; all other districts, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Furniture Manufacture.	Manchester and district.†	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives, mattress makers and decorative glass workers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for men, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for women polishers and upholsterers and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women polishers, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glassworkers—bevelers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; packers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	High Wycombe and district.	Pay day in week ending 2 Mar.	Journeymen ... Labourers ... Apprentices ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Standard rates after change, 1s. 7d.; Wycombe Section, packers, markers-out, and benders, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
				Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d.). Increases of 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 11s. to 33s. 8d. per week according to age.
Building			Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 11d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers and plumbers, 1s. 10d.; painters, 1s. 9d.; marble polishers, 1s. 8d.; french polishers, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour less for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers.
	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—derrick drivers, 1s. 9d., plus height-money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, and loco. drivers, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; portable and stationary engine drivers (steam, petrol or electric winches and pumps), 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; boiler attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; rope runners, 1s. 6d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour less.
	London ...	1 Feb.	Glaziers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 10d.
	Various other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead).§	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A2, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3d.; A3, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B3, 1s. 5d., 1s. 1d.; C, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.‡
	Various districts in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 9d., 1s. 4d.; A2, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.¶
	Inverness ...	1 Feb.	Carpenters and joiners ...	Increase of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Various towns in Scotland.**	1 Feb.	Plasterers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Various towns in Scotland.††	1 Feb.	Painters ...	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Certain towns in Northern Ireland.‡‡	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change for Belfast: plumbers, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hodsmen and scaffolders, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

\* The towns are those in which wage changes follow changes in the building trade, and include Barrow-in-Furness, Chester, Edinburgh, Fenton, Hanley, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Leith, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Peterborough, Radcliffe, Rochdale, St. Helens, Sheffield, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent and Warrington.

† Including Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Eccles, Flixton, Glossop, Heywood, Irlam, Oldham, Sale, Salford, Stockport, Swinton, Urmston and Wigan.

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

§ For wage purposes the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available. Generally speaking the largest towns have been allocated to the highest-paid grades, while small country towns and rural areas are allocated to the lowest paid. Remaining localities have been classified to the intermediate grades. For certain towns and districts further increases took effect as from 1st February, 1940, as a result of regrading, and in addition certain towns were graded for the first time. The towns and districts which have been regraded are as follows:—MIDLAND REGION—From A1 to A—Kettering, Repton R.D. (S.E. part of); and to be included in the Burton-on-Trent graded district, Shardlow R.D. (part of), Stourbridge Industrial; A3 to A—Ashby-de-la-Zouche U.D. (part of); excluding Blackfordby and Willesley; and to be included in the Swadlincote graded district, Kettering R.D. (north part of), Tutbury R.D. (part); and to be included in the Burton-on-Trent graded district; A2 to A1—Bingham R.D., Kidderminster R.D. (south part of), Redditch District, Shifnal R.D. (part of), Shrewsbury, Southwell R.D. (part of), Wellington, Workop R.D. (south part of); A3 to A1—North Kesteven R.D., Workop R.D. (north part of); A1 to A2—East Retford R.D. (south part of); A3 to A2—Billesdon R.D. (part of), Droitwich R.D. (part of), East Retford, Retford R.D. (part of); the former graded districts of East Retford and East Retford R.D. (part of) to form one graded district, Kidderminster R.D. (west part of), Borough of Wenlock (excluding Much Wenlock Parish); B to A2—Northampton R.D. (south part of); B to A3—Bakewell R.D. (north west part of), Bridgnorth, Cleobury Mortimer, Evesham, Horncastle and Woodhall Spa, Martley R.D. (part of), Much Wenlock Parish, Spilsby R.D. (part of); B1 to A3—Atherham R.D. (west part), Atherham R.D. (central part); B1 to B—Bishops Castle, Church Stretton U.D., Ludlow, Tenbury R.D. (west part of). SOUTHERN COUNTIES REGION:—From A3 to A2—High Wycombe, Maidenhead; B to A3—Aldershot District (including Farnborough, Farnham and Fleet); B2 to B1—Isle of Wight; B2 to B—New Forest District. NORTH WESTERN REGION:—From A2 to A—Holywell; A3 to A2—Denbigh, Market Drayton, Ruthin, St. Asaph; B3 to B1—Montgomeryshire. EASTERN COUNTIES REGION:—From A1 to A—Cambridge; A2 to A1—East Horndon; A3 to A2—Arlesey (including Henlow), Baldock, Hitchin, Knebworth, Letchworth, Stevenage, Stotfold, Walkern, Wallington; B1 to B—Biggleswade; B2 to B1—St. Neots; B3 to B—Catfield; B3 to B2—Ely; C to B2—Littleport. SOUTH WALES REGION:—From A1 to A—Abergavenny; A2 to A1—Chepstow; B to A3—Crickhowell; B2 to A2—Monmouth Town, Usk. SOUTH WESTERN REGION:—From A3 to A2—Stroud; B to A3—Taunton; B2 to A3 Topsham; B1 to B—Weymouth; B2 to B—Cinderford, Lydney, Newent, Newnham; B2 to B1—Liskeard, Looe, Minehead, Salisbury City, St. Austell, Truro, Wellington (Somerset); B3 to B2—Bromyard, Castle Cary, Devizes, Fairford, Stow-on-the-Wold. The differential margins for painters in the graded districts of the South Western Region, of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. an hour below the current standard rate, are abolished. The towns graded for the first time are as follows:—NORTH WESTERN REGION.—A3—Kinnel. SOUTH WALES REGION:—A2—Caerwent; A3—Aberystwyth; B—Cardigan District. SOUTH WESTERN REGION:—A2—Pucklechurch; A3—Yealmpton; B1—Bude, Colerne, Lyneham; B2—Bodmin, Helston, Penhale, St. Agnes, St. Eval.

