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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE



Principal Contents

Monthly Statistics:

Employment and Unemployment in April.

Changes in Rates of Wages in April.

Changes in Cost of Living in April.

Trade Disputes in April.

*Ages and Occupations of Men Unemployed at
11th March, 1940.*

*Strikes and Lock-Outs in 1939: Statistical
Review.*

Paid Holidays in France.

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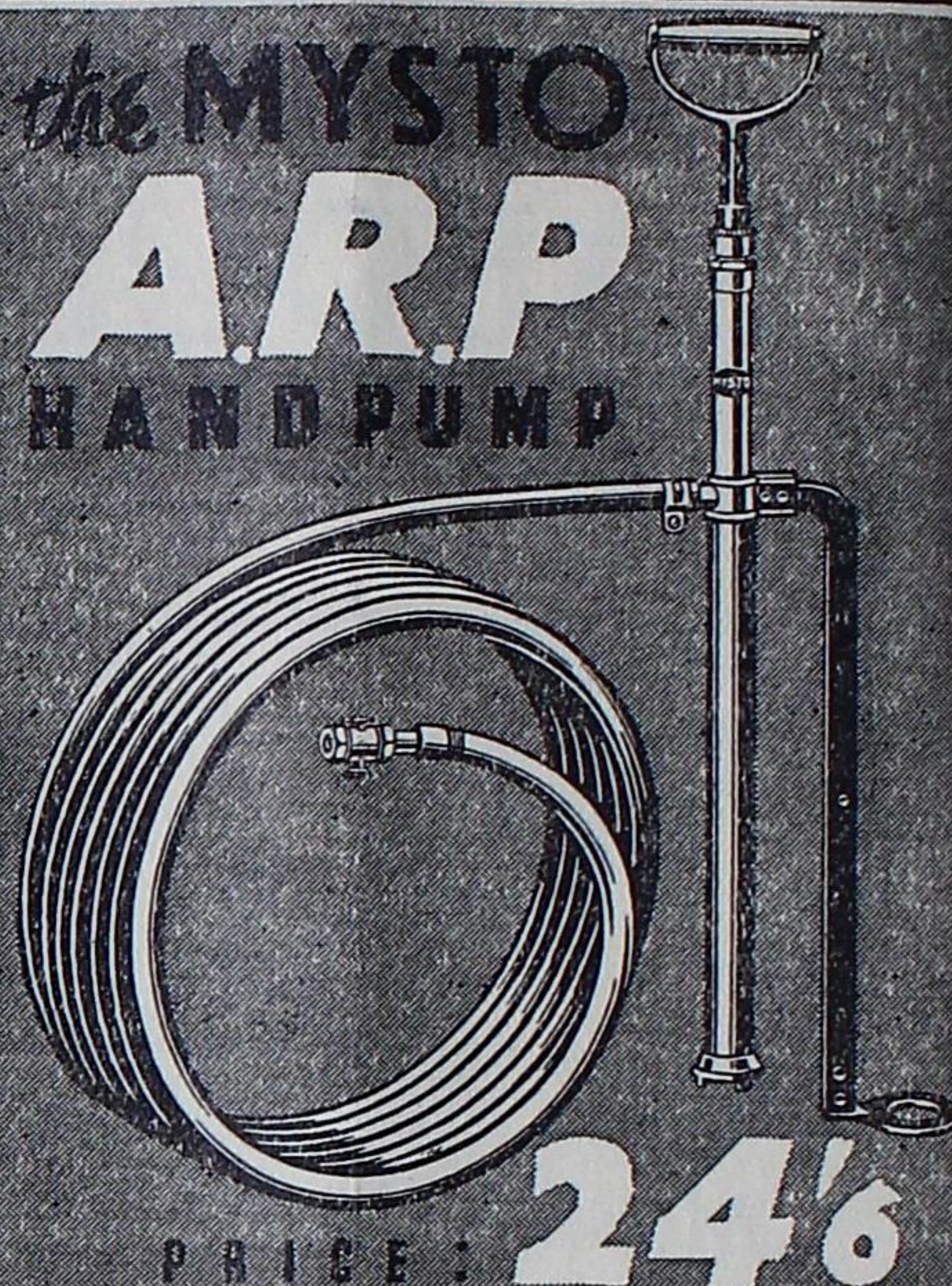
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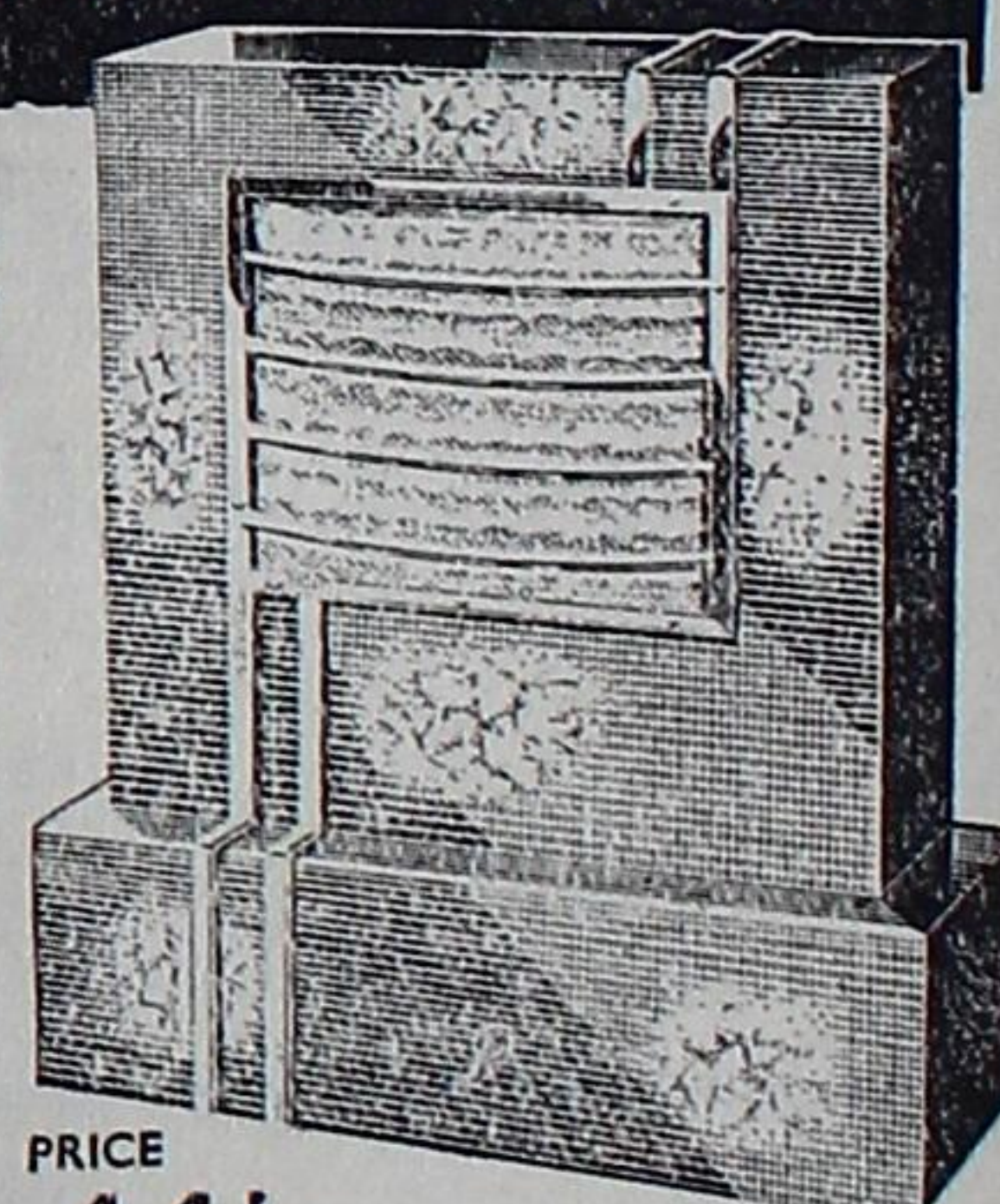
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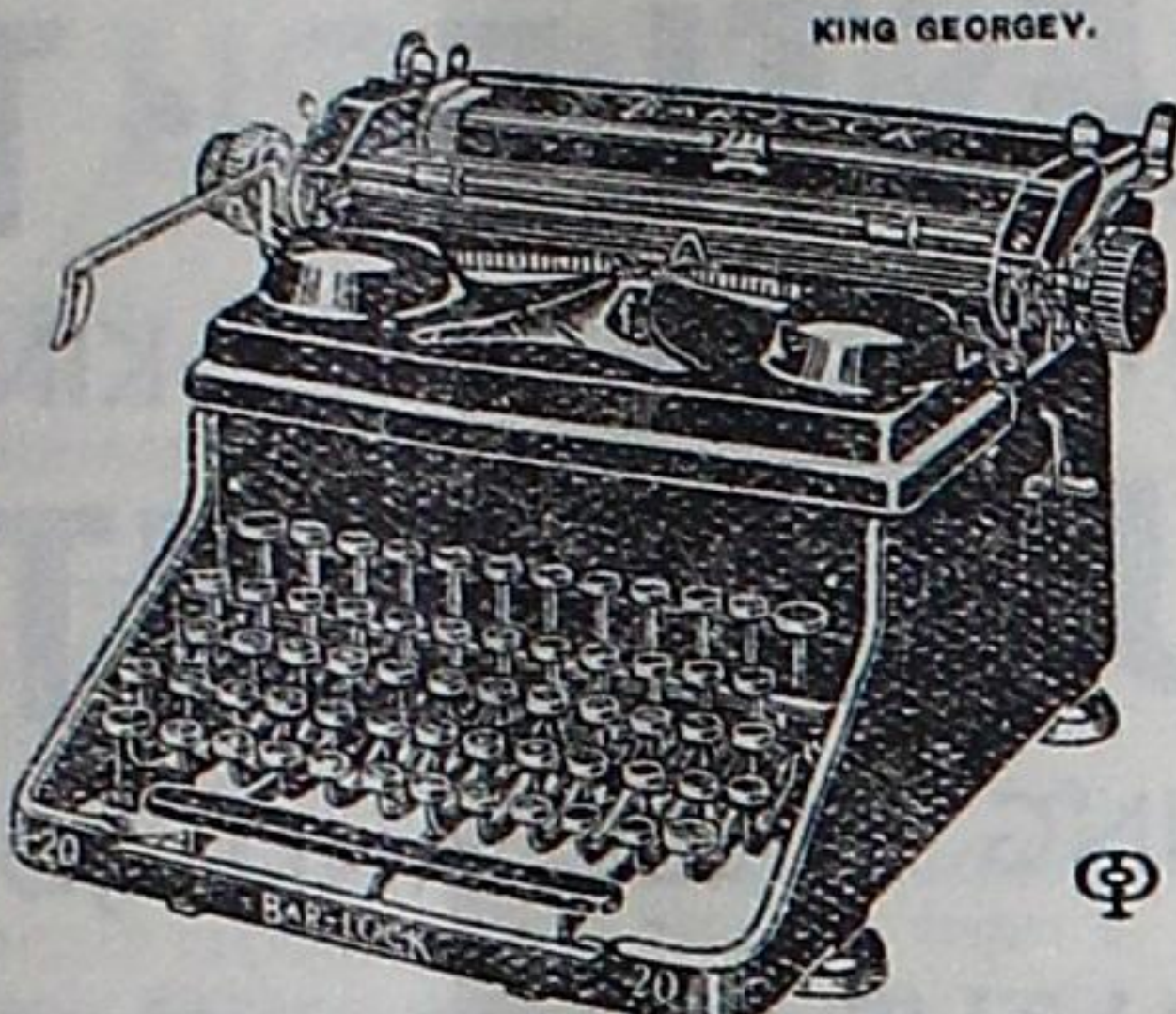


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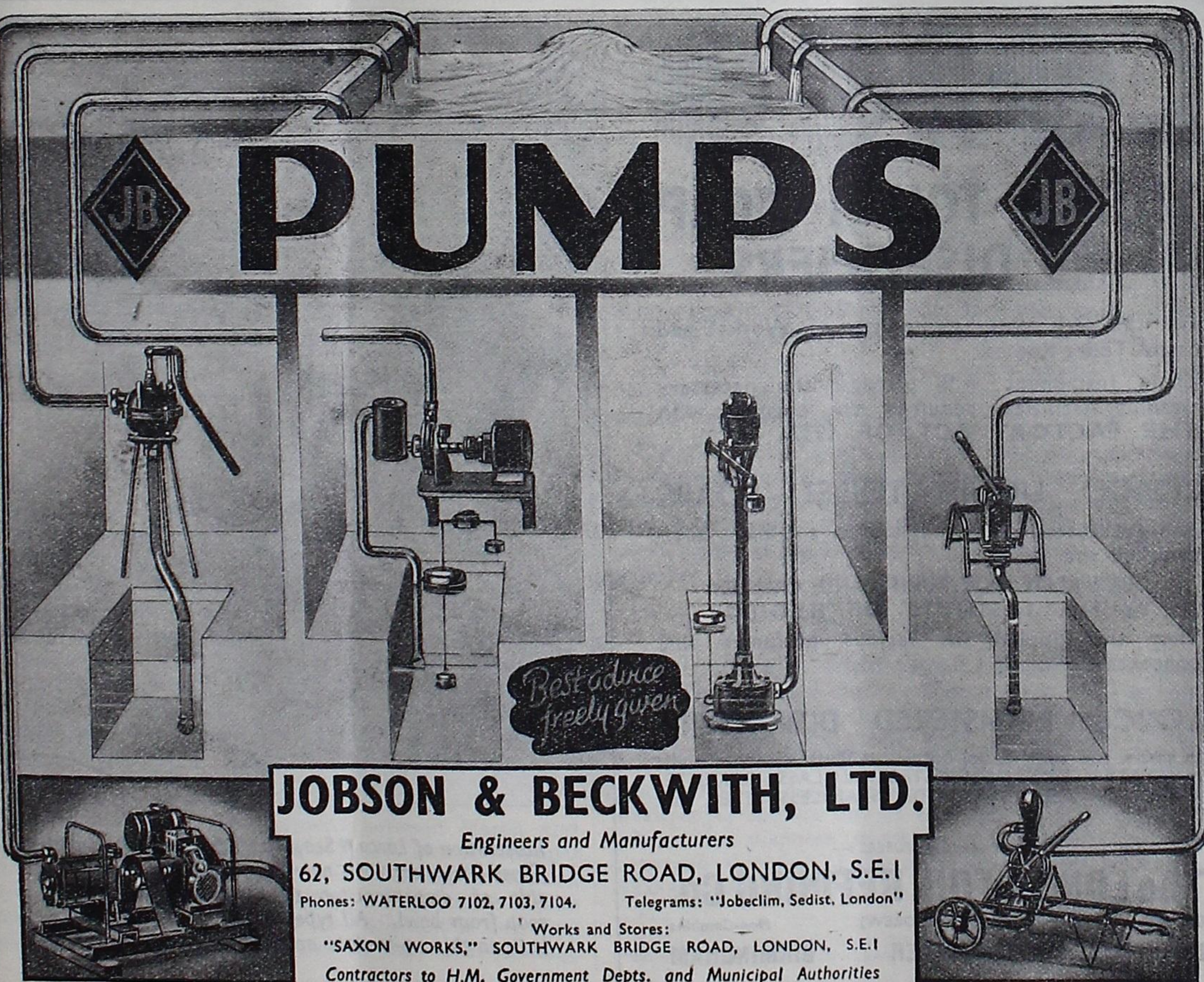
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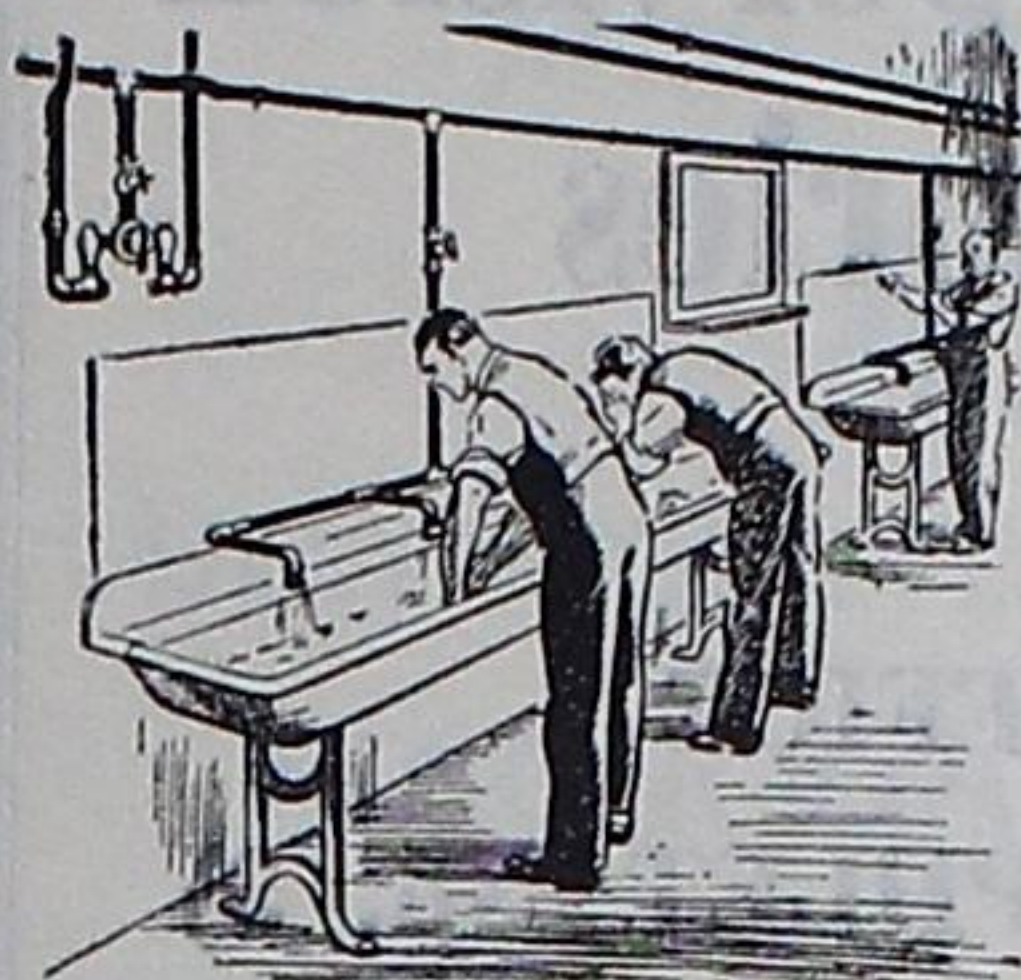
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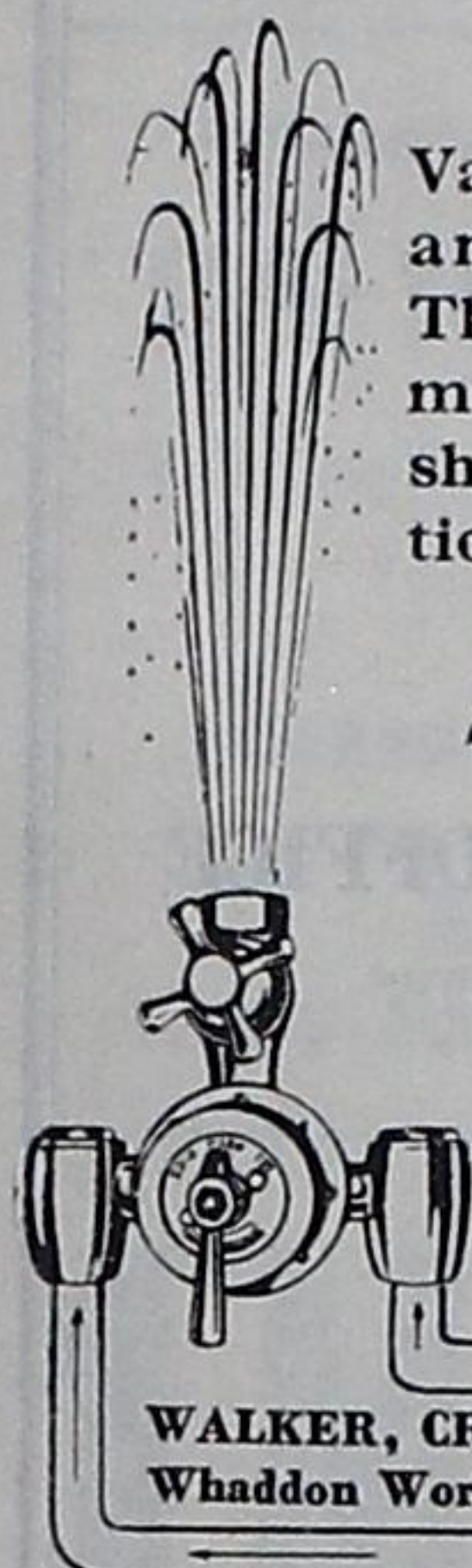
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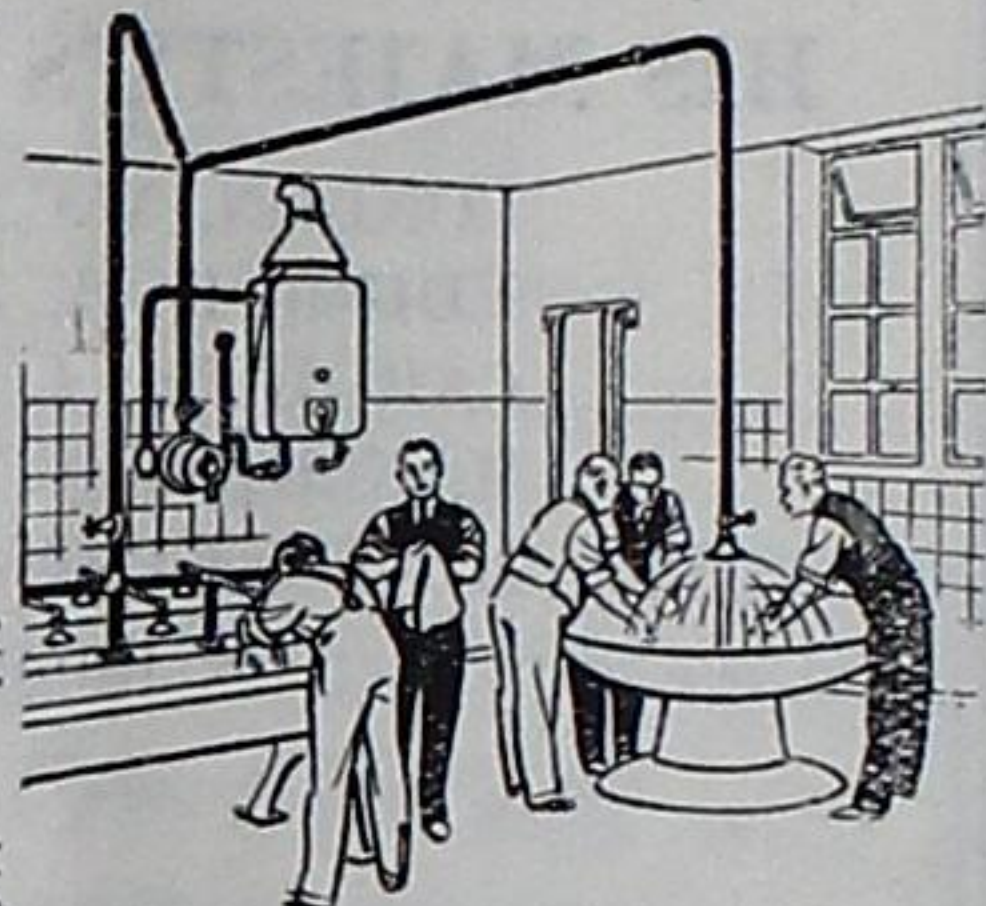
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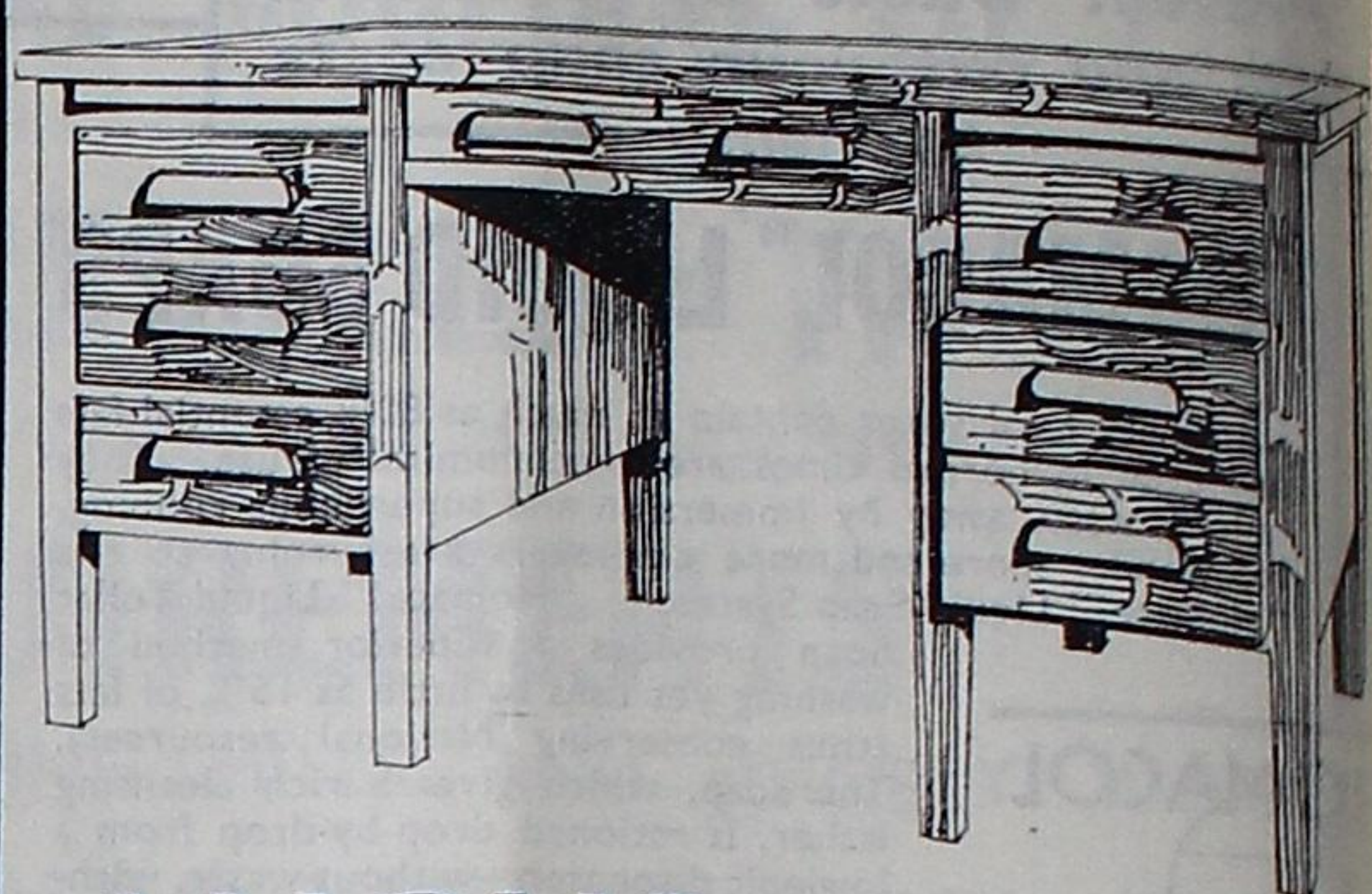
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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further substantial improvement in employment between 11th March and 15th April. Between those two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 148,518, and the total of 972,695 registered at 15th April was the lowest recorded since the end of 1920, when the extended unemployment insurance scheme came into operation.

As compared with 17th April, 1939, the number unemployed at 15th April, 1940, was lower by 671,699.

Detailed figures are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 15th April, 1940, there were 840,027 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 125,640 less than at 11th March, 1940, and 503,268 less than at 17th April, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 15th April, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 90,182 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 19,198 less than at 11th March, 1940, and 148,547 less than at 17th April, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 15th April, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 42,486 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 3,680 less than at 11th March, 1940, and 19,884 less than at 17th April, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 972,695 persons on the registers at 15th April, 1940, included 829,993 applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances and 142,702 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th April, 1940, represented 6·7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 7·7 per cent. at 11th March, 1940. At 17th April, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 11·2. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 6·8 at 15th April, 1940, as compared with 7·8 at 11th March, 1940, and 11·5 at 17th April, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·4, 7·0 and 6·2 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—*The reduction in unemployment between March and April, 1940, was distributed over nearly all the principal industries, the greatest reductions occurring in building and public works contracting, the distributive trades and agriculture. There were also substantial decreases in hotel and boarding house service, coal mining,

engineering, metal goods manufacture, furniture manufacture, printing and bookbinding, local government service, dock, harbour, etc. service, road transport, brick and tile manufacture, tailoring and dressmaking.

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 April are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £198,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,600,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £100 in those of 3,500 workpeople.*

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in all districts, workpeople employed in the spinning and manufacturing sections of the cotton industry, and workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry. Other groups of workers whose wages were increased included those employed in steel smelting and rolling, soap and candle manufacture, heating ventilating and domestic engineering, boot and shoe repairing, and baking.

The changes reported in the first four months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of over £1,000,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 5,700,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May, 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 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 78 per cent. at 1st April.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st May was 59 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 58 per cent. at 1st April.

The rise in the index figure for food was due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs. Among items other than food, there were increases in the prices of clothing, in railway fares, and (as a result of the increases in duties provided for in the Budget) in the prices of tobacco and matches.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 91. In addition, 8 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 99 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 22,500, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in April was about 82,000 working days.

* The 3,500 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April had received increases of greater amount in the earlier months of 1940.

AGES AND OCCUPATIONS OF MEN UNEMPLOYED AT 11th MARCH, 1940.

THE results are given below of an analysis, according to age and occupation, of the men aged 18 years and over who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 11th March, 1940. Similar analyses according to age have been made at frequent intervals since 1935, and the results published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 242 of the issue for July, 1939). No complete analysis had previously been obtained, however, giving particulars according to both age and occupation, though some statistics were obtained on this basis on 1st January last, and published in the February issue of this GAZETTE, relating to persons applying for benefit or allowances who had been on the registers for twelve months or more.

The total number of wholly unemployed men, aged 18 years and over, covered by the analysis of 11th March was 631,464.* The following Table shows the number in each age-group for which separate figures were obtained, together with corresponding figures for 1st May, 1939 (the latest date for which comparable figures are available):—

Age-group.	11th March, 1940.		1st May, 1939.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.
18-20 years	30,766	4.9	47,114	4.9
21-24 "	48,097	7.6	96,302	10.0
25-29 "	61,008	9.7	112,677	11.7
30-34 "	56,862	9.0	107,464	11.2
35-39 "	58,565	9.3	105,066	10.9
40-49 "	110,012	17.4	178,283	18.5
50 and over	266,154	42.1	316,413	32.8
Total (18 years and over)	631,464	100.0	963,319	100.0

Between 1st May, 1939, and 11th March, 1940, there was a reduction of over 330,000, or 34 per cent., in the total number of men registered as wholly unemployed. While the reduction affected all the age-groups shown in the Table, it was much more marked in the lower than in the higher age-groups. Among men under 30 years of age, for example, it was 45 per cent., whereas among those over 50 years of age it was only 16 per cent. Consequently, men over 50 years of age formed a much larger proportion (42 per cent.) of the total number of men wholly unemployed in March, 1940, than in May, 1939, when they were less than 33 per cent. of the total. Nearly 60 per cent. of the men who were wholly unemployed at 11th March last were aged 40 and over.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

The first of the two detailed Tables on the opposite page shows the numbers of wholly unemployed men at 11th March, 1940, classified in five main age-groups, in each of the Ministry of Labour Administrative Divisions, separate figures being given for a group of occupations not classified under the general heading "labourers" and for a group of other occupations which are so classified. The figures are summarised in the following Table, which shows for the two groups of occupations and for each Divisional area the proportions of wholly unemployed men in each of three main age-groups:—

Division.	Total number aged 18 and over.	Numbers in the undermentioned age-groups expressed as percentages of total number.			
		18-29	30-49	50 and over	Total.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Occupations not Classified as " Labourer."</i>					
London	89,551	27.6	34.9	37.5	100.0
Eastern	20,625	25.6	37.2	37.2	100.0
Southern	24,659	23.9	35.8	40.3	100.0
South-Western	12,445	22.5	33.7	43.8	100.0
Midlands	11,704	21.4	30.3	48.3	100.0
North Midlands	12,298	22.7	33.7	43.6	100.0
North-Eastern	20,905	22.9	31.7	45.4	100.0
North-Western	54,413	23.4	34.5	42.1	100.0
Northern	24,088	29.6	33.4	37.0	100.0
Scotland	39,159	26.0	38.0	36.0	100.0
Wales	26,201	23.5	37.2	39.3	100.0
Great Britain	336,048	25.3	35.0	39.7	100.0
<i>Occupations Classified as " Labourer."</i>					
London	37,222	29.0	34.7	36.3	100.0
Eastern	15,194	22.7	39.0	38.3	100.0
Southern	13,422	22.6	34.6	42.8	100.0
South-Western	8,020	16.1	32.5	51.4	100.0
Midlands	13,100	10.0	28.9	61.1	100.0
North Midlands	16,544	12.5	33.8	53.7	100.0
North-Eastern	25,998	12.3	34.3	53.4	100.0
North-Western	45,609	17.4	35.4	47.2	100.0
Northern	36,124	17.7	39.0	43.3	100.0
Scotland	47,132	22.3	40.7	37.0	100.0
Wales	37,051	13.3	37.5	49.2	100.0
Great Britain	295,416	18.6	36.4	45.0	100.0

* This total includes a small number of men who, though on the registers at 11th March, were subsequently found to have been at work on that day. Between 11th March and 15th April, 1940, there was a substantial reduction in the numbers of men wholly unemployed, the total number registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the latter date being 538,570.

In view of the difficulties involved in any attempt to draw a clear line of demarcation between "skilled" and "unskilled" workers, the allocation of particular occupations to one or other of the two groups distinguished in the Table is necessarily somewhat arbitrary in some cases. All persons, however, who were registered for employment in occupations which could without question be described as skilled or semi-skilled are included in the first part of the Table, while those who were registered for unskilled or general labouring work are included in the second part, and the figures thus give a broad indication of the differences in the age-distribution of unemployed men in skilled and unskilled occupations, respectively.

In Great Britain as a whole the age-group 50 and over accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of the total in the first part of the Table and for 45 per cent. of the total in the "labourer" group; and the proportion in the age-group 18-29 was correspondingly lower in the latter group than in the former. In each Division, the lowest proportions were in the group aged 18-29 and the highest in the group over 50 years of age, except in Scotland and in the Eastern Division, where there was little difference between the proportions aged 30-49 and those over 50 years. There were considerable variations, however, between the age-distribution in different Administrative Divisions. In the Midlands Division nearly one-half of the total in the first part of the Table were aged 50 and over, and in the "labourer" category the proportion in that age-group was over three-fifths; and in both cases the proportions under 30 years of age were much below the average. The proportions in the higher age-group were also above the average in the South-Western, North Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions. In each of these four Divisions unemployment among men was relatively low at 11th March, the percentage unemployed among insured males being below the general average for Great Britain. On the other hand, in most of the Divisions (e.g., the London, Eastern, Northern and Scotland Divisions) where the general level of unemployment among men was relatively high at that date, the proportion of younger men in the total was above the general average.

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS.