The Council has also introduced differential margins of 2d. an hour for masons and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for masons' labourers above the current standard rate (now Grade B1) of Ham Hill to masons and masons' labourers employed at the Ham Hill Masonry Yards, Ham Hill.; of 1d. an hour to masons and of 2d. an hour to masons' labourers above the current standard rate (Grade A3) of Yeovil, to masons and masons' labourers employed at the Hendford Masonry Works, Yeovil; of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour above the current standard rate (Grade B1) to masons and masons' labourers employed at the stoneyards at Box, Corsham and Chippenham.

|| For wage purposes the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades, but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available. Generally speaking the largest towns have been allocated to the highest-paid grades, while small country towns and rural areas are allocated to the lowest-paid. Remaining localities have been classified to the intermediate grades.

¶ In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour above Grade A rate.

\*\* The principal towns include Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling, Strathaven, and Wishaw.

†† The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A.—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Troon, Vale of Leven. Grade B.—Cupar, Galashiels, Girvan, Hawick, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Peebles, Peterhead, Selkirk, St. Andrews. Grade C.—Elgin, Forfar, Forbes, Inverness, Nairn and Wick.

‡‡ Including Belfast, Bangor, Lurgan, Lisburn, Newtownards, Holywood, Ballymena, Larne, North Antrim, North Derry, Armagh, Londonderry and Aldergrove.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Civil Engineering	Great Britain*	1st full pay week in Feb.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 4½d.; Class 1 districts, 1s. 4d.; 1A, 1s. 3½d.; 2, 1s. 3d.; 2A, 1s. 2½d.; 3, 1s. 2d.; 3A, 1s. 1½d.; 4, 1s. 1d.; 4A, 1s. 0½d.; 5, 1s.*
Asphalt	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Asphalt workers	Increase of ½d. per hour in England and Wales and of 1d. in Scotland. Rates after change for London include: spreaders, 1s. 11d.; potmen, 1s. 6½d.
Exhibition Contracting.	London and district	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: crane drivers, 1s. 6½d.; charge hands on machines, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d.; night gangs, 1s. 6d.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Northern Area.†	1st full pay in Feb.	Carpenters and joiners, painters, sprayers and labourers employed by exhibition contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and joiners and sprayers, 1s. 10d.; painters, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d.
Railway Service.	London Passenger Transport Board.	1 Jan.‡	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for general labourers, 1s. 2½d.
			Railway employees:—	
			Conciliation staff	Increases of 4s. per week or 1d. per hour for men, of 3s. per week or ½d. per hour for women, of 2s. per week or ½d. per hour for male juniors 18 to 21 years of age, of 1s. 6d. per week or ½d. per hour for female juniors 18 to 21 years of age, and of 1s. 6d. per week or ½d. per hour for male and female juniors under 18.
			Salaried staff	Increases of £10 per annum or 4s. per week for men, of 3s. per week for women, and of 1s. 6d. per week for male and female juniors.
Commercial Road Transport.	Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley and district.	Pay day in week commencing 26 Feb.	Horse carters and coal bag salesmen.	Minimum rate adopted of 55s. per week for one-horse drivers, of 60s. for teamsmen and of 59s. for coal bag salesmen.¶
	Manchester Area	Pay day in week commencing 18 Dec.		
	Bristol	1st pay day after 18 Feb.	Horse carters and stablemen	Increases of 5s. per week for carters and 6s. per week for stablemen. Weekly rates after change: one-horse drivers, 64s.; two-horse drivers, 68s. 6d.; three-horse drivers, 70s. 6d.; horse-keepers, 66s.; stablemen, 64s.
			Various classes of workers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries). Establishments outside London:—	
			Men in receipt of standard bonus of 22s. per week.	Bonus increased to 27s. per week.
			Yardcraftmen	Bonus increased from 23s. 11d. to 28s. 7d. in London area and from 22s. 9d. to 27s. 5d. elsewhere.
			Skilled men in the London Area.	Bonus increased from 24s. to 29s. per week.
		19 Feb.	Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area.	Bonus increased from 23s. to 28s. per week.
National Government Services.	Great Britain		Apprentices, boys and youths	Increase of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week according to year of apprenticeship or age.
			Male workers employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade or similar basis:—	
			Adults	Bonus increased by 5s. per week, making bonus 28s. or 29s. in London and 27s. elsewhere.
			Youths	Bonus increased by 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week according to age.
		Commencement of pay period starting in week in which	Workpeople employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on an engineering trade basis:—	
		19 Feb. fell.	Adult male workers	Bonus increased by 5s. per week, making bonus 28s. or 29s. in London and 27s. elsewhere.
			Apprentices and trade lads	Increase of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week according to age.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.**	1st pay day in Feb.	Male manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3s. per week in the minimum rates and cost-of-living sliding scale abolished. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade 5 areas, 60s.; Grade 4, 55s. 6d.; Grade 3A, 53s. 7d.; Grade 3, 49s. 8d.; Grade 2, 47s. 9d.; Grade 1, 43s. 11d.
Leather Manufacture.	Yorkshire	1 Feb.	Men employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. bonus on earnings for pieceworkers. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled timeworkers respectively: 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Revised basic rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts, the arrangement under which wages were regulated by the cost-of-living index number being discontinued. Minimum hourly rates after change include: men—skilled, 1s. 4½d., semi-skilled, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; women, 9d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Increase† of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 101½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Wholesale Distribution.	London	Pay day in week ending 17 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale provision trade.	War bonus granted of 5s. per week for adults and of 2s. 6d. for juveniles. Weekly rates after change: warehousemen and stove loaders, 67s. 6d.; topmen, bale humpers, cutters, rollers and boners, scalesmen, 72s. 6d.; cold storemen, 80s.; cooler storemen, 70s.; juveniles, 22s. 6d. at under 16 years increasing to 57s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; casual men, 15s. per day.
Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.	Increases in minimum Trade Board rates of 1½d. per hour for men 21 years and over, of ½d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles.††
	Great Britain	31 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade.	Increases in minimum Trade Board rates of 1d. per hour for men 21 years and over, of ½d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles.††

\* For wage purposes the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades, but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available. Generally speaking the largest towns have been allocated to the highest-paid grades, while small country towns and rural areas are allocated to the lowest-paid. Remaining localities have been classified to the intermediate grades.

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

‡ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Northern Area Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

§ These advances were granted with retrospective effect to 1st January, 1940.

¶ The towns included in the area are Salford and district, Altrincham, Buxton, Crewe, High Peak, Macclesfield, Northwich and Warrington.

¶ These rates are the result of Agreement between the Employers Associations and the Trade Unions concerned and provide for a working week of 48 hours, minimum rates for overtime, and holidays with pay.

\*\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

†† These increases affected mainly workpeople employed by members of the British Cotton Waste Association.