The second Table on the opposite page shows the numbers in each of five age-groups in those occupations (or groups of occupations) in which the largest numbers of men were registered as wholly unemployed. In the Table below the age-analysis is shown in percentage form for each occupation or occupational group in which the total number of men registered as wholly unemployed exceeded 5,000:—

Occupation.	Total number aged 18 and over.	Numbers in the undermentioned age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number.					
		18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over.	Total.
Painter, decorator ...	29,669	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Carpenter, joiner ...	25,211	10.0	12.0	19.5	17.9	40.6	100.0
Sailor, fireman, etc., fisherman ...	18,447	16.6	15.4	20.2	13.8	34.0	100.0
Shop assistant ...	15,669	18.4	10.4	21.1	19.7	30.4	100.0
Colliery worker (not labourer) ...	12,954	22.2	12.2	16.6	14.3	34.7	100.0
Motor-van, lorry, driver	12,749	6.4	6.8	20.0	20.0	46.8	100.0
Junior clerk, addresser, sorter, etc. ...	10,822	20.7	18.7	28.6	16.3	15.7	100.0
Bricklayer ...	10,684	23.0	7.4	12.4	14.9	42.3	100.0
Watchman ...	8,827	16.0	13.0	23.9	12.5	34.6	100.0
Carman, carter, cabman, etc. ...	8,213	0.8	1.5	6.8	19.5	71.4	100.0
Porter (not dock, railway, hotel), messenger	7,070	5.2	6.1	19.8	17.4	51.5	100.0
Canvasser, insurance agent ...	7,049	17.7	11.0	16.9	15.7	38.7	100.0
Plasterer ...	5,697	4.9	7.6	18.6	21.5	47.4	100.0
Printing trade worker	5,376	12.2	15.2	25.8	12.9	33.9	100.0
Navvy, mains layer, etc.	5,135	17.5	14.5	18.3	15.8	33.9	100.0
Commercial traveller, salesman (wholesale), etc. ...	5,099	3.4	7.1	20.2	22.3	47.0	100.0
All other occupations not classified as "labourer" ...	147,377	6.4	8.5	17.3	20.6	47.2	100.0
All occupations not classified as "labourer"	336,048	15.3	10.5	17.2	16.2	40.8	100.0
<i>Occupations classified as "labourer":—</i>							
General labourer for heavy work ...	113,728	8.6	9.4	21.2	19.5	41.3	100.0
General labourer for light work ...	58,358	5.8	4.2	11.9	19.1	59.0	100.0
Colliery labourer ...	16,529	4.7	5.6	15.7	19.1	54.9	100.0
Pavior's, asphalter's, road-surface layer's labourer ...	7,364	3.6	6.8	20.4	22.0	47.2	100.0
General engineering and metal trades labourer ...	6,326	11.7	8.0	14.2	17.3	48.8	100.0
Farm labourer ...	5,786	15.7	9.3	15.8	15.4	43.8	100.0
All other occupations classified as "labourer"	87,325	16.7	10.1	18.8	16.3	38.1	100.0
All occupations classified as "labourer"	295,416	10.3	8.3	18.1	18.4	44.9	100.0
All occupations ...	631,464	12.5	9.7	18.3	17.4	42.1	100.0

The figures reveal wide differences in age-distribution between one occupation and another. In the first part of the Table, the age-group 50 and over accounts for over 71 per cent. of the total in the case of watchmen, and over 51 per cent. in the case of carmen and carters. There were also high proportions in that age-group among

canvassers and insurance agents, commercial travellers and salesmen, navvies, and colliery workers. On the other hand there were comparatively high proportions under 25 years of age among junior clerks, shop assistants and motor van and lorry drivers. In the "labourer" group there were very high proportions aged 50 and over among men classified as general labourers for light work and among colliery labourers (59.0 and 54.9 per cent. respectively), while there was a relatively high proportion (15.7 per cent.) under 25 years of age among farm labourers.

It will be seen that out of the total of 295,000 in the "labourer" group, no less than 172,000 are accounted for by the two "general labourer" classifications, representing about 27 per cent. of the total number of wholly unemployed men on the registers; over 80,000 of the total in these two classifications were aged 50 years and over.

DETAILED TABLES.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED MEN ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT 11TH MARCH, 1940.

1. Divisional Analysis.

Division.	Number of men aged—					Total aged 18 and over.
	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over.	
	<i>Occupations not classified as "labourer."</i>					
London	13,833	10,869	17,465	13,803	33,581	89,551
Eastern	3,056	2,224	4,132	3,535	7,678	20,625
Southern	3,292	2,604	4,647	4,173	9,943	24,659
South-Western	1,615	1,188	2,028	2,166	5,448	12,445
Midlands	1,487	1,014	1,652	1,901	5,650	11,704
North Midlands	1,687	1,104	2,020	2,127	5,360	12,298
North-Eastern	2,860	1,932	3,250	3,369	9,494	20,905
North-Western	7,082	5,651	9,608	9,182	22,890	54,413
Northern	4,416	2,714	4,221	3,822	8,915	24,088
Scotland	5,575	4,608	8,027	6,865	14,084	39,159
Wales	3,550	2,617	4,952	4,800	10,282	26,201
GREAT BRITAIN	48,453	36,525	62,002	55,743	133,325	336,048
	<i>Occupations classified as "labourer."</i>					
London	6,422	4,386	7,359	5,543	13,512	37,222
Eastern	1,993	1,457	3,044	2,883	5,817	15,194
Southern	1,854	1,187	2,419	2,220	5,742	13,422
South-Western	701	588	1,209	1,401	4,121	8,020
Midlands	743	561	1,585	2,207	8,004	13,100
North Midlands	1,090	974	2,471	3,127	8,882	16,544
North-Eastern	1,611	1,573	4,017	4,903	13,894	25,998
North-Western	4,336	3,601	7,726	8,428	21,518	45,609
Northern	3,517	2,868	7,179	6,909	15,651	36,124
Scotland	5,587	4,900	10,136	9,044	17,465	47,132
Wales	2,556	2,388	6,280	7,604	18,223	37,051
GREAT BRITAIN	30,410	24,483	53,425	54,269	132,829	295,416

2. Occupational Analysis.

Occupation Group.	Number of men aged—					Total aged 18 and over.
	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over.	
Painter, decorator ...	2,978	3,557	5,784	5,315	12,035	29,669
Carpenter, joiner ...	4,191	3,873	5,089	3,492	8,566	25,211
Sailor, fireman, etc., fisherman ...	3,404	1,911	3,888	3,629	5,615	18,447
Shop assistant ...	3,482	1,906	2,610	2,236	5,435	15,669
Colliery worker (not labourer) ...	834	880	2,594	2,586	6,060	12,954
Motor-van, lorry, driver ...	2,639	2,379	3,645	2,081	2,005	12,749
Junior clerk, addresser, sorter, etc. ...	2,487	804	1,345	1,607	4,579	10,822
Bricklayer ...	1,705	1,394	2,555	1,340	3,690	10,684
Watchman ...	75	128	602	1,721	6,301	8,827
Carman, carter, cabman, etc. ...	426	498	1,627	1,432	4,230	8,213
Porter (not dock, railway, hotel), messenger ...	1,248	778	1,194	1,113	2,737	7,070
Canvasser, insurance agent ...	348	537	1,314	1,513	3,337	7,049
Plasterer ...	694	868	1,468	736	1,931	5,697
Printing trade worker ...	940	780	986	851	1,819	5,376
Navvy, mains layer, etc. ...	175	364	1,037	1,148	2,411	5,135
Commercial traveller, salesman (wholesale), etc. ...	328	433	880	1,053	2,405	5,099
Stationary engine driver, crane driver, stoker, etc. ...	209	213	690	922	2,482	4,516
Gardener, nurseryman, fruit-grower ...	442	311	597	668	2,007	4,025
Cabinet-maker ...	858	655	674	486	1,337	4,010
Correspondence clerk, wages clerk, etc. ...	875	365	442	570	1,734	3,986
Tailor ...	343	295	644	710	1,799	3,791
Waiter (hotel, etc.) ...	573	462	772	566	1,001	3,374
Boot and shoe operative ...	420	329	634	629	1,292	3,304
Barman, etc. ...	477	422	663	558	1,107	3,227
Kitchen worker (excluding private domestic service) ...	367	358	650	577	1,100	3,052
Farm worker (excluding labourer) ...	387	300	603	498	1,252	3,040
French polisher ...	480	450	550	456	1,059	2,995
Warehouseman ...	488	254	381	410	1,380	2,913
Electrician, wireman ...	674	366	486	401	752	2,679
Porter (hotel, club, institution, etc.) ...	428	309	502	469	953	2,661
Baker ...	434	296	512	341	1,038	2,621
Cotton worker ...	84	131	352	355	1,668	2,590
Mason ...	162	165	330	285	1,452	2,394
Plumber, gas-fitter, etc. ...	444	315	472	297	761	2,289
Woodworking machinist ...	602	343	413	300	620	2,278
All other occupations not classified as "labourer" ...	13,752	9,096	15,017	14,392	35,375	87,632
All occupations not classified as "labourer" ...	48,453	36,525	62,002	55,743	133,325	336,048

Occupation Group.	Number of men aged—					Total aged 18 and over.
	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over.	
<i>Occupations classified as "labourer"</i>						
General labourer for heavy work ...	9,753	10,742	24,140	22,112	46,981	113,728
General labourer for light work ...	3,384	2,428	6,945	11,157	34,444	58,358
Colliery labourer ...	781	926	2,594	3,149	9,079	16,529
Pavior's, asphalters, road surface layer's labourer ...	268	500	1,503	1,620	3,473	7,364
General engineering and metal trades labourer ...	737	509	901	1,093	3,086	6,326
Farm labourer ...	905	540	915	892	2,534	5,786
Metal manufacture (including rolling and tube drawing) labourer ...	419	297	729	544	1,484	3,473
Brick and tile maker's labourer ...	693	363	517	366	740	2,679
Navvy's, mains layer's, etc. labourer ...	155	184	575	558	1,079	2,551
Ironfoundry labourer, fettler, etc. ...	263	175	345	310	1,057	2,150
All other occupations classified as "labourer"	13,052	7,819	14,261	12,468	28,872	76,472
All occupations classified as "labourer" ...	30,410	24,483	53,425	54,269	132,829	295,416
All occupations ...	78,863	61,008	115,427	110,012	266,154	631,464

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT.

FURTHER REGISTRATIONS.

A FURTHER registration of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act was held on 27th April. The men required to register were (a) those who reached the age of 20 between 7th April and 27th April, 1940, and (b) those who reached the age of 26 during 1939. The provisional total of men who registered on 27th April was 312,912.

A further registration will be held on 25th May, applying to men reaching the age of 20 since 27th April, 1940, and to men who reached the age of 27 during 1939.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

On 9th May a Royal Proclamation was signed 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 had reached the age of 19 but had not reached the age of 37 are liable to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

This was the fourth Proclamation under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act and its effect is to extend the liability to be called up for service to—

- (1) men born between 2nd January, 1921 and 9th May, 1921, both dates inclusive, and
- (2) men born between 10th May, 1903 and 1st January, 1912, both dates inclusive.

It is estimated that the number of men made liable for service by this Proclamation will exceed 2,500,000.

No change is contemplated in the present procedure of registering successive age groups in an ascending scale, and no person will be called upon to register until he has reached the age of 20.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 1940.

THE Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1940,* which received the Royal Assent on 25th April, provides for the fixing of a national minimum wage for men employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

Since 1924 minimum rates in England and Wales have been fixed, under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, by Agricultural Wages Committees for each county or part of a county, and statutory effect has been given to these rates by Orders made by the Central Agricultural Wages Board. The present Act requires that the Agricultural Wages Board shall, after consultation with the agricultural wages committees for the different areas, and after considering general economic conditions and the conditions of the agricultural industry, fix a national minimum wage. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the wages committees for every county shall be such as to secure that no man of full age employed whole time by the week or any longer period shall receive, in respect of any week, less than the national minimum wage, but the Board may fix a lower minimum wage for any county or part of a county, if satisfied by the wages committee that special conditions of the agricultural industry in that county or part thereof justify such a lower wage. Further, the wages committees must have regard to the national minimum wage when fixing minimum rates of wages for classes of workers other than men of full age in whole-time employment, but without prejudice to their power to fix for workers of any class rates higher than are necessary to secure compliance with the Act.

The Board are empowered to reconsider and alter the national minimum wage fixed for the time being.

* 3 & 4 Geo. 6, ch. 17. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1939: STATISTICAL REVIEW.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1940 (page 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1939. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1939 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 940*, as compared with 875 in 1938. In these disputes about 246,000 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and about 90,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 700 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began in 1938 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1939. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1939 was thus about 337,300†, as compared with 275,300† in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1939 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was 1,356,000 working days, as compared with 1,334,000 working days in 1938.

The great majority of disputes in 1939 involved only the employees of single firms, and three-quarters of them were of under a week's duration. More than two-fifths of the total number of disputes and of the total aggregate duration was accounted for by the coal mining industry, while the metal groups of industries represented nearly one-fifth of all disputes and nearly one-quarter of the total aggregate duration.

The disputes of 1939 were approximately evenly proportioned as between the eight pre-war and the four wartime months.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1939 and 1938 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, all disputes in progress in each year:—

Industry group.	1939.			1938.		
	No. of disputes beginning in 1939.	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress.	No. of disputes beginning in 1938.	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	8	1,000	41,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining ...	404	205,800†	565,000	363	173,600†	697,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	13	1,600	47,000	11	700	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	11	1,500	9,000	21	3,000	24,000
Engineering ...	61	30,100	167,000	47	27,800	124,000
Shipbuilding ...	39	4,300	37,000	29	3,300	31,000
Iron and Steel and other Metal ...	81	21,600	128,000	62	13,100	88,000
Cotton ...	14	1,500	14,000	12	1,000	8,000
Other Textile ...	59	7,200	86,000	30	6,200	76,000
Clothing ...	25	5,800	13,000	36	6,700	33,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	14	1,600	11,000	20	4,100	12,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	18	2,600	23,000	34	1,900	32,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	5	500	2,000	4	100	1,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	122	35,400	131,000	110	13,900	115,000
Transport ...	34	11,700	57,000	49	14,500	40,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	9	1,100	2,000	19	2,100	10,000
All other Industries ...	23	4,000	23,000	28	3,300	39,000
Total ...	940	337,300†	1,356,000	875	275,300†	1,334,000

Of the total number of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 91,000 in 1939 and 63,400 in 1938 were indirectly involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1939.

There was no dispute of major importance in 1939, and only four disputes involved 5,000 or more workpeople. About 7,000 tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire were involved in a stoppage which caused the loss of 40,000 working days. A dispute involving nearly 6,000 workpeople employed at collieries owned by one firm in Glamorgan resulted in the loss of 17,500 working days. About 25,000 working days were lost by 5,400 building trade operatives during a dispute in Dorset. About 5,000 colliery workpeople employed by several firms in North Wales were involved in a short stoppage in which 12,500 working days were lost. One protracted dispute, affecting nearly 4,400 employees of a London firm of electrical engineers and cable makers, resulted in the loss of about 60,000 working days.

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

† Workpeople are counted in the totals for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during the year. The resulting duplication during each of the above years was generally slight, except in the coal mining industry, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 124,000 in 1939 and 115,000 in 1938. The net number of workpeople involved in all industries was approximately 248,000 in 1939, and 209,000 in 1938.

Following is a list of the principal disputes which began in 1939:

Industry and locality.	Dates of beginning and end of stoppage.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.	Aggregate duration of disputes in working days.
FISHING:—			
Trawler officers and crews, etc.—Granton, Newhaven and Leith ...	4 Jan.—28 Feb.	800	39,500
COAL MINING:—			
Colliery workpeople—			
Glamorganshire* ...	23 Jan.—25 Jan.	5,800	17,500
Stepps, Lanark* ...	6 Feb.—11 Feb.	1,000	6,000
Shotts, Lanark* ...	7 Apl.—10 Apl.	2,035	6,000
Arley, Warwickshire* ...	19 May—2 June	1,362	16,000
Barnsley (near)* ...	22 May—27 May	2,117	10,000
Pontefract (near)* ...	24 July—5 Aug.	2,114	29,500
Abertridwr, Glam.* ...	22 Aug.—26 Aug.	1,250	6,500
Wrexham ...	22 Aug.†—28 Aug.†	5,000	12,500
Pontefract (near)* ...	11 Oct.—14 Oct.	1,935	7,000
Shotts, Lanark* ...	13 Nov.—15 Nov.	1,770	5,500
Kirkcaldy, Fife (near)* ...	16 Nov.—5 Dec.	1,175	18,000
Rotherham (near)* ...	22 Dec.—27 Dec.	2,503	5,000
IRON AND STEEL:—			
Labourers, platelayers, loco. drivers, etc.—Glasgow (near)* ...	2 Nov.—10 Nov.	1,265	10,000
ENGINEERING:—			
Workpeople employed in aero-plane and motor engine manufacture—Coventry* ...	31 Jan.—2 Feb.	3,979	10,000
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Brough, Yorks.* ...	15 Feb.—22 Feb.	800	5,000
Workpeople employed in electrical engineering, cable making, etc.—London, S.E.*	16 Mar.‡—22 Apl.	4,386‡	60,000
Machinists, fitters, tool-room workers, etc. employed in aero engine manufacture—Crews* ...	4 Apl.—18 Apl.	521	5,500
Apprentices—Clydeside ...	18 May§—3 June §	2,200§	19,000
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Liverpool* ...	13 June—16 June	3,734	9,000
Fitters, turners, machinists, etc.—Rotherham (near)* ...	13 Nov.—25 Nov.	532	6,500
SHIPBUILDING:—			
Platers, etc.—Newcastle-on-Tyne* ...	28 Mar.—8 June	264	16,500
TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—			
Cold roll operatives, etc.—Llanelli, Carm. ...	2 June||—24 June||	2,800	15,500
Cold roll operatives, etc.—Gorseinon, Glam.* ...	19 June—28 June	910	6,500
Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture—Swansea, Glam.* ...	17 July—29 July	921	11,000
Openers, etc.—South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	30 & 31 Oct.—4 Nov.	7,000	40,000
TEXTILE:—			
Carpet weavers, etc.—Kidderminster ...	6 Feb.—11 May	513	39,000
Cotton weavers, etc.—Acreington* ...	18 July—17 Aug.	364	10,000
CLOTHING:—			
Waterproof garment makers and machinists—Manchester and Salford ...	10–13 June—27 June	400	5,500
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—			
Furniture trades operatives—Enfield, Middlesex* ...	26 May—8 June	850	9,000
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, etc.:—			
Bricklayers, etc.—London* ...	3 Jan.—2 Feb.	445	12,000
Carpenters, steel benders and fixers, labourers, etc.—London* ...	2 Feb.—21 Feb.	460	8,500
Electricians—Chorley, Lancs. ...	10 & 13 Feb.—23 Feb.	500	6,500
Painters and apprentices—Glasgow* ...	23 Mar.—25 Apl.	210	6,000
Building trades operatives—Blandford, Dorset ...	13 July—18 July	5,400	25,000
Building trades operatives—Abergele, Denbigh (near) ...	20 July—21 July	3,500	6,000
Building trades operatives—Farnborough, Hants.(near)* ...	24 July—26 July	4,800	8,500
Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, etc.—Bridgend, Glam. ...	26 July—5 Aug.	895	7,500
TRANSPORT:—			
Dock workers—Glasgow ...	27 Mar.¶—1 Apl.	3,600	14,000
Omnibus drivers, conductors and depot staff—Various districts in South Western Counties** ...	29 Apl.**—13 May**	755	9,500
Dock workers—Belfast ...	30 June—6 July	2,500	14,000
LINOLEUM MANUFACTURE:—			
Workpeople employed in linoleum manufacture—Kirkcaldy, Fife* ...	9 Oct.—14 Oct.	1,302	8,000

* Disputes thus indicated involved only the employees of a single firm.

† The stoppage began and ended on different dates at the different collieries.

‡ The stoppage began on 16th March, when about 50 storemen ceased work following the dismissal of an employee; a further 1,100 either ceased work or were rendered idle by the end of March. An extension of the dispute occurred early in April, following the dismissal of a shop steward, and over 4,000 workpeople became involved.

§ The stoppage began on 18th May at one establishment, and extended until approximately 2,200 were involved on 27th May. Work was generally resumed on 5th June, but at some establishments resumptions took place prior to that date.

|| Intermittent stoppages of work occurred between 2nd and 24th June at various establishments, the aggregate length of the stoppages at individual works varying from one to eight days.

¶ Only one ship was affected on 27th March (on a claim for "dirty money" allowances), but the stoppage extended until about 1,500 workpeople were idle on 29th March. A lock-out followed at noon the same day.

** The stoppage began at Plymouth and Tavistock on 29th April and extended during the first four days of May to various other towns, including Bideford, Bournemouth, Bridgwater, Taunton, Totnes, Yeovil and Weymouth. Work was resumed on 15th May.

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1939, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by a claim for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of the statistics such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

Principal causes.	Number of disputes beginning in 1939.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
Wage increase questions	226	24.1	41,000	16.7
Wage decrease questions	51	5.4	7,600	3.1
Other wage questions	205	21.8	49,200	20.0
All wage questions	482	51.3	97,800	39.8
Hours of labour	25	2.6	8,600	3.5
Employment of particular classes or persons	217	23.1	66,000	26.8
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	124	13.2	25,600	10.4
Trade unionism	74	7.9	31,300	12.7
Sympathetic action	15	1.6	14,200	5.8
Other questions	3	0.3	2,500	1.0
Total	940	100.0	246,000	100.0

Wage questions, as a whole, accounted for over one-half of the disputes occurring in 1939, and for practically two-fifths of the workpeople directly involved in such disputes.

Disputes arising out of the employment of particular classes or persons accounted for nearly one-quarter of the number of disputes and for over one-quarter of the workpeople directly involved. Questions connected with other working arrangements, rules and discipline, and with trade unionism, were also frequent causes of disputes.

RESULTS.

The numbers and proportions of disputes beginning in 1939, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Table, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromise."

Results.	Number of disputes beginning in 1939.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
In favour of workpeople	245	26.1	66,000	26.8
In favour of employers... ..	450	47.8	126,000	51.2
A compromise	245	26.1	54,000	22.0
Total	940	100.0	246,000	100.0

Disputes which ended in favour of the employers accounted for nearly one-half of the disputes beginning in 1939, and for over one-half of the workpeople directly involved in disputes. The number of disputes which ended in favour of the workpeople was exactly equal to the number of disputes which resulted in a compromise, but the former group comprised the greater number of workpeople.

CAUSES AND RESULTS COMBINED.

Combined statistics showing the numbers of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1939, classified according to both the causes and the results of the disputes, are given below :—

Principal causes.	Number of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1939, the results of which were			Total.
	In favour of workpeople.	In favour of employers.	A compromise.	
Wage increase questions	7,200	26,300	7,500	41,000
Wage decrease questions	800	4,300	2,500	7,600
Other wage questions	14,300	24,500	10,400	49,200
All wage questions	22,300	55,100	20,400	97,800
Hours of labour	1,100	4,900	2,600	8,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	14,100	33,800	18,100	66,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	3,800	15,600	6,200	25,600
Trade unionism	24,400	4,700	2,200	31,300
Sympathetic action	300	9,700	4,200	14,200
Other questions	—	2,200	300	2,500
Total	66,000	126,000	54,000	246,000

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1939 were settled are shown in the following Table:—

Methods of settlement.	Number of disputes beginning in 1939.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
By direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives	607	64.6	159,400	64.8
By conciliation	51	5.4	12,200	4.9
By arbitration	3	0.3	1,500	0.6
By return to work on employers' terms, without negotiation	251	26.7	71,000	28.9
By replacement of workpeople	23	2.5	1,200	0.5
Otherwise	5	0.5	700	0.3
Total	940	100.0	246,000	100.0

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1939, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, nearly two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled. Disputes in which work was resumed on the employers' terms, without negotiation, accounted for over one-quarter of the number of disputes and of all the workpeople directly involved in disputes.

STATISTICS OF DISPUTES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1913-1939, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year at the establishments where the disputes occurred. In this Table the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 130) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year.

Year.	Number of disputes beginning in year.	Number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in year.*			Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1913 ...	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000
1914 ...	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915 ...	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916 ...	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917 ...	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918 ...	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ...	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933 ...	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000
1934 ...	471	109,000	25,000	134,000	960,000
1935 ...	553	230,000	41,000	271,000	1,960,000
1936 ...	818	241,000	75,000	316,000	1,830,000
1937 ...	1,129	388,000	209,000	597,000	3,410,000
1938 ...	875	211,000	63,000	274,000	1,330,000
1939 ...	940	246,000	91,000	337,000	1,360,000

The number of disputes recorded as beginning in 1939 was larger than in any year since 1920, with the exception of 1937, but the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in 1939 was less than that recorded for any year since 1893, with the exception of 1927, 1933, 1934 and 1938.

The high totals for 1926 were due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal mining industry and to the "general strike" which occurred in that year, and those for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal mining stoppages. Disputes of exceptional magnitude in several important industries largely accounted for the high totals of 1919. Since 1926 some of the largest disputes have been in the cotton industry, in 1929, 1931 and 1932. The coal mining industry also contributed largely to the total for 1931; while in 1930 the wool textile industry was chiefly concerned. There have been no stoppages of corresponding magnitude since 1932.

* For the purpose of these totals, workpeople are counted in the total for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during that year. The resulting duplication, which is generally inconsiderable in relation to the year's totals, is mainly confined to the coal mining industry, with the addition in 1926 of all other industries involved in the "general strike." In the coal mining group duplication was largest in the years 1919-21, amounting to 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921, which numbers should accordingly be deducted from the above totals to arrive at the net numbers of workpeople (i.e., numbers of separate individuals) involved in these years. Since 1926 the more considerable duplications in the totals for all industries have been as follows: 1931, 57,000; 1932, 70,000; 1935, 59,000; 1936, 66,000; 1937, 181,000; 1938, 66,000; 1939, 90,000.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made a new Order dated 25th April, 1940, under Section 3 of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, amending the statutory remuneration for road haulage workers prescribed by the first Order made by him under the Section on the 8th January, 1940*. The effect of the new Order briefly is (1) to increase the weekly remuneration by 5s. in the case of workers attached to depots in the London and Grade 1 areas, by 4s. in Grade 2 areas, and by 3s. in Grade 3 areas; and (2) to bring within the scope of the new rates road haulage workers of the classes covered by the Order who are employed on road haulage work in connection with motor goods vehicles authorised to be used under A and B Defence Permit Certificates, i.e., authorities for which A and B licences would have been necessary before the war under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. Appropriate increases are also made by the Order in hourly rates, overtime, subsistence and holiday remuneration. The new Order, which supersedes that made on the 8th January, 1940, is effective as from the 6th May, 1940.

NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THE sixth meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress General Council, which was set up to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest, was held at the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 2nd May. The Minister of Labour and National Service was in the chair. The Council noted that arrangements had been made to enable the superannuation rights of Local Government employees who leave their peace time employment for work in essential war industries to be preserved. The Council also discussed the measures necessary to enable the superannuation rights of workers in private employment to be preserved.

A number of questions relating to the utilisation of the country's man power were also considered by the Council.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

SINCE the issue of the Orders referred to in the April number of this GAZETTE, further Orders have been made by the Minister of Food.

The *Condensed Milk* (Provisional Prices) Order, 1940, dated 22nd April, prescribes revised maximum retail prices for containers containing condensed milk as follow:

	Equivalent of Milk: pints.	Maximum Price (d.).
Special† full cream sweetened	1½	10
" " " "	7⁄8	5½
Full cream sweetened ...	1½	9½
" " " "	7⁄8	5
Full cream unsweetened ...	2	8
" " " "	¾	3½
Skimmed ...	2¾	6½
" " " "	1½	5
" " " "	1¾	4

On and after 1st June, containers of other sizes may only be sold by licence.

The *Dripping* (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 25th April, fixes the maximum retail price of dripping, on and after 6th May, at 6d. per lb. net weight.

The *Milk* (Provisional Retail Prices) (England and Wales) Order, 1940, dated 30th April, which came into force on 5th May, prescribes that the price of milk in England and Wales must not exceed the "appropriate price," which is defined as meaning "in relation to a sale by retail of milk of any description by any person in any district on any date the price at which such person or his predecessor in business sold in such district milk of a similar description and subject to similar conditions of sale on the corresponding date during the year 1939." In other words the Order maintains a seasonal trend of prices in different districts in England and Wales.

The *Milk* (Provisional Retail Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1940, dated 30th April, which came into force on 5th May, prescribes maximum retail prices in Scotland (excluding islands, other than the County of Bute) at the rate of 2s. 4d. per gallon for tuberculin tested milk and 2s. for "standard milk" and milk other than "designated milk."

The *New Potatoes* (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 30th April, prescribes maximum retail prices for home-grown and Channel Islands new potatoes during the period 6th May to 31st July. From 6th May to 15th June the maximum price is 4d. per lb.; thereafter it falls, by stages, to 2d. per lb. from 14th to 31st July. The Order does not apply to potatoes sold for delivery in the counties of Brecknock and Radnor and in certain parts of Scotland.

The *Lard* (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 9th May, fixes the maximum retail price of all kinds of animal lard at 9d. per lb. net weight, on and after 27th May.

The *Home Produced Eggs* (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, which was dated 10th May and came into force on 14th May, prescribes maximum retail prices for eggs produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland at rates varying from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen, according to grade. Imported eggs were already subject to price-control.

* See page 46 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

† i.e. full cream sweetened condensed milk containing not less than 10 per cent. of butter fat and sold in a container on which this fact is specified.

‡ Pints equivalent of skimmed milk.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN WAR.

A REPORT entitled "Industrial Health in War: a Summary of Research Findings capable of Immediate Application in furtherance of the National Effort" has been issued by The Industrial Health Research Board, formerly the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which was first appointed in direct succession to the Committee on the Health of Munition Workers set up during the War of 1914-18.

In a Preface to the Report it is remarked that "one of the lessons learned in the last war was that excessive hours of work do not ultimately pay—even when considered solely on the basis of output and apart from the effect on the health of the workers. Some of the earliest investigations undertaken by the Board were concerned with hours of work under various conditions . . . Since then, under the direction of the Board, many researches have been promoted into the human problems of modern industrial conditions."

The results of twenty years' work were reviewed in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board,† and special attention was drawn to such of the proved results of investigations as had already found a place in industrial practice or were ripe for practical application. The present moment seems to the Board timely to express in simpler form those results which ought to be applied either at once or as soon as may be practicable; and the present Report is issued accordingly.

The contents of the Report are presented in Sections relating to: (1) Hours of work and fatigue, (2) lighting and vision, (3) heating and ventilation, (4) accidents, (5) sickness absence and labour wastage. In each of these Sections facts are stated in terms as simple and non-technical as the subject-matter permits, and recommendations are made. These Sections are followed by a Conclusion, in which the belief is expressed that the adoption of definite recommendations made in the Report "would result in increased efficiency all round and in the increased health, both bodily and mental, which is the workers' main guard against discontent."

PAID HOLIDAYS IN FRANCE.

By a Decree-Law dated 13th April, 1940, certain changes have been made, for the year 1940, in the regulations governing the grant of annual holidays with pay in France. The revised regulations are designed to maintain the statutory right to paid holidays gained by the workers in 1936 (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936), while adapting the existing legislation to the needs of war-time production.

The Decree-Law provides that every worker who, in the course of the twelve months following 1st September, 1939, has been employed in one undertaking for a period equivalent to at least four months is to be entitled, during 1940, to a paid holiday at the rate of one day for each month of employment, subject to a maximum duration of twelve working days. If, however, the interests of production so demand, the granting of the holiday may be cancelled or suspended, in the case of undertakings working for the national defence, by the representative of the Minister concerned, and, in the case of other classes of undertaking, by the Minister of Labour. Workers whose holidays are cancelled are to be entitled to a compensatory allowance.

An annual holiday which does not exceed six days in duration must be taken in one period, except in the case of wives of mobilised men who apply for a holiday of four days during their husbands' period of leave. Holidays exceeding six days in duration may, subject to the same reserve, be granted by the employer in two or three periods, provided that one of the periods comprises at least six working days between two weekly rest days. In undertakings working for the national defence, the dates of departure on holiday and the duration of the holidays of the various categories of workers are to be fixed by the head of the undertaking in agreement with the representative of the Minister concerned. The period during which the annual holiday is to be taken is extended from the summer months to the whole of the year, and, in undertakings working for the national defence, the annual holiday may not be given simultaneously to the whole of the staff, except when authorised by the representative of the Minister concerned.

The daily allowance to which a worker is entitled during his holiday is, in general, to be equal to his average daily remuneration during the two fortnights immediately preceding the holiday. If, after having completed at least four months' service in the same undertaking, a worker is discharged by his employer for any reason other than the commission of a serious offence, before it has been possible for him to take the whole of his holiday, he is to receive an allowance for the period of holiday he has not been able to take. This provision, however, does not apply to workers whose employers are affiliated to a Holiday Fund and who will be given their certificates indicating the holidays to which service in the undertakings entitle them, and when the holidays are eventually taken, the workers will receive from the Fund the allowances appropriate to their successive periods of service.

When a worker leaves an undertaking because of mobilisation, requisition or allocation to special employment by the military authorities, or because of the termination of a requisition or special allocation order for other than disciplinary reasons, he is to be entitled, irrespective of the total duration of his service, to one day's paid holiday for each month of employment in the undertaking since 1st September, 1939.

Where paid holidays in excess of the statutory duration are granted by virtue of established custom or the provisions of collective agreements or arbitral awards, the whole of such holidays may be taken if the requirements of production permit; but days of paid holiday in excess of the statutory duration may be made good by an equivalent amount of unpaid working time. In undertakings working for the national defence, the statutory duration may be exceeded only if authorised by the representative of the Minister concerned.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL—GENERAL REVIEW.

THERE was a further substantial improvement in employment between 11th March and 15th April. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 148,518, and the total of 972,695 registered at 15th April was the lowest recorded since the end of 1920, when the extended unemployment insurance scheme came into operation.

As compared with 17th April, 1939, the number unemployed at 15th April, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 671,699.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 15th April, 1940, with comparative figures for 11th March, 1940, and 17th April, 1939:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals*).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Decrease (—) as compared with 11th Mar., 1940.
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	579,160	54,786	633,946	— 108,358
Boys	21,631	1,092	22,723	— 2,950
Women	245,266	32,748	278,014	— 33,689
Girls	36,456	1,556	38,012	— 3,521
Total	882,513	90,182	972,695	— 148,518
Decrease (—) as compared with:				
11th March, 1940 ...	— 129,320	— 19,198	— 148,518	—
17th April, 1939 ...	— 523,152	— 148,547	— 671,699	—
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men	624,813	55,957	680,770	— 112,475
Boys	23,943	1,110	25,053	— 3,047
Women	260,638	34,573	295,211	— 33,870
Girls	37,649	1,661	39,310	— 3,523
Total	947,043	93,301	1,040,344	— 152,915
Decrease (—) as compared with:				
11th March, 1940 ...	— 133,893	— 19,022	— 152,915	—
17th April, 1939 ...	— 533,058	— 152,681	— 685,739	—

The reduction in unemployment between March and April, 1940, was distributed over nearly all the principal industries, the greatest reductions occurring in building and public works contracting, the distributive trades and agriculture. There were also substantial decreases in hotel and boarding house service, coal mining, engineering, metal goods manufacture, furniture manufacture, printing and bookbinding, local government service, dock, harbour, etc. service, road transport, brick and tile manufacture, tailoring and dressmaking.