‡‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Trade Board on 31st January, to take effect from a date to be determined by the Minister of Labour and National Service. The employers' side of the Board agreed to recommend, however, that the new rates should be put into effect without waiting for the Minister's Confirming Order and many employers conceded the increase as from 31st January.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen\*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in February†, was 211, as compared with 238‡ in the previous month, and with 262‡ in February, 1939.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	3
Underground ...	63	Rubber ...	5
Surface ...	9	Gas Works ...	5
Metalliferous Mines ...	1	Electrical Stations ...	5
Quarries ...	2	Other Industries ...	...
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b>	<b>75</b>		
<b>Factories.</b>		<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.</b>	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	1	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	6	Building Operations ...	15
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	11	Works of Engineering Construction ...	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	12	Warehouses ...	...
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	11	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b> ...	<b>104</b>
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	4	<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>	
Shipbuilding ...	5	Brakemen, Goods Guards	2
Other Metal Trades ...	3	Engine Drivers, Motormen	2
Cotton ...	1	Firemen ...	...
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	3	Guards (Passenger) ...	2
Other Textile Manufacture ...	...	Labourers ...	2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1	Mechanics ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	Permanent Way Men ...	13
Food and Drink ...	8	Porters ...	2
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	3	Shunters ...	5
		Other Grades ...	3
		Contractors' Servants ...	...
		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>32</b>
		<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>211</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>		<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).</b>	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch... ..	3
Smelting of Metals ...	1	Tar ... ..	5
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	Oil ... ..	4
Shipbreaking ...	...	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>12</b>
Printing ...	...	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	2	Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Pottery ...	1	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Chromium Plating ...	5
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1	Other Industries ...	...
Paint and Colour Works	1	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>5</b>
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	<b>Total, Cases</b> ...	<b>31</b>
Shipbuilding ...	...	<b>II. Deaths.</b>	
Other Industries ...	...	<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	
Painting of Buildings ...	1	Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9</b>	Pottery ...	1
<b>OTHER POISONING</b>		Vitreous Enamelling ...	1
Arsenical ...	1	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>3</b>
Aniline ...	1	<b>ARSENICAL POISONING</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>2</b>	<b>Total, Deaths</b> ...	<b>4</b>
<b>ANTHRAX.</b>			
Wool... ..	2		
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1		
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>3</b>		

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 2nd March, 1940, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd February, 1940, and the 4 weeks ended 25th February, 1939.

‡ Revised figure.

§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel, on the basis of which the rates of wages of certain classes of workers in the iron and steel industry and some other industries are regulated :—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling-price per ton* according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with	
			Previous Audit.*	A Year Ago.*
Pig-Iron :—				
West Cumberland ...	1939, Oct.-Dec.	s. d. 107 9	s. d. + 5 10½	s. d. — 12 1
Lincolnshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	81 10	+ 2 5½	— 15 3½
Nottingham District	Oct.-Dec.	88 6	+ 5 1½	— 6 11
Northamptonshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	88 8	+ 5 5½	— 2 4½
North Staffordshire...	Oct.-Dec.	89 1½	+ 6 0	— 1 7½
Manufactured Iron :—				
West of Scotland ...	Nov.-Dec.	257 2½	+ 9 7½	— 12 5½
Steel :—				
South-West Wales ...	Oct.-Dec.	154. 5½	+ 13 1	+ 3 6½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire; and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales it was agreed to grant an increase in wages although no change was warranted by the ascertainment.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland there was no change in wages, as the amount of the increase warranted under the sliding scale had been paid from an earlier date.

For details of the changes in wages, see pages 92 and 93 of this issue.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund† in Great Britain for the periods stated :—

	Four weeks ended 24th Feb., 1940.	Four weeks ended 27th Jan., 1940.	Four weeks ended 25th Feb., 1939.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,653,000	1,632,000	1,640,000
Employed persons ...	1,652,000	1,631,000	1,614,000
Exchequer ...	1,657,000	1,632,000	1,624,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	85,000	423,000	100,000
<b>Total Income</b> ...	<b>5,047,000</b>	<b>5,318,000</b>	<b>4,978,000</b>
Benefit ...	3,867,000	3,458,000	4,413,000
Cost of Administration ...	428,000	431,000	388,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	297,000	297,000	309,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	32,000	32,000	28,000
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ...	<b>4,624,000</b>	<b>4,218,000</b>	<b>5,138,000</b>
<b>Debt Outstanding†</b> ...	<b>77,082,000</b>	<b>77,082,000</b>	<b>81,530,000</b>
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ...	31,000	24,000	28,000
Employed persons ...	31,000	24,000	27,000
Exchequer ...	31,000	24,000	27,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	5,000	27,000	6,000
<b>Total Income</b> ...	<b>98,000</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>
Benefit ...	185,000	143,000	139,000
Cost of Administration ...	12,000	9,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	—	1,000
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ...	<b>197,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of four weeks ended 24th February, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,055,000 compared with £2,068,000 during the four weeks ended 27th January, 1940, and £2,869,000 during the four weeks ended 25th February, 1939.