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

Division.	Numbers on Register at 15th Apr., 1940.	Decrease (—) as compared with 11th Mar., 1940.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 15th Apr., 1940.	Decrease (—) as compared with 11th Mar., 1940.
London ...	210,252	— 28,759	Scotland ...	137,927	— 17,251
Eastern ...	46,653	— 10,745	Wales ...	92,428	— 6,655
Southern ...	54,923	— 9,198	Great Britain	972,695	— 148,518
South-Western	31,614	— 3,321	N. Ireland	67,649	— 4,397
Midlands ...	43,830	— 12,278	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	1,040,344	— 152,915
N.-Midlands	37,429	— 12,764			
North-Eastern	72,149	— 11,217			
North-Western	158,565	— 26,132			
Northern ...	86,925	— 10,198			

There was a further decrease in the numbers unemployed in every division. The decreases were numerically greatest in the London and North-Western Divisions and in Scotland; there were proportionately large decreases in the North-Midlands, Midlands and Eastern Divisions.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th April, 1940, represented 6·7 per cent.† of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939,† as compared with 7·7 per cent. at 11th March, 1940. At 17th April, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 11·2. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 6·8 at 15th April, 1940, 7·8 at 11th March, 1940, and 11·5 at 17th April, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·4, 7·0, and 6·2 respectively.

* The total number of unemployed casual workers in Great Britain at 15th April, 1940, was 42,486, including 40,590 men, 103 boys, 1,786 women and 7 girls. The total for 15th April was 3,680 less than at 11th March, 1940, and 19,884 less than 17th April, 1939. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of unemployed casual workers at 15th April, 1940, was 44,748.

† It is probable that there have been considerable changes, since July, 1939, in the total numbers of insured persons and in their distribution between different industries, owing partly to recruitment for the Forces and partly to transfers into the munitions industries. The percentages of unemployment in March and April, 1940, computed on the basis of these figures and given in this GAZETTE, are subject to revision, therefore, when information as to the effect of these changes becomes available from the next annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1940.

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by more than 6,000 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by approximately 62,000 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment in the iron mining industry showed a further slight improvement. Employment again improved at stone quarries, but declined slightly at slate quarries. In the other mining and quarrying industries employment continued to show improvement.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—Employment in the pig iron industry continued very good. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by about 140 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by over 1,800 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment continued very good also in iron and steel manufacture, and there was a further reduction in unemployment in most of the principal areas. The number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, was about 1,100 lower than at 11th March, 1940, and about 12,000 lower than at 17th April, 1939.

In the tinplate industry the number of mills in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 340 in the week ended 20th April, 1940, as compared with 348 a month before, and 297 a year before. The numbers unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by nearly 700 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by about 3,200 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry as a whole the numbers unemployed showed a further slight decrease. In general and constructional engineering employment improved in all districts; in the electrical and marine sections of the industry there was little general change in the numbers unemployed. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture employment showed a further improvement in nearly all districts. There was a continued shortage of skilled workers in many areas and in most branches of the industry; extended overtime and night shift working occurred at many establishments. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed in the engineering industry as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) at 15th April, 1940, decreased by nearly 3,000 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by approximately 40,000 compared with 17th April, 1939. The corresponding decreases in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were 1,100 compared with 11th March, 1940, and 4,400 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry continued to improve. The number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by nearly 2,000 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by more than 26,000 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment continued very good in the other metal industries, and there was a further decrease in the numbers unemployed in all sections.

Textile Industries.—Employment continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving sections of the cotton industry. Shortages of skilled workers were reported in both sections. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, in the preparing and spinning departments, decreased by nearly 1,000, compared with 11th March, 1940; and by about 22,000 compared with 17th April, 1939; in the manufacturing department there was a decrease of nearly 200 compared with a month ago, and of about 24,000 compared with a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment continued at a high level, and shortages of skilled labour were again reported. The number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, showed little change as compared with 11th March, 1940, but there was a decrease of approximately 24,000 as compared with 17th April, 1939. In the carpet industry the number unemployed showed a decrease of about 350 as compared with 11th March, 1940, and of nearly 1,500 as compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment in most of the other textile industries showed little change; there was, however, an increase in the numbers unemployed in the linen industry. Shortages of skilled labour in the hosiery industry continued to be reported.

Clothing Trades.—Employment continued good in most sections of the clothing trades; shortages of skilled labour were reported from several districts. In the tailoring trades employment showed a further improvement, the numbers unemployed having decreased in all divisions. There was also a further decrease in unemployment in dressmaking and millinery and in the hat and cap industry. In the other dress industries employment showed little change. In the clothing trade as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry), the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by about 6,000 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by over 16,000 compared with 17th April, 1939.

In the boot and shoe industry unemployment showed a slight decrease in practically all districts. The number of insured persons recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th April, 1940, decreased by more than 700, compared with 11th March, 1940, and by over 8,000, compared with 17th April, 1939.

Leather Trades.—In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade (including fur dressing) and also in the leather goods trades there was some improvement in employment. In the leather trades as a whole, the number of insured persons unemployed at 15th April, 1940, was about 540 lower than at 11th March, 1940, and over 4,400 lower than at 17th April, 1939.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—There was a further considerable decrease in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 15th April, 1940, as compared with 11th March, 1940. The decrease affected all occupations, and was particularly marked with painters. In the building industry, as a whole, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by nearly 33,000 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by over 45,000 compared with 17th April, 1939.

There was a further reduction in unemployment in brick manufacture. The number unemployed decreased by about 2,500 as compared with 11th March, 1940, and by nearly 4,000 as compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improvement; there was also an improvement in the sawmilling and coach-building industries.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but the number recorded as unemployed was lower than a year ago. There was a further improvement in employment in the printing and bookbinding industries, but short-time working continued. The number of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries at 15th April, 1940, was about 1,100 greater than at 11th March, 1940, but approximately 1,600 less than at 17th April, 1939. In printing and bookbinding the number unemployed at 15th April, 1940, was about 2,600 lower than in the previous month, but 2,200 higher than a year ago; in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries there were decreases of about 600 and 1,400 respectively.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed an improvement; the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, fell by nearly 1,900 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by over 6,000 compared with 17th April, 1939.

Employment in the bottle-making section and other sections of the glass trades showed a further improvement.

Fishing.—The number of fishermen recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by about 300, compared with 11th March, 1940, and by approximately 4,200, compared with 17th April, 1939.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—There was a further reduction in unemployment in dock, harbour, river and canal service as a whole. In harbour, river and canal service the number unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by about 200 compared with 11th March, 1940, and by more than 1,300 compared with 17th April, 1939; in dock, wharf, and lighterage (port transport) service there were decreases of about 2,600 and 11,000 respectively.

In shipping service, the number recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, decreased by nearly 1,000 as compared with 11th March, 1940, and by approximately 13,000 as compared with 17th April, 1939. Shortages of certain classes of ratings were again reported from several ports.

Agriculture, etc.—There was a further improvement in employment in agriculture, horticulture, etc.; at 15th April, 1940, the number of persons within the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed was about 18,000 less than at 11th March, 1940, and about 13,000 less than at 17th April, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed at 15th April, 1940.			Dec(—) on 11th Mar., 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

I.—GENERAL SCHEME.*

London ...	1,959,670	948,410	6.4	8.1	6.9	-1.0
Eastern ...	430,880	145,480	7.2	6.9	7.1	-1.2
Southern ...	752,540	225,220	4.4	7.0	5.0	-0.9
South - Western ...	510,650	151,680	4.0	4.9	4.2	-0.6
Midlands ...	973,980	390,590	2.5	5.6	3.3	-0.9
North-Midlands ...	682,880	253,790	4.0	3.3	3.8	-0.8
North - Eastern ...	945,190	379,930	5.5	4.5	5.2	-0.9
North - Western ...	1,499,980	750,560	6.5	7.5	6.8	-1.3
Northern ...	644,150	129,990	9.6	11.6	9.9	-1.3
Scotland ...	1,046,370	410,510	7.8	10.2	8.5	-1.0
Wales ...	543,710	84,840	13.4	13.1	13.4	-0.9
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1
Great Britain ...	10,090,000	3,930,000	6.2	7.2	6.5	-1.0
N. Ireland ...	190,100	111,900	22.4	16.8	20.3	-1.1
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	6.5	7.4	6.8	-1.0

* 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 15th April, 1940.			Dec(—) on 11th Mar., 1940.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.						
London ...	21,520	3,510	3.8	15.6	5.5	-2.3
Eastern ...	110,960	8,690	3.2	20.9	4.4	-3.5
Southern ...	115,580	7,300	1.5	19.4	2.6	-1.1
South - Western	71,820	1,260	1.6	7.6	1.7	-0.2
Midlands ...	45,280	2,070	1.6	22.6	2.6	-1.7
North-Midlands	61,560	10,680	2.3	12.6	3.8	-7.8
North - Eastern	30,190	1,290	3.1	21.1	3.8	-2.8
North - Western	41,760	1,490	3.3	11.6	3.6	-1.7
Northern ...	22,610	1,820	4.4	14.0	5.1	-1.8
Scotland ...	86,660	7,140	2.9	14.9	3.9	-1.6
Wales ...	26,060	750	6.2	23.2	6.7	-1.8
Great Britain ...	634,000	46,000	2.7	16.6	3.6	-2.5
N. Ireland ...	29,000	1,000	22.9	27.9	23.1	-4.4
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	663,000	47,000	3.5	16.8	4.4	-2.6

III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.*

London ...	1,981,190	951,920	6.3	8.1	6.9	-1.0
Eastern ...	541,840	154,170	6.4	7.6	6.7	-1.6
Southern ...	868,120	232,520	4.0	7.4	4.8	-0.9
South - Western ...	582,470	152,940	3.7	4.9	4.0	-0.5
Midlands ...	1,019,260	392,660	2.4	5.7	3.3	-0.9
North-Midlands ...	744,440	264,470	3.9	3.6	3.8	-1.3
North - Eastern ...	975,380	381,220	5.4	4.6	5.2	-0.9
North - Western ...	1,541,740	752,050	6.4	7.5	6.7	-1.3
Northern ...	666,760	131,810	9.4	11.6	9.8	-1.3
Scotland ...	1,133,030	417,650	7.4	10.3	8.2	-1.1
Wales ...	569,770	85,590	13.1	13.2	13.1	-1.0
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1
Great Britain ...	10,724,000	3,976,000	6.0	7.3	6.3	-1.1
N. Ireland ...	219,100	112,900	22.5	16.9	20.6	-1.3
Great Britain & N. Ireland ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	6.3	7.5	6.7	-1.0

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 April, 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.	
1939.						
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 1940.	897,984	35,418	377,168	50,955	1,361,525	1,440,923
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
11 March ...	742,304	25,673	311,703	41,533	1,121,213	1,193,259
15 April ...	633,946	22,723	278,014	38,012	972,695	1,040,344

(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 April, 1939:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1939.									
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 1940.	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.1	5.4	36.2	7.4
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
11th March ...	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.8	4.6	40.9	7.0
15th April ...	6.3	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.8	3.5	16.8	4.4

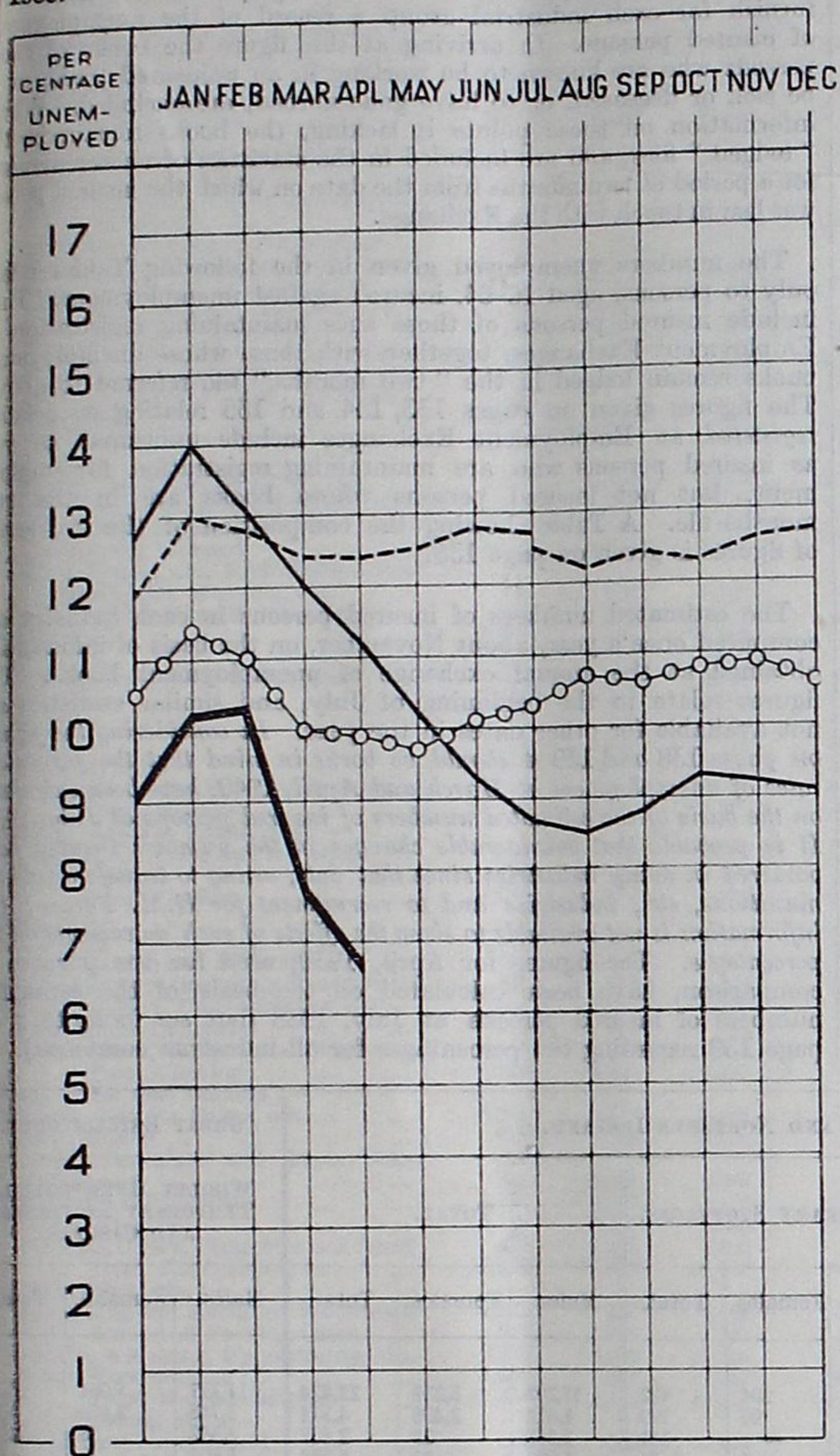
* See footnote * in previous column.

† 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 are subject to revision when statistics become available as to the numbers insured at July, 1940.

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

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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



ANALYSIS FOR 15TH APRIL, 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	579,386	9,171	205,462	11,534	805,553
2. Non-claimants :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	19,859	1,294	25,345	2,621	49,119
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	4,342	—	6,708	11,050
B. Others on Register :—					
3. Applicants for unemployment allowances ...	13,728	176	9,740	796	24,440
4. Persons without applications :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	20,973	1,476	37,467	3,565	63,481
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	6,264	—	12,788	19,052
C. Total on Register ...	633,946	22,723	278,014	38,012	972,695
D. Insured Unemployed :—					
Aged 16-64 :					
5. Number on Register (Items 1 and 2 (a))...	599,245	10,465	230,807	14,155	854,672
6. Two months' file ...	30,896	1,495	41,749	2,087	76,227
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	1,002	4	495	24	1,525
Total aged 16-64 ...	631,143	11,964	273,051	16,266	932,424
8. Aged 14 and 15 :					
(a) Item 2 (b) ...	—	4,342	—	6,708	11,050
(b) Two months' file	—	2,474	—	3,621	6,095
Total aged 14-64 ...	631,143	18,780	273,051	26,595	949,569

† See explanation on page 136.

Information on page 130.