As from 6th September, 1939, the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, was extended by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939, (see article on page 360 of the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE). Owing to this extension, the figures for January and February, 1940, are not strictly comparable with those for February, 1939.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

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

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



## SPECIAL ORDER. \*

## FURNITURE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

**The Trade Boards (Furniture Manufacturing) Order, 1940. Special Order, dated March 5, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, and by virtue of the Provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1118), applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 22) and 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) to the Furniture Manufacturing Trade.**

Whereas the Minister of Labour is empowered under and by virtue of subsection (2) of section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade and that accordingly having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or in any part of the trade it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade.

And whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, do not apply to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order.

And whereas by virtue of the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, the functions exercisable by the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, are now being exercised concurrently by the Minister of National Service and the Minister of Labour and the Minister of National Service is authorised to describe himself as the Minister of Labour and National Service.

And whereas by the said Order it is provided that so far as may be necessary for such concurrent exercise any reference to the Minister of Labour in any of the documents therein specified passed or made before the date of that Order shall be construed as a reference to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

And whereas the Minister of Labour and National Service is of the aforesaid opinion.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour and National Service by virtue of the powers and provisions aforesaid and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.†

2. (i) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Furniture Manufacturing) Order, 1940.

(ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889,‡ applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(iii) This Order shall come into force on the fifth day of March, 1940.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour and National Service this fifth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty.

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

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

## Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y.(21), dated 9th February, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration. Objection period expires 9th April, 1940.

## Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal A.(15), dated 12th February, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages, including holiday remuneration. Objection period expires 9th April, 1940.

## Pin Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal O.(20), dated 13th February, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration. Objection period expires 13th April, 1940.

## Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B.P.(9), dated 14th February, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration. Objection period expires 13th April, 1940.

## Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal B.K.(3), dated 16th February, 1940, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 16th April, 1940.

## Road Haulage Central Wages Board.

Proposal R.H.(3), dated 1st March, 1940, to amend the statutory remuneration of road haulage workers employed on road haulage work in connection with motor goods vehicles operating under A or B licences granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. Objections period expires 22nd March, 1940.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. xxx. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† The Appendix is identical with the "Appendix to Draft Special Order" printed on page 40 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order F.(20), dated 21st February, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rate, overtime rates and holiday remuneration for male and female workers, and specifying 26th February, 1940, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## REGULATIONS.

## Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 5th March, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

**SURGERY ASSISTANTS AND SENIOR SURGERY ASSISTANTS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND OTHER NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME.**—The Admiralty Industrial Civil Servants' Federation asked for a ruling in connection with paragraph 8 of Award No. 1700 regarding Sunday duty. The Court ruled that all duty performed in excess of one hour on any Sunday shall be paid for at double time rate.—Award No. 1747; dated 5th February, 1940.

**PACKERS, PORTERS: H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, SUPPLIES DIVISION, PARK ROYAL.**—The trade union side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments asked for an interpretation of paragraph 6 of Award No. 1729 regarding rates of pay. The Court ruled that service in one grade does not count for the incremental purposes of another grade.—Award No. 1748; dated 5th February, 1940.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN: FITTER, LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY, POPLAR.**—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a grade II fitter should be graded as grade I under the provisions of paragraph 43 of Award No. 728. The grading of fitters is specifically dealt with in Schedule B of Award No. 728, and the Court ruled that the present case did not fall to be dealt with under the provisions of paragraph 43.—Award No. 1749; dated 5th February, 1940.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN: MACHINIST, LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY: CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT, CREWE.**—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a grade III machinist should be graded as grade II. The Union contended that the machine on which the man is employed requires greater skill in its operation than that on which he was employed when he was originally graded as grade III, and that he works without special supervision. The Company stated that the man's work is confined to the machine sawing of rails. The Court ruled that the present classification of the man should not be changed.—Award No. 1750; dated 5th February, 1940.

**DRIVERS AND CONDUCTOR: PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES, ESSEX.**—The Transport and General Worker's Union made representations to the effect that Messrs. W. Norfolk & Sons, Nayland, Essex, were not complying with the requirements of Section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. The Court ruled that, in order to comply with the provisions of Section 93 (1), the wages and conditions of employment to be observed by the Company in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles should be not less favourable than those set out in the schedule to the Award.—Award No. 1751; dated 26th February, 1940.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

**HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.**—Report on hours of employment of women and young persons in factories during the first five months of the War. Home Office. [Cmd. 6182; price 3d.]