Divisions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Number of Persons on Register at 15th April, 1940				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	11th Mar., 1940.	17th Apr., 1939.
<i>London</i>	125,975	76,063	8,214	210,252	—	28,759
<i>Eastern</i>	33,482	10,849	2,322	46,653	—	10,745
Ipswich	1,712	303	48	2,063	—	415
Norwich	3,303	764	88	4,155	—	275
Rest of Division	28,467	9,782	2,186	40,435	—	10,055
<i>Southern</i>	34,095	16,686	4,142	54,923	—	9,198
Brighton	3,555	1,903	181	5,639	—	1,018
Chatham	863	1,093	250	2,206	—	309
Portsmouth	1,235	1,163	305	2,703	—	423
Reading	878	560	66	1,504	—	211
Southampton	2,662	847	245	3,754	—	211
Rest of Division	24,902	11,120	3,095	39,117	—	7,026
<i>South-Western</i>	21,131	8,285	2,198	31,614	—	3,321
Bristol	5,242	1,871	512	7,625	—	679
Plymouth	1,635	1,245	197	3,077	—	121
Swindon	273	142	22	437	—	120
Rest of Division	13,981	5,027	1,467	20,475	—	2,401
<i>Midlands</i>	22,776	19,850	1,204	43,830	—	12,278
Birmingham	5,007	3,500	149	8,656	—	2,502
Coventry	757	661	2	1,420	—	440
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	734	380	20	1,134	—	170
Smethwick	345	544	7	896	—	60
Stoke-on-Trent	4,489	5,862	177	10,528	—	2,742
Walsall	970	491	57	1,518	—	893
West Bromwich	273	140	11	424	—	172
Wolverhampton	1,168	680	60	1,908	—	656
Rest of Division	9,033	7,592	721	17,346	—	4,643
<i>North-Midlands</i>	27,890	7,888	1,651	37,429	—	12,764
Derby	777	457	26	1,260	—	241
Grimsby	4,236	727	492	5,455	—	797
Leicester	3,079	750	13	3,842	—	632
Lincoln	522	348	68	938	—	408
Northampton	1,019	306	10	1,335	—	304
Nottingham	3,790	901	77	4,768	—	1,113
Rest of Division	14,467	4,399	965	19,831	—	9,269
<i>North-Eastern</i>	52,160	16,340	3,649	72,149	—	11,217
Barnsley	3,756	275	189	4,220	—	777
Bradford	3,574	1,314	48	4,936	—	451
Dewsbury	478	245	3	726	—	122
Doncaster	2,046	610	411	3,067	—	1,119
Halifax	815	244	11	1,070	—	46
Huddersfield	689	306	14	1,009	—	241
Hull	7,697	1,892	937	10,526	—	1,006
Leeds	7,694	2,535	81	10,310	—	2,291
Rotherham	2,065	452	228	2,745	—	25
Sheffield	4,857	2,883	164	7,904	—	1,122
Wakefield	1,330	562	76	1,968	—	170
York	990	580	112	1,682	—	240
Rest of Division	16,169	4,442	1,375	21,986	—	3,607
<i>North-Western</i>	97,417	53,580	7,568	158,565	—	26,132
Accrington	809	770	37	1,616	—	162
Ashton-u-Lyne	991	580	49	1,620	—	202
Barrow	556	346	99	1,001	—	129
Birkenhead	2,722	1,300	423	4,445	—	597
Blackburn	2,575	3,104	62	5,741	—	56
Blackpool	3,083	2,496	188	5,767	—	1,841
Bolton	2,290	1,101	53	3,444	—	385
Burnley	2,231	1,524	54	3,809	—	119
Bury	543	483	18	1,044	—	191
Chorley	671	348	43	1,062	—	245
Liverpool	28,343	12,309	2,946	43,598	—	6,987
Manchester	11,080	5,484	293	16,857	—	3,314
Nelson	679	288	29	996	—	43
Oldham	3,337	1,290	38	4,665	—	544
Preston	1,867	1,743	58	3,668	—	28
Rochdale	1,093	395	30	1,518	—	233
St. Helens	2,094	804	294	3,192	—	613
Salford	2,982	1,338	64	4,384	—	749
Stockport	1,773	1,346	90	3,209	—	666
Warrington	902	619	89	1,610	—	529
Wigan	2,273	1,512	57	3,842	—	467
Rest of Division	24,523	14,400	2,554	41,477	—	8,032
<i>Northern</i>	61,764	13,865	11,296	86,925	—	10,198
Darlington	795	287	206	1,288	—	340
Gateshead	3,400	1,087	485	4,972	—	370
Hartlepool	2,810	507	604	3,921	—	418
Middlesbrough	3,186	916	586	4,688	—	402
Newcastle - on - Tyne	7,319	2,654	1,179	11,152	—	2,130
South Shields	4,535	688	513	5,736	—	776
Stockton-on-Tees	1,668	577	494	2,739	—	266
Sunderland	7,235	1,588	1,270	10,093	—	831
Rest of Division	30,816	5,561	5,959	42,336	—	4,665
<i>Scotland</i>	84,198	43,537	10,192	137,927	—	17,251
Aberdeen	2,639	1,343	193	4,175	—	415
Clydebank	593	520	212	1,325	—	92
Dundee	2,950	4,282	288	7,520	—	345
Edinburgh	8,642	3,571	639	12,852	—	2,114
Glasgow*	27,792	15,420	2,462	45,674	—	5,558
Greenock	1,741	893	290	2,924	—	319
Motherwell	2,402	669	457	3,528	—	309
Paisley	1,018	661	130	1,809	—	138
Port Glasgow	360	418	113	891	+	17
Rest of Division	36,061	15,760	5,408	57,229	—	7,978
<i>Wales</i>	73,058	11,071	8,299	92,428	—	6,655
Cardiff	5,263	1,373	652	7,288	—	450
Llanelly	1,702	212	154	2,068	—	75
Newport	3,342	520	267	4,129	—	431
Swansea	5,928	1,108	802	7,838	—	84
Rest of Division	56,823	7,858	6,424	71,105	—	5,615
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	40,824	17,197	3,628	67,649	—	4,397
Belfast	18,354	8,733	1,505	28,592	—	1,346
Londonderry	3,278	762	351	4,391	—	235
Lurgan	1,204	784	106	2,094	—	121
Lisburn	811	359	49	1,219	+	1
Newry	2,535	670	203	3,408	—	151
Rest of Northern Ireland	20,642	5,889	1,414	27,945	—	2,545
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	680,770	295,211	64,363	1,040,344	—	152,915
						— 685,739

* Including Rutherglen.

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

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

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1940, however, are given on page 140.

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 133, 134 and 135 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 135.

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 138 and 139 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at March and April, 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 April, 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 139 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.
Agricultural Scheme:—												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	17,075	5,127	22,202	218	204	422	17,293	5,331	22,624	11,117	5,061	16,178
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	1,873	2,369	4,242	39	90	129	1,912	2,459	4,371	1,788	2,455	4,243
Private Gardening ...	2,474	29	2,503	134	—	134	2,608	29	2,637	2,342	26	2,368
Other Employments ...	1,663	78	1,741	32	3	35	1,695	81	1,776	1,608	79	1,687
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	23,085	7,603	30,688	423	297	720	23,508	7,900	31,408	16,855	7,621	24,476
Fishing ...	5,572	72	5,644	316	19	335	5,888	91	5,979	5,828	91	5,919
Mining:—												
Coal Mining ...	38,030	251	38,281	6,021	9	6,030	44,051	260	44,311	44,023	253	44,276
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	338	—	338	9	—	9	347	—	347	345	—	345
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	426	—	426	22	—	22	448	—	448	446	—	446
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	3,818	8	3,826	577	—	577	4,395	8	4,403	2,947	8	2,955
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	1,642	2	1,644	2,210	—	2,210	3,852	2	3,854	3,845	2	3,847
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	243	90	333	98	9	107	341	99	440	331	99	430
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	752	9	761	41	1	42	793	10	803	608	10	618
Total, Mining ...	45,249	360	45,609	8,978	19	8,997	54,227	379	54,606	52,545	372	52,917
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	649	8	657	50	1	51	699	9	708	698	9	707
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	1,401	143	1,544	122	9	131	1,523	152	1,675	1,471	151	1,622
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	467	32	499	25	2	27	492	34	526	430	33	463
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	2,517	183	2,700	197	12	209	2,714	195	2,909	2,599	193	2,792
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	5,249	983	6,232	692	161	853	5,941	1,144	7,085	5,486	1,142	6,628
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	1,349	3,398	4,747	794	3,073	3,867	2,143	6,471	8,614	2,107	6,465	8,572
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	1,166	392	1,558	290	47	337	1,456	439	1,895	1,430	439	1,869
Glass Bottles ...	767	177	944	206	13	219	973	190	1,163	973	190	1,163
Total, Glass ...	1,933	569	2,502	496	60	556	2,429	629	3,058	2,403	629	3,032
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals ...	2,128	1,241	3,369	64	55	119	2,192	1,296	3,488	2,135	1,291	3,426
Explosives ...	386	355	741	13	17	30	399	372	771	392	371	763
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	564	289	853	21	10	31	585	299	884	573	299	872
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	1,603	1,053	2,656	162	101	263	1,765	1,154	2,919	1,735	1,137	2,872
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	4,681	2,938	7,619	260	183	443	4,941	3,121	8,062	4,835	3,098	7,933
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	602	10	612	115	—	115	717	10	727	708	10	718
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	5,368	136	5,504	8,005	4	8,009	13,373	140	13,513	13,350	140	13,490
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	915	192	1,107	87	14	101	1,002	206	1,208	960	204	1,164
Tin Plates ...	691	113	804	1,837	142	1,979	2,528	255	2,783	2,525	254	2,779
Iron and Steel Tubes...	953	64	1,017	583	6	589	1,536	70	1,606	1,504	70	1,574
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	517	169	686	212	17	229	729	186	915	712	184	896
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	9,046	684	9,730	10,839	183	11,022	19,885	867	20,752	19,759	862	20,621
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	12,225	2,306	14,531	855	145	1,000	13,080	2,451	15,531	12,560	2,439	14,999
Electrical Engineering ...	1,425	739	2,164	39	51	90	1,464	790	2,254	1,415	785	2,200
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	1,365	30	1,395	46	1	47	1,411	31	1,442	1,241	31	1,272
Constructional Engineering ...	1,915	34	1,949	228	2	230	2,143	36	2,179	2,086	36	2,122
Total, Engineering ...	16,930	3,109	20,039	1,168	199	1,367	18,098	3,308	21,406	17,302	3,291	20,593

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	7,278	1,390	8,668	2,260	216	2,476	9,538	1,606	11,144	8,927	1,566	10,493
Carriages, Carts, etc.	645	89	734	42	12	54	687	101	788	626	96	722
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	690	27	717	228	5	233	918	32	950	904	32	936
Total, Vehicles	8,613	1,506	10,119	2,530	233	2,763	11,143	1,739	12,882	10,457	1,694	12,151
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11,132	257	11,389	457	55	512	11,589	312	11,901	10,581	305	10,886
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding	2,486	383	2,869	1,884	126	2,010	4,370	509	4,879	4,317	506	4,823
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	2,209	100	2,309	84	3	87	2,293	103	2,396	2,154	96	2,250
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	2,348	4,219	6,567	78	265	343	2,426	4,484	6,910	2,372	4,478	6,850
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	558	518	1,076	123	96	219	681	614	1,295	673	614	1,287
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	334	517	851	55	52	107	389	569	958	385	566	951
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	350	367	717	64	49	113	414	416	830	385	410	795
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	779	57	836	51	1	52	830	58	888	781	57	838
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	602	698	1,300	129	134	263	731	832	1,563	715	826	1,541
Metal Industries not separately specified	4,905	4,296	9,201	977	545	1,522	5,882	4,841	10,723	5,549	4,808	10,357
Total, Other Metals	14,571	11,155	25,726	3,445	1,271	4,716	18,016	12,426	30,442	17,331	12,361	29,692
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	2,437	4,574	7,011	735	1,262	1,997	3,172	5,836	9,008	3,169	5,832	9,001
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1,933	6,124	8,057	621	1,456	2,077	2,554	7,580	10,134	2,553	7,575	10,128
Total, Cotton	4,370	10,698	15,068	1,356	2,718	4,074	5,726	13,416	19,142	5,722	13,407	19,129
Woolen and Worsted	1,462	2,112	3,574	993	1,778	2,771	2,455	3,890	6,345	2,415	3,828	6,243
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	276	858	1,134	176	457	633	452	1,315	1,767	452	1,291	1,743
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	207	250	457	10	34	44	217	284	501	216	283	499
Linen	3,565	7,943	11,508	132	822	954	3,697	8,765	12,462	119	832	951
Jute	604	2,691	3,295	16	212	228	620	2,903	3,523	618	2,903	3,521
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	290	824	1,114	25	43	68	315	867	1,182	260	663	923
Hosiery	338	1,931	2,269	274	1,167	1,441	612	3,098	3,710	593	3,047	3,640
Lace	123	200	323	158	205	363	281	405	686	281	403	684
Carpets	166	632	798	106	397	503	272	1,029	1,301	265	1,024	1,289
Other Textiles	707	2,178	2,885	55	537	592	762	2,715	3,477	646	2,144	2,790
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,058	1,347	3,405	3,482	1,288	4,770	5,540	2,635	8,175	4,462	2,350	6,812
Total, Textiles	14,166	31,664	45,830	6,783	9,658	16,441	20,949	41,322	62,271	16,049	32,175	48,224
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	859	629	1,488	182	51	233	1,041	680	1,721	1,029	679	1,708
Leather Goods	354	548	902	36	56	92	390	604	994	365	599	964
Total, Leather	1,213	1,177	2,390	218	107	325	1,431	1,284	2,715	1,394	1,278	2,672
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	3,635	4,911	8,546	272	1,100	1,372	3,907	6,011	9,918	3,550	5,696	9,246
Dress Making and Millinery	345	5,359	5,704	22	347	369	367	5,706	6,073	362	5,631	5,993
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	301	828	1,129	134	293	427	435	1,121	1,556	434	1,116	1,550
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	291	4,053	4,344	23	915	938	314	4,968	5,282	195	2,474	2,669
Other Dress Industries	171	556	727	17	124	141	188	680	868	186	668	854
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	2,485	1,292	3,777	884	513	1,397	3,369	1,805	5,174	3,169	1,789	4,958
Total, Clothing	7,228	16,999	24,227	1,352	3,292	4,644	8,580	20,291	28,871	7,896	17,374	25,270
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	4,561	5,179	9,740	312	415	727	4,873	5,594	10,467	4,307	5,398	9,705
Grain Milling	929	162	1,091	84	21	105	1,013	183	1,196	760	163	923
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	927	4,059	4,986	56	608	664	983	4,667	5,650	940	4,645	5,585
Other Food Industries	3,793	9,579	13,372	210	1,161	1,371	4,003	10,740	14,743	3,798	10,649	14,447
Drink Industries	3,151	2,369	5,520	110	287	397	3,261	2,656	5,917	2,959	2,609	5,568
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	335	1,265	1,600	9	159	168	344	1,424	1,768	318	1,231	1,549
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	13,696	22,613	36,309	781	2,651	3,432	14,477	25,264	39,741	13,082	24,695	37,777
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,272	136	4,408	229	16	245	4,501	152	4,653	4,215	149	4,364
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	557	225	782	26	38	64	583	263	846	523	263	786
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,229	2,076	11,305	711	290	1,001	9,940	2,366	12,306	9,640	2,320	11,960
Other Woodworking	1,280	448	1,728	249	105	354	1,529	553	2,082	1,414	532	1,946
Total, Woodworking, etc.	15,338	2,885	18,223	1,215	449	1,664	16,553	3,334	19,887	15,792	3,264	19,056
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	862	604	1,466	1,095	336	1,431	1,957	940	2,897	1,927	927	2,854
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	624	2,348	2,972	74	265	339	698	2,613	3,311	627		

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 15TH APRIL, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH APRIL, 1940.*	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	11TH MAR., 1940.	17TH APRIL, 1939.		
Agricultural Scheme :—																
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	448,130	30,940	479,070	3.8	16.6	4.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.9	17.2	4.7	- 2.8	- 2.1	3.6	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	61,520	14,700	76,220	3.0	16.1	5.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.1	16.7	5.7	- 4.3	- 1.1	5.6	
Private Gardening ...	104,230	610	104,840	2.4	4.8	2.4	0.1	—	0.1	2.5	4.8	2.5	- 1.0	- 1.1	2.3	
Other Employments ...	49,120	750	49,870	3.4	10.4	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.5	10.8	3.6	- 1.1	- 0.7	3.4	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	663,000	47,000	710,000	3.5	16.2	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.5	16.8	4.4	- 2.6	- 1.8†	3.6	
Fishing ...																
Fishing ...	31,120	760	31,880	17.9	9.5	17.7	1.0	2.5	1.1	18.9	12.0	18.8	- 0.9	- 11.4	18.7	
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ...	835,070	3,860	838,930	4.6	6.5	4.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	5.3	6.7	5.3	- 0.7	- 7.1	5.3	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	10,990	—	10,990	3.1	—	3.1	0.1	—	0.1	3.2	—	3.2	- 0.9	- 9.3	3.1	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,740	10	3,750	11.4	—	11.4	0.6	—	0.5	12.0	—	11.9	- 0.3	- 9.2	11.9	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,210	580	50,790	7.6	1.4	7.5	1.2	—	1.2	8.8	1.4	8.7	- 2.6	- 3.7	6.2	
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	9,300	20	9,320	17.7	10.0	17.6	23.7	—	23.8	41.4	10.0	41.4	+ 5.8	+ 33.9	4.1	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,170	1,320	10,490	2.6	6.8	3.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	3.7	7.5	4.2	- 1.4	- 6.3	4.1	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	18,440	230	18,670	4.1	3.9	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	- 1.3	- 4.2	3.4	
Total, Mining	936,920	6,020	942,940	4.8	6.0	4.8	1.0	0.3	1.0	5.8	6.3	5.8	- 0.8	- 6.5	5.6	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,590	90	13,680	4.8	8.9	4.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	5.1	10.0	5.2	- 0.8	- 9.2	5.2	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,900	2,470	31,370	4.8	5.8	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.3	6.2	5.3	- 1.8	- 6.6	5.2	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,390	660	18,050	2.7	4.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	5.2	2.9	- 1.6	- 3.1	2.6	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,880	3,220	63,100	4.2	5.7	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.5	6.1	4.6	- 1.5	- 6.2	4.5	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...																
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,200	6,300	100,500	5.6	15.6	6.2	0.7	2.6	0.8	6.3	18.2	7.0	- 2.5	- 3.2	6.7	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...																
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	32,000	41,220	73,220	4.2	8.2	6.5	2.5	7.5	5.3	6.7	15.7	11.8	- 2.5	- 8.2	11.7	
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	23,500	7,860	31,360	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	- 1.1	- 6.9	6.0	
Glass Bottles ...	17,100	2,080	19,180	4.5	8.5	4.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	5.7	9.1	6.1	- 0.8	- 9.2	6.1	
Total, Glass	40,600	9,940	50,540	4.8	5.7	5.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	- 0.9	- 7.7	6.0	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—																
Chemicals ...	84,850	33,360	118,210	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	3.9	3.0	- 0.3	- 3.3	2.9	
Explosives ...	27,920	7,900	35,820	1.4	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	4.7	2.2	- 0.4	- 1.4	2.1	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	19,040	6,050	25,100	3.0	4.8	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.9	3.5	- 0.7	- 2.1	3.5	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	57,830	21,590	79,420	2.8	4.9	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.1	5.3	3.7	- 0.4	- 3.2	3.6	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	189,640	68,910	258,550	2.5	4.3	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	4.5	3.1	- 0.5	- 3.0	3.1	
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,040	40	17,080	3.5	25.0	3.6	0.7	—	0.7	4.2	25.0	4.3	- 0.7	- 10.5	4.2	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	183,090	5,790	188,880	2.9	2.3	2.9	4.4	0.1	4.3	7.3	2.4	7.2	- 0.6	- 6.8	7.1	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	51,020	4,530	55,550	1.8	4.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	4.5	2.2	- 0.1	- 3.6	2.1	
Tin Plates ...	24,170	2,520	26,690	2.9	4.5	3.0	7.6	5.6	7.4	10.5	10.1	10.4	- 2.5	- 11.6	10.4	
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	30,600	2,430	33,030	3.1	2.6	3.1	1.9	0.3	1.8	5.0	2.9	4.9	- 0.9	- 10.9	4.8	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22,590	4,230	26,820	2.3	4.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.4	3.4	- 0.9	- 7.5	3.3	
Total, Metal Manufacture	328,510	19,540	348,050	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	0.9	3.2	6.1	4.4	6.0	- 0.7	- 7.4	5.9	
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	593,800	62,850	656,650	2.0	3.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	3.9	2.3	- 0.4	- 4.8	2.3	
Electrical Engineering ...	95,440	25,450	122,890	1.5	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	3.0	1.8	- 0.2	- 2.9	1.8	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	58,850	1,090	59,940	2.3	2.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.8	2.4	- 0.3	- 6.6	2.4	
Constructional Engineering ...	47,550	1,880	49,430	4.0	1.8	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	4.5	1.9	4.4	- 0.7	- 6.6	4.3	
Total, Engineering	801,640	92,270	893,910	2.1	3.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	3.6	2.4	- 0.3	- 4.7	2.3	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	415,490	43,680	459,170	1.8	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	3.7	2.4	- 0.3	- 1.6	2.3	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	10,530	1,770	12,300	6.1	5.0	6.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	6.5	5.7	6.4	- 2.1	- 3.6	5.9	
Total, Vehicles	426,020	45,450	471,470	1.8	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.3	3.7	2.6	- 0.2	- 2.0	2.4	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...																
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	172,830	3,220	176,050	6.4	8.0	6.5	0.3	1.7	0.3	6.7	9.7	6.8	- 1.1	- 15.0	6.6	
Other Metal Industries :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	87,950	9,490	97,440	2.8	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.1	5.0	5.4	5.0	- 1.1	- 8.1	5.0	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	40,070	2,750	42,820	5.5	3.6	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	3.7	5.6	- 1.0	- 4.8	5.4	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	105,810	78,480	184,290	2.2	5.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	5.7	3.7	- 0.4	- 3.7	3.7	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	22,050	11,180	33,240	2.5	4.6	3.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	5.5	3.9	- 0.5	- 10.0	3.9	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	16,300	12														

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 15TH APRIL, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY : TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AT 15TH APRIL, 1940.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	11TH MAR., 1940.	17TH APRIL, 1939.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	108,330	73,400	181,730	4.2	7.1	5.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.5	7.6	5.8	- 0.5	- 3.3	5.5
Grain Milling ...	29,700	3,970	33,670	3.1	4.1	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.4	4.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 2.7	2.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ...	25,810	52,560	78,370	3.6	7.7	6.4	0.2	1.2	0.8	3.8	8.9	7.2	- 0.8	- 4.3	7.1
Other Food Industries ...	73,390	66,480	139,870	5.2	14.4	9.6	0.3	1.8	0.9	5.5	16.2	10.5	- 0.4	- 2.9	10.5
Drink Industries ...	92,960	27,600	120,560	3.4	8.6	4.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.5	9.6	4.9	- 0.5	- 2.3	4.7
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	15,520	29,020	44,540	2.2	4.4	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.2	4.9	4.0	- 0.3	- 1.3	3.8
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	<i>345,710</i>	<i>253,030</i>	<i>598,740</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>- 0.5</i>	<i>- 3.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ...	63,760	3,360	67,120	6.7	4.0	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	7.1	4.5	6.9	- 1.4	- 4.5	6.6
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,150	2,250	11,400	6.1	10.0	6.9	0.3	1.7	0.5	6.4	11.7	7.4	- 1.2	- 8.0	7.0
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	117,720	27,230	144,950	7.8	7.6	7.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	8.4	8.7	8.5	- 2.4	- 4.3	8.4
Other Woodworking ...	18,130	5,750	23,880	7.1	7.8	7.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	8.4	9.6	8.7	- 1.2	- 4.4	8.3
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> ...	<i>208,760</i>	<i>38,590</i>	<i>247,350</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>- 2.0</i>	<i>- 4.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	50,640	18,010	68,650	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.9	5.2	4.2	+ 1.5	- 2.5	4.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27,030	49,160	76,190	2.3	4.8	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	5.3	4.3	- 0.8	- 2.1	4.2
Wall Paper Making ...	5,000	2,620	7,620	3.7	5.5	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	- 2.3	- 3.5	6.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,530	5,770	10,300	2.3	5.3	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	5.4	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3	4.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	189,570	98,820	288,390	7.4	6.4	7.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	- 1.0	+ 0.7	8.2
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> ...	<i>276,770</i>	<i>174,380</i>	<i>451,150</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>- 0.5</i>	<i>- 0.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,028,230	13,320	1,041,550	9.9	3.5	9.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.1	3.6	10.1	- 3.1	- 4.2	9.5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	361,560	2,030	363,590	18.2	3.5	18.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	18.6	3.6	18.5	- 2.3	- 15.7	17.9
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i> ...	<i>1,389,790</i>	<i>15,350</i>	<i>1,405,140</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>- 3.0</i>	<i>- 6.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	40,170	28,710	68,880	2.7	6.7	4.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	7.5	4.7	- 0.3	- 3.6	4.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,240	2,200	13,440	3.0	4.9	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.5	5.1	3.8	- 1.1	- 3.8	3.8
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,140	5,930	12,070	5.3	5.0	5.2	0.8	1.4	1.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	- 0.2	- 6.4	6.0
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus ...	29,750	13,310	43,060	1.7	3.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	3.6	2.4	- 0.4	- 1.3	2.4
Musical Instruments ...	7,400	2,010	9,410	7.6	8.1	7.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	- 1.0	- 3.9	8.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	7,590	9,830	17,420	4.7	6.9	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	5.3	7.3	6.4	- 1.2	- 3.1	6.4
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> ...	<i>102,290</i>	<i>61,990</i>	<i>164,280</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>- 3.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	210,830	11,630	222,460	4.3	2.3	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	2.4	4.4	- 0.6	- 3.4	4.3
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	155,750	9,480	165,230	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	- 0.5	- 5.2	2.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,430	12,740	211,170	1.4	4.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	5.3	1.8	- 0.3	- 1.7	1.8
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	37,140	3,200	40,340	6.9	6.2	6.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	7.2	6.7	7.1	- 1.6	- 5.2	6.8
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,450	4,960	161,410	5.6	3.0	5.5	0.2	—	0.2	5.8	3.0	5.7	- 0.9	- 6.5	5.4
Shipping Service ...	122,870	6,760	129,630	14.8	14.2	14.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	- 0.6	- 8.4	14.8
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	135,410	1,610	137,020	21.2	10.2	21.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	21.7	10.6	21.6	- 1.9	- 7.9	21.2
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	25,570	510	26,080	4.5	3.5	4.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	4.8	5.1	4.8	- 0.7	- 5.5	4.6
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> ...	<i>160,980</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>163,100</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>- 1.7</i>	<i>- 7.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	17,770	2,890	20,660	7.1	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	7.3	8.1	7.4	- 1.4	- 5.5	7.3
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> ...	<i>849,390</i>	<i>42,150</i>	<i>891,540</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>- 0.8</i>	<i>- 5.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Distributive Trades ...	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	5.5	6.3	5.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	5.7	6.9	6.2	- 0.9	- 3.3	5.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...	176,450	96,300	272,750	3.2	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	2.3	2.9	- 0.5	- 1.2	2.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service ...	183,340	31,460	214,800	5.2	8.7	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.3	8.9	5.8	- 0.6	- 4.4	5.6
Local Government Service ...	382,560	90,290	472,850	10.5	8.9	10.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	10.7	9.2	10.4	- 1.1	- 4.3	10.1
Professional Services ...	107,770	115,450	223,220	3.6	6.3	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	6.5	5.2	- 0.4	+ 0.4	5.1
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,300	67,170	156,470	12.0	14.5	13.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	12.3	15.4	13.6	- 2.5	- 3.5	13.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	192,850	314,440	507,290	10.0	15.8	13.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	10.1	16.6	14.1	- 1.9	- 2.2	13.7
Laundry Service ...	30,820	123,710	154,530	3.4	7.1	6.3	0.1	2.4	2.0	3.5	9.5	8.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7	8.2
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,350	19,700	30,050	4.6	5.8	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.8	6.1	5.7	- 1.1	- 1.8	5.6
Other Industries and Services ...	123,450	65,750	189,200	8.7	8.2	8.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	9.1	8.8	9.0	- 1.2	- 7.2	8.5
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> ...	<i>1,120,440</i>	<i>827,970</i>	<i>1,948,410</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>- 1.3</i>	<i>- 3.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	14,322,000	6.0	6.6	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	6.5	7.4	6.8	- 1.0	- 4.7†	6.5
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES† ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	15,032,000	5.8	6.7	6.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	6.3	7.5	6.7	- 1.0	- 4.5†	6.3

* The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 15th April 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 April, 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 March and April, 1940, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1939, and are subject to revision when particulars become available as to the numbers of persons insured at July, 1940.

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 15th April, 1940, differed from the figures for 11th March, 1940, by 1,300 or more :—

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased :—</i>				<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased—(contd.) :—</i>			
Building ...	— 32,425	— 81	— 32,506	Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	— 1,567	— 1,080	— 2,647
Distributive Trades ...	— 11,982	— 7,837	— 19,819	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	— 2,362	— 130	— 2,492
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	— 6,715	— 11,319	— 18,034	Dress Making and Millinery ...	— 69	— 2,336	— 2,405
Hotel, Boarding House, etc., Service ...	— 3,236	— 6,249	— 9,485	Tailoring ...	— 874	— 1,408	— 2,282
Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	— 8,384	— 3	— 8,387	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	— 1,900	— 277	— 2,177
Coal Mining ...	— 6,281	— 8	— 6,289	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	— 1,954	— 29	— 1,925
Local Government Service ...	— 4,903	— 253	— 5,156	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	— 951	— 909	— 1,860
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	— 2,229	— 1,729	— 3,958	Miscellaneous Metal Industries ...	— 1,218	— 367	— 1,585
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	— 3,157	— 396	— 3,553	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	— 1,283	— 84	— 1,367
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ...	— 2,794	— 24	— 2,818	Goods Transport by Road ...	— 1,330	— 15	— 1,345
				Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	— 1,327	— 3	— 1,330

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSES: JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

(I.) 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 15th April, 1940:—

Division	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,606	1,641	3,247	2,665	2,302	4,967
Eastern ...	380	609	989	559	774	1,333
Southern ...	613	653	1,266	1,550	1,326	2,876
South-Western ...	377	626	1,003	601	594	1,195
Midlands ...	171	285	456	344	404	748
North-Midlands ...	222	362	584	507	560	1,067
North-Eastern ...	571	591	1,162	1,439	1,048	2,487
North-Western ...	1,313	1,677	2,990	2,323	2,255	4,578
Northern ...	2,271	1,582	3,853	4,343	3,100	7,443
Scotland ...	1,549	2,299	3,848	2,670	3,674	6,344
Wales ...	1,533	1,792	3,325	2,495	2,479	4,974
Great Britain ...	10,606	12,117	22,723	19,496	18,516	38,012
N. Ireland ...	369	1,961	2,330	210	1,088	1,298
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	10,975	14,078	25,053	19,706	19,604	39,310

(II.) INSURED JUVENILES RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the numbers of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in each administrative division at 15th April, 1940.

These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those 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. The effect of the inclusion of the "two months' file" is especially marked in the case of the London, Midlands and North-Midlands Divisions.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,633	1,816	3,449	2,144	2,201	4,345
Eastern ...	269	626	895	364	729	1,093
Southern ...	362	636	998	821	1,166	1,987
South-Western ...	139	578	717	254	474	728
Midlands ...	219	302	521	318	423	741
North-Midlands ...	248	377	625	333	601	934
North-Eastern ...	282	564	846	525	999	1,524
North-Western ...	988	1,762	2,750	1,673	2,174	3,847
Northern ...	959	1,509	2,468	1,589	2,510	4,099
Scotland ...	1,204	2,255	3,459	1,720	3,397	5,117
Wales ...	513	1,535	2,048	588	1,568	2,156
Special Schemes ...	—	4	4	—	24	24
Great Britain ...	6,816	11,964	18,780	10,329	16,266	26,595
N. Ireland ...	428	1,935	2,363	247	1,003	1,250
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	7,244	13,899	21,143	10,576	17,269	27,845

(III.) 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 April, 1940:—

Division.	Week ended 24th April, 1940.				Month ended 24th April, 1940.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1940.
	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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ...	1	—	65	65	—	—	226	
Southern ...	1	—	—	29	—	—	56	
S. Western ...	—	1	—	12	4	4	22	
Midlands ...	1	—	22	28	—	—	157	
N. Midlands ...	2	—	79	40	—	—	206	
N. Eastern ...	6	1	195	526	—	—	1,367	
N. Western ...	8	1	605	521	—	—	2,222	
Northern ...	5	—	162	499	—	—	1,033	
Scotland ...	8	—	145	733	3	1	1,472	
Wales ...	21	2	724	1,272	1	—	3,046	
Great Britain...	53	5	1,997	3,725	8	5	15	
							9,807	

* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUVENILES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

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

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Agricultural Scheme:—				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	161	58	175	58
Market Gardening ...	48	74	48	74
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	25	3	25	3
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	234	135	248	135
Fishing ...	11	—	11	—
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	169	6	169	6
All other Mining, etc. ...	27	5	27	5
Total, Mining ...	196	11	196	11
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	18	12	19	12
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	72	3	73	3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	14	37	14	37
Glass ...	37	46	38	46
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	62	206	62	207
Metal Manufacture ...	63	35	64	35
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	337	71	366	72
Other Engineering ...	117	52	120	52
Total, Engineering ...	454	123	486	124
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	168	27	177	27
Other Vehicles ...	24	5	25	5
Total, Vehicles ...	192	32	202	32
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	51	4	54	4
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	121	179	121	179
All others ...	381	305	389	308
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	502	484	510	487
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	17	36	17	36
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	15	55	15	55
Total, Cotton ...	32	91	32	91
Woollen and Worsted ...	16	75	17	75
Linen ...	2	45	44	147
Hosiery ...	8	161	11	164
All other Textiles ...	68	314	80	324
Total, Textiles ...	126	686	184	801
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur ...	48	75	49	75
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	65	523	69	544
Dress Making and Millinery ...	10	285	10	285
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	10	232	16	270
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	67	83	68	83
Other Clothing ...	13	93	14	93
Total, Clothing ...	165	1,216	177	1,275
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	84	398	88	403
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	28	390	29	391
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	3	29	3	30
All other Food and Drink ...	76	357	81	362
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	191	1,174	201	1,186
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	137	76	142	78
All other Woodworking ...	194	47	197	47
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	331	123	339	125
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	29	146	31	148
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	147	282	155	285
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	12	77	12	77
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	188	505	198	510
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	322	19	338	19
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	75	3	75	3
Total, Building and Contracting ...	397	22	413	22
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Rubber ...	26	61	26	61
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	35	36	38	36
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	30	108	30	108
All Others ...	15	36	15	36
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	106	241	109	241
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	16	7	16	7
Transport and Communication ...	207	26	210	26
Distributive Trades ...	2,491	3,125	2,694	3,156
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...	49	42	49	44
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	71	231	74	233
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	69	148	73	148
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	109	612	121	621
Laundry Service ...	78	524	83	526
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	42	52	45	52
All other Industries and Services ...	226	392	232	395
Total, Miscellaneous ...	595	1,959	628	1,975
Total, General Scheme* ...	6,582	10,194	6,996	10,441
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* ...	6,816	10,329	7,244	10,576

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. 133-134 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 1,019,044 showed that 18.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in January, 1940, as compared with 17.3 per cent. in December, 1939, and 17.4 per cent. in January, 1939. In addition, 14.8 per cent. were employed intermittently in January, 1940, as compared with 13.4 per cent. in December, 1939, and 21.9 per cent. in January, 1939. In January, 1940, 23.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 20.6, and in January, 1939, 22.0.

ÉIRE.†

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 87,689 at 30th March, 1940, to 87,131 at 27th April. The figures for both these dates are affected by the entry into force, on 6th March, of two Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 6th March to 29th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of two classes of persons living in rural areas. At 24th April, 1939, when an Order affecting only one of these classes was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 104,945.

HUNGARY.‡

Unemployment increased during February. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month numbered 48,239, as compared with 46,767 at the end of January, 1940, and 57,418 at the end of February, 1939.

NETHERLANDS.§

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 595,772 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th February, 1940, 26.4 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 30.3 and 3.3, and in the last week of February, 1939, 22.5 and 3.8. At the end of February, 1940, 346,977 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 274,068 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 371,525 and 297,874, and at the end of February, 1939, 393,598 and 375,395.

SWITZERLAND.||

There was a substantial decline in unemployment during March, mainly due to seasonal causes and to the calling up of a further number of unemployed persons for compulsory labour service. At the end of that month 13,447 applications for employment (8.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 28,320 (18.3 per thousand) at the end of February, 1940, and 65,612 (45.7 per thousand) at the end of March, 1939.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of February, 1940, showed a slight decline of 0.1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered fell during the same period by 0.5 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 February, 1940, was 101.4, as compared with 101.5 (revised figure) for the previous month, and 93.6 for February, 1939.