**MINING.**—Provisional statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1939. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.**—(1) Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1938, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1939, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 22; price 2d.] (2) Reports of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund on the 31st December, 1939. Ministry of Labour [H.C. 81; price 6d.]

## NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, LONDON.



# 'CHLOROS'

## protects your workers' health...



**and makes for factory efficiency**

Regular use of 'Chloros' as a disinfectant and deodorant is an effective, cheap and easy way of keeping your works clean and your workers healthy. 'Chloros' is fatal to germs yet non-poisonous in the dilutions recommended for use. It disinfects, cleanses and deodorises in one operation.

# 'CHLOROS'

TRADE MARK

## THE CONCENTRATED DISINFECTANT

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, Dept. G.C. 88, IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1 C.N.910



**WORKS.** By sprinkling floors with dilute 'Chloros' before sweeping, dust-borne germs are destroyed. 'Chloros' should also be used in the washing water.



**WASHROOMS AND LAVATORIES.** Sinks, lavatories, bath surrounds and drains can be kept fresh and germ-free by washing with dilute 'Chloros.'



**MESS ROOM.** Use 'Chloros' when washing tables, cupboards and floors and to disinfect and deodorise all refuse.



**FIRST-AID STATION.** 'Chloros' should be used for rinsing sinks, cleansing enamel utensils, sterilising towels and keeping the premises spotlessly clean.

# LORCO

## LIQUID TOILET SOAP AND DISPENSERS

For the satisfactory equipment of Works' and Staffs' Toilet Rooms.

Their instalment will provide the necessary washing facilities required to comply with **THE FACTORY ACT OF 1937.**

### LORCO LIQUID TOILET SOAPS

Are guaranteed pure and neutral and have been awarded the

**CERTIFICATE FOR PURITY AND QUALITY BY THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE**

They are supplied in various perfumes and concentrations.

### LORCO REGISTERED DISPENSERS

In shape, and with special nozzles as illustration, are built in "STAYBRITE" STAINLESS STEEL and GLASS—BAKELITE and GLASS—ALL "STAYBRITE" STAINLESS STEEL, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

## The LONDON OIL REFINING Co.

Est. 1890

(FRANK ANDREW)

Non-Combine

LONDON

MANCHESTER

BIRMINGHAM



Illustration of Lorco "Staybrite" Stainless Steel and Glass Dispenser with new drawn-out nozzle on the side of dispenser top to facilitate the flow of soap from bowl. All types of Lorco Dispensers are built in this up-to-date and easy-to-handle manner.



# WEST LONDON TIMBER AND MOULDING CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS OF

## FORMS · SEATS · TRESTLES · TABLES

AND MANUFACTURED WOODWARE OF ALL KINDS FOR

### A.R.P. REQUIREMENTS

FULLY EQUIPPED SAWING & MOULDING MILLS AND JOINERY WORKS

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, CHISWICK, W.4

Telephone: Chiswick 1737-1738

## LOCALISED

*Lighting*

MEANS MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY  
AT THE MINIMUM EXPENSE



Typelite Co.,  
Cannon Street,  
London E.C.4.

Dear Sirs,  
We thank you for prompt delivery of  
the six Typelite Standards.  
They are invaluable under the 'black out'  
conditions, giving perfect light on the job in hand.  
It is remarkable that a 15 Watt lamp can  
give so much illumination when used in conjunction  
with a scientifically designed shade.

Yours faithfully,  
*[Signature]*  
Director.

*Designs  
for every  
purpose*

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

# TYPERLITE

THE "TYPERLITE" CO., 86, CANNON ST., LONDON E.C.4

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Section Specifying their Productions

### BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH Co. Ltd.

BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-Class

BOOKCLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

### CLEANING MATERIALS.

CLEANING WASTE LTD.

FALKLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.8

Manufacturers and Graders of: Bleached Mutton Cloths,  
White and Coloured Wiping Rags, Curtain Wipers, Table  
Cloth Wipers, Cotton Waste, etc., etc., for all Purposes.

PRICES AND SAMPLES GLADLY SENT UPON REQUEST

### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

J. H. GREENHOW & CO., LTD.,

46, Princess Street, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

KHAKI DRILLS. WHITE DRILLS. WHITE CALICOES  
BLEACHED ABSORBENT GAUZE AND BANDAGE  
CLOTHS. GREY AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS

COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Telephone:  
CENTRAL 0631 (2 lines).

Telegraphic Address:  
"DURABILITY" MANCHESTER.



# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS—continued

## PAPER.

### CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL CO. LIMD.

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: 1/9, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

Telegrams, "Wecarcop, Cent. London." Telephone No. 3459 City.

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

Makers of Fine ESPARTO PRINTINGS  
and ENAMELLING PAPERS

TELEPHONE  
Radcliffe 2284-2285

TELEGRAMS  
"SULPHITE, RADCLIFFE"

LONDON OFFICE

College Hill House, 176-178 Upper Thames Street, E.C.

### THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, GRAVESEND

Manufacturing 3,600 tons weekly of the World-Renowned

"RAYONNE"

Printing Papers with the Silken Surface.

Sales Office:

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE ST., E.C.4

Tel.: Central 8707.

### THE NEW NORTHFLEET PAPER MILLS, LTD.

NORTHFLEET. GRAVESEND. KENT.

Telephone No.: 555/6/7 Gravesend.

Telegrams: Paper Northfleet.

ALL ESPARTO, AND WOODFREE QUALITY PAPERS

Printings: Including Imitation Art, Offset Cartridges, Gravure, and Litho Papers.

Writings: All grades. Engine-sized, and Tub-sized. Plain and Watermarked

London Sales Office:—

E. MACFARLANE & Co., 45 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

### CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

Springside Works, Belmont, Nr. Bolton, Lancs.

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

M.G. Litho Papers, 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

## PRINTING INKS.

PRINTING INKS COLORS and VARNISHES,  
LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, ROLLER SKINS,  
TRANSFER PAPERS and MATERIALS.

FRANK HORSELL & CO., LTD.,

33 Victoria Road, LEEDS 11.

PRINTING INKS  
for every printing process

COMPOSITION AND RUBBER ROLLERS

Phone: Central 9651

Wires: Ushawalker,  
Fleet, London

USHER-WALKER LTD.

USHER-WALKER HOUSE

Great New Street, London, E.C.4

## ROOFING.

PATENT ROOF-GLAZING.  
Puttyless, Watertight, Dustproof,  
Enduring.

W. H. HEYWOOD & CO., LIMITED,  
HUDDERSFIELD.

## SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES.

SAMUEL WITHERS & CO., LTD.,  
WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH."  
"POSTULATA, LONDON."

Telephone: 122 W.B.  
0962 Holborn.

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

All Kinds of  
SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Established 1839.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD,  
and 168, Old Street, LONDON.

Telephone No.: 2105.

Telegraphic Address: "Staglint," Chesterfield

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS

COTTON WOOL, BANDAGES,  
GAUZE, LINT, ETC.

CELLULOSE WADDING FOR ALL TRADES

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.  
CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM

'Phone: EAST 0204 (5 lines)

'Grams: "Southalls," Birmingham

LONDON OFFICE: BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C.3

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS



ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS  
ABSORBENT & MEDICATED  
GAUZES

SURGICAL BANDAGES  
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS  
SANITARY TOWELS

WOVEN, BLEACHED & FINISHED BY—

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & G.T. HARWOOD

PHONE: PRESTON 83293

LANCASHIRE

GRAMS, LINT, PRESTON





# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*provide a unique contribution to the annual literature of the country. Of late years their scope has increased considerably, with it their field of interest has been enlarged and a wide range of publications on a great variety of subjects is now available*

Agriculture & Fisheries ♦ Art ♦ Economic  
& Social ♦ Education ♦ History &  
Archaeology ♦ Imperial & Foreign ♦  
Legal & Statutory ♦ Medicine &  
Public Health ♦ Navy, Army & Air Force  
♦ Public Administration ♦ Science, Industry  
& Technology ♦ Trade & Commerce ♦  
Transport

*Their authoritative nature stamps them as documents of the first importance, and in many subjects they constitute a library of up-to-date volumes of a kind unobtainable from any other source.*

The Sale Offices of H.M. Stationery Office, the addresses of which are given below, will inform enquirers and supply all these books and documents promptly and cheaply.

London, W.C.2

Manchester 1

Edinburgh 2

Belfast

Cardiff

York House, Kingsway

26, York Street

120, George Street

30, Chichester Street

1, St. Andrew's Crescent