According to estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in February, 1940, was 10,572,000, as compared with 10,656,000 in January, 1940, and 11,185,000 in February, 1939. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in February, 1940, at 9,436,000, as compared with 9,185,000 in January, 1940, and 10,105,000 in February, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.**

Unemployment declined during the first quarter of 1940. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8.1, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 9.5 in the preceding quarter, and 9.8 in the first quarter of 1939.

CANADA.*

There was a decline during March in the total number of workpeople employed by firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st April, 1940, was 111.9, as compared with 113.5 at 1st March, 1940, and 104.9 at 1st April, 1939.

At the end of March, 1940, 10.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 257,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1940, and 15.7 per cent. at the end of March, 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	59		1 May
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Éire ...	45‡	54‡	59‡	58‡	77		Feb.
Finland§ ...	792	870	865	887	1,002		Dec.
France (Paris) ...	362	500	588	661	665		Aug.
" (other towns)...	352‡	477‡	554‡	...	597		May
Germany ...	24	25	24	25	27		Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	19||	30	30	24||	40		Feb.
Norway ...	45	61	68	66	78		Jan.
Portugal¶ ...	1,963	1,998	1,928	1,806	1,855		Feb.
Sweden¶ ...	35	41	45	49	62		Feb.
Switzerland ...	20	31	29	32	40		Mar.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia** ...	27	31	39	42	43		Mar.
Canada ...	9	17	17	10	19		Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)¶ ...	14	10	15	11	10		Aug.
New Zealand ...	25	36	41	49	53		Jan.
South Africa ...	1	2	7	6	8		Feb.
United States...	33	36	27	21	22		Mar.

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	80	1 May
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	29	Apr.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	324	363	399	422	422	July
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	31||	39	39	36||	48	Feb.
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	Mar.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E.	25‡‡	28‡‡	31‡‡	33‡‡	35	Jan-Mar.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E.	26	31	32	30	36	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	30	28	31	28	37	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E.	37	47	51	57	61	Jan.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E.	16	18	23	22	25	Feb.
United States...	A.B.C.D.E.	43	47||	45||	43||	43	Dec.

* 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; United States and 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.

* *Revue du Travail*, April, 1940. Brussels.

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

‡ *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, March, 1940. Budapest.

§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, March, 1940. The Hague.

|| *La Vie Economique*, April, 1940. Berne.

¶ Information supplied by the Department of Labour; *American Federationist*, April, 1940, Washington; and *The Conference Board Management Record*, April, 1940; New York.

** Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st May.

	Food	All Items
Average Increase since July, 1914 ...	59%	80%
Average Change since 1st April, 1940 {		
Index points ...	+1	+2
Per cent. ...	+ $\frac{1}{2}$ *	+1*

FOOD.

The principal change in the retail prices of food during April was an increase, averaging between $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, in the prices of eggs. Changes in the prices of other articles of food included within the scope of these statistics were generally insignificant.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st May, 1940, compared with	
	1st May, 1940.	1st Apr., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Apr., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10
Thin Flank ...	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	26
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34
Thin Flank ...	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13
Breast ...	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	1 0	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon† ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	—	23
Fish ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	—	34
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1
Bread ... per 4 lb.	2 6	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	—	7
Tea ...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	—	49
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—1	1
Milk ... per quart	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	23
Salt ...	1 2	1 2	0 10	—1	39
Cheese§ ...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12
Margarine ...	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	—	20
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 8	0 8	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	25
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.					

Of the average rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., since 1st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the Budget of September, 1939.

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September, 1939.	1st April, 1940.	1st May, 1940.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ...	Per cent. 44	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 59
Thin Flank ...	15	45	45
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	76	77
Thin Flank ...	1	25	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	67	67
Breast ...	14	23	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	74	74
Breast ...	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† ...	35	65	66
Fish ...	116	190	190
Flour ...	26	28	28
Bread ...	42	47	47
Tea ...	52	62	63
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	118	118
Milk ...	92	96	95
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	29	29
Salt ...	7	32	32
Cheese§ ...	16	63	61
Margarine ...	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	48	77
Potatoes ...	33	63	67
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	58	59

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st May was a little over one-half of

* A rise of 1 point on a total of 158 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to over one-half of one per cent.; similarly, a rise of 2 points on a total of 178 for "all items" is equivalent to rather more than one 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.

‡ The increase in price as compared with 1st April was slight (less than one-half of 1 per cent.), but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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

1 per cent. higher than at 1st April and about 15 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

Working-class rents (including rates) showed a slight rise during April, as a result of increases in local rates, the average level at 1st May being about 1 per cent. above that at the beginning of September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st May the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 2 and 3 per cent. higher than at 1st April, and about 35 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. For men's suits and overcoats, for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, and for cotton materials and hosiery, the average increase during April was, in each case, about 3 per cent.; for boots and shoes it was less than 1 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 May the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 180 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, prices of coal at 1st May were, on the average, slightly lower than at 1st April (though they have risen subsequently); they averaged about 8 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 109 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas remained about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September and about 82 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, on the average. Candles and lamp oil also showed little change in price during April. Prices of matches, however, rose sharply, following the increased rates of duty provided for in the Budget, and the average price of matches at 1st May was nearly 45 per cent. higher than a month earlier. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st May was between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st April, about 14 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. higher than in July 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, the prices of tobacco and cigarettes were over 20 per cent. higher on 1st May than on 1st April, following the increased rates of duty provided for in the Budget, and railway fares were advanced by 10 per cent. on 1st May. The remaining items in this miscellaneous group showed relatively little change in price. In the group as a whole, the average level at 1st May was about 9 per cent. higher than at 1st April, about 17 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 110 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 May, 1940, is approximately **80 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 78 per cent. at 1st April, 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 25 points since the beginning of September, 1939 (i.e., from 155 to 180 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 16 per cent. Of these 25 points, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 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	78	80							

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 91, as compared with 82 in the previous month and 61 in April, 1939. In these 91 new disputes about 15,600 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,900 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 99, involving 22,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 82,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	1	21	22	6,900	12,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	30	31	6,900	28,000
Textile ...	1	11	12	2,800	21,000
Building, etc. ...	2	5	7	2,300	10,000
Other ...	3	24	27	3,600	11,000
Total, April, 1940 ...	8	91	99	22,500	82,000
Total, March, 1940 ...	15	82	97	52,600	165,000
Total, April, 1939 ...	19	61	80	26,200	143,000

working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during April have been effected in the case of 72 disputes, directly involving 13,400 workpeople. Of these disputes, 16, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 41, directly involving 8,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 15 other disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1939.†

Industry Group.	January to April, 1940.			January to April, 1939.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	3	3,400	20,000	4	900	41,000
Mining and Quarrying	126	102,100†	295,000	103	45,600†	117,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	11	700	3,000	5	500	8,000
Engineering ...	29	11,800	43,000	27	16,500	122,000
Shipbuilding ...	27	3,600	14,000	12	2,200	12,000
Other Metal ...	35	5,800	22,000	25	2,300	13,000
Textile ...	29	4,700	65,000	18	3,100	49,000
Clothing ...	11	4,300	14,000	7	1,900	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6	4,300	8,000	3	400	5,000
Building, etc. ...	20	6,600	35,000	38	5,500	46,000
Transport ...	18	3,100	8,000	10	5,100	18,000
Other ...	22	1,300	6,000	19	2,100	9,000
Total ...	337	151,700†	533,000	271	86,100†	442,000

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1939.

A special article dealing with disputes in 1939 appears on pages 130 and 131 of this issue.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Haulage hands, colliers and byeworkmen—near Rotherham (one colliery).	307	875	23 Apr.	27 Apr.	Against engagement of new workmen as fillers instead of promoting haulage hands.	Work resumed; question of promoting haulage hands to be investigated.
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE:— Scrap lads, markers, scalers and other workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills—Newport, Mon. (one firm).	85	665	10 Apr.	11 Apr.	Against withdrawal of <i>ex-gratia</i> payment made to youths under 21 years of age.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Workpeople employed in ball bearing manufacture—Luton (one firm).	1,866	...	25 Apr.	4 May	For advance in wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
SHIPBUILDING:— Boilermakers, caulkers, drillers, platers, shipwrights, labourers, etc.—Leith, Edinburgh (one firm).	506	276	1 Apr.	4 Apr.	Against introduction of new methods of time-keeping.	Amicable settlement effected.
HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERING:— Heating and domestic engineers and labourers—Scotland.	400	30	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	Workpeople's claim that wages and working conditions should be determined by a separate Scottish agreement, and for an increase in wages.	Agreement effected providing for separate Scottish agreement and for advance in wages.
TEXTILE:— Weavers, winders and ancillary workers employed in linen manufacture—Belfast (one firm).	1,450	...	26 Feb.	13 Apr.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Settlement effected providing for resumption of work; certain working conditions to be subject of further negotiations.
Female braiders employed in net manufacture—Belfast (one firm).	400	...	10 Apr.	15 Apr.	For increased piecework rates.	Work resumed at rates in operation prior to stoppage.
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE:— Workpeople employed in shoe and slipper manufacture—Rossendale, Lancs. (one firm).	800	...	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	Refusal to work with conscientious objectors.	Work resumed; question at issue to depend on decision of Tribunal.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Bricklayers, masons, joiners, painters, labourers, etc.—near Ravenglass, Cumberland (one firm).	176	1,526	23 Apr.	27 Apr.	Demand that contract should be "scheduled" by Tribunal of National Joint Council for the Building Industry as one on which the special agreement regarding payment of travelling and subsistence allowances should operate.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in mining and quarrying, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 80,000 in 1940, and 40,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 129,000 in 1940, and 80,000 in 1939.

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

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

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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £198,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,600,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £100 in those of 3,500 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 ...	792,300	3,000	£ 92,100	£ 80
Metal	169,000	—	19,700	—
Textile	369,900	—	47,700	—
Other	268,900	500	38,400	20
Total	1,600,100	3,500	197,900	100

In the coal mining industry there were increases in wages, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in all districts, the amount being usually 4d. a shift for men and 2d. a shift for youths and boys. There were also increases in the percentage addition to basis rates in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Scotland as a result of the ascertainment of proceeds. In Lancashire and Cheshire and North Derbyshire there were decreases in the percentage addition which were counter-balanced by the flat-rate advance.

In the metal group, the principal increases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills who received a flat-rate increase of 1·6d. a shift for men and 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included Siemens steel workers; tinplate makers; and heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.

In the textile group the principal increases took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales. In the cotton industry rates of wages were advanced by approximately 6½ per cent. in the spinning section and by 6½ per cent. in the manufacturing section; while in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, there were increases amounting to about 2 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 1s. 4d. a week for men on time rates and 9d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland.

In the other industry groups, there were increases for certain workers engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals of ½d. an

hour for men and ¼d. an hour for women; soap and candle makers were granted a war allowance of 4s. a week for men and 2s. for women; and adult workpeople employed in the retail distributive trade by members of the London Employers' Association in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland received increases of 3s. a week. Other increases affected leather tanners, curriers and dressers, and workpeople employed by certain electricity supply and waterworks undertakings. The minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards including those for cutlery manufacture, boot and shoe repairing and baking were also increased.

Of the estimated total increase of £197,900 a week, about £31,800 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £33,200 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £5,140 under cost-of-living sliding-scales arranged by such bodies); £116,100 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £3,700 was due to arbitration and the remaining £13,100 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1940.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Coal Mining	786,500	£ 171,200
Other Mining and Quarrying	46,000	6,650
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	169,400	23,600
Iron and Steel	128,900	34,550
Engineering†	908,500	198,800
Shipbuilding	139,200	33,050
Other Metal	292,400	51,650
Textile	761,500	133,550
Clothing	221,400	26,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco	150,200	18,050
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	99,600	12,550
Paper, Printing, etc.	200	50
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	948,900	99,550
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	150,900	19,550
Transport‡	613,000	183,650
Public Administration Services	73,500	11,400
Other	206,900	36,500
Total	5,697,000	1,061,050

In the corresponding four months of 1939, there were net increases of £88,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 652,950 workpeople, and net decreases of £21,000 in those of 260,350 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during April.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	14 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. a week at 21 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over: 40s.‡
	East Riding of Yorkshire.	14 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. a week at 14 and under 16 years and 17 and under 20 years, of 1s. a week at 16 and under 17, and of 2s. a week at 20 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over: 40s.‡
	Holland Division of Lincolnshire.	21 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 6d. a week at under 14 years to 2s. a week at 21 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over: 42s.‡
	Suffolk	14 Apr.	Female workers 18 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rate of ½d. an hour (7d. to 7½d.).‡
			Male workers	Increases in minimum rates ranging from 8d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. a week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 and over: 38s., plus 6s. 10d. a week for horsemen, cowmen or shepherds 18 years of age and over for special duties not exceeding 10 hours a week.‡
Coal Mining	Various districts in Great Britain.‡	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increases in minimum rates of ½d. a week at 14 and under 14 years and of ½d. an hour at 21 years and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over: 7½d. an hour.‡
	South Yorkshire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Flat-rate war advance increased¶ by 4d. a shift for men and 2d. a shift for youths and boys.
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and surface workers 22 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for workers under those ages.**
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	12 Apr.††		Increase of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 40·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 37 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and for surface workers 22 years and over, and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for workers under those ages.

* 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.

† The 3,500 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1940.

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

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

|| Including Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Forest of Dean, Bristol, Radstock and Newbury districts of Somerset, Kent, South Wales and Monmouthshire and North Wales.

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

** Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. a shift (plus 2s. 5d. a shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. a shift.

†† The increase in the flat-rate advances took effect from 1st April.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Coal Mining— <i>contd.</i>	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).			Decrease of 0·35 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving wages 3·34 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. a shift for all workers 21 years and over and for workers 18 years and over at the coal face, and from 10½d. to 1s. 0½d. a shift for others, resulting in a net increase in wages.
	South Derbyshire ...			Increase of 7·56 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 38·78 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased for underground workers from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for those 21 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for others; and for surface workers from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d. a shift for those 21 years and over, and from 9½d. to 11½d. a shift for others.
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 6 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 86 per cent. above the basis rates, the flat-rate advances of 1s. 8d. a shift for workers 18 years and over and 10d. a shift for those under 18, previously paid, remaining unchanged.
	Leicestershire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 5·11 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 60·43 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a day for other workers.
	Cannock Chase ...			Increase of 4·05 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 53·81 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 51·81 per cent. for all other workers and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a day for all other workers.*
	North Staffordshire			Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for workers 21 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for those under 21 years.
	Scotland ...			Increase of 8·72 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 119·81 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for those 18 years and over, and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for others.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Cumberland... West Yorkshire ... South Yorkshire ...	1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Cokemen and by-product workers Cokemen and by-product workers	Flat-rate war advance increased† by 4d. a shift for men and 2d. a shift for youths and boys. Increase of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates, and flat-rate advances increased from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and surface workers 22 years and over and from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. a shift for workers under those ages.*
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay week in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Increase of 4 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making wages 65 per cent. above the standard rates; this increase to be merged in the war allowance which was increased at the same time by 2s. (4s. to 6s.) a week for those 21 years and over and by 1s. (2s. to 3s.) a week for those under 21 years as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.‡
	Cumberland...	1 Apr. 29 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about iron-ore mines.	Increase† in war bonus of 1½d. (8d. to 9½d.) a shift for those 18 years and over and of ½d. (4d. to 4½d.) a shift for those under 18 years. <i>Decrease† in war bonus of 1d. (9½d. to 8½d.) a shift for those 18 years and over, the bonus for youths under 18 years remaining unchanged at 4½d. a shift.</i>
	Furness and district	27 Apr.	Iron-ore miners ...	<i>Decrease† in war bonus of 2d. (10d. to 8d.) a shift for those 18 years and over and of 1d. (5d. to 4d.) a shift for those under 18 years.</i>
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase‡ of 2·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56 per cent. above the standard rates.§
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Leicestershire||	1st pay week in Apr.	Limestone quarrymen ... Granite quarrymen ...	War bonus granted of 1½d. an hour to timeworkers and pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2½d. an hour.||
	Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland and part of North Yorkshire.¶	1 Apr.	Roadstone quarryworkers ...	Increases for timeworkers of ½d. an hour for men and for youths 16 years of age, of 1d. an hour for youths 17 to 20 years, and of 2 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change for timeworkers include: shotfirers, 1s. 4d.; quarrymen (including all men working at the face other than mellers and labourers) and drillers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers (unskilled), 1s. 2½d.; youths, 5d. at 14 years increasing to 1s. 1d. at 20 years.¶
	Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire (part), Montgomeryshire and Radnor (part).**	1 Apr.	Quarryworkers ...	Increase of ¾d. an hour. Rates after change include: drillers and rockmen, 1s. 4d.; quarrymen (breaking and loading), 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
Glass Manufacture.	Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley.	19 Apr.	Pressed glass makers ...	<i>Decrease† of 1s. a week.</i>
	Liverpool ...	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the decorative glass trade.	Increases of 1d. an hour for men and of 2s. a week for apprentices, the war bonus of 3s. and 1s. 6d. a week, previously granted, being abolished. Minimum rates after change: brilliant cutters, 1s. 11d.; silverers, 1s. 10d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 9d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 8½d.; machine bevellers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales (certain firms).††	1st full pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases of ¾d. an hour for men, of ¾d. an hour for women and girls and of varying amounts for youths. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: shift-workers—(on 3-shift system) 1s. 5½d.; (on two 8-hour shift system) 1s. 4½d.; night workers (on continuous night work) 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.; women, 9½d.††
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trade.	War allowance granted of 4s. a week to men, of 2s. to women and of proportional amounts to juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 62s. to 68s.; women 18 years and over, 34s. or 36s.
Boot and Floor Polish.	Great Britain ...	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 2s. for youths 18 years and under 21 and for women 18 years and over, of 1s. for boys and girls under 18, and of ¾d. an hour for men and ½d. for women in the piecework basis time rates.††

* Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. a shift (plus 2s. 5d. a shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. a shift.

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

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

|| This increase was agreed to by the Leicestershire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Granite Quarrying Industry.

¶ These increases were agreed to by the No. 4 Area Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Industry.

** This increase was agreed to by the West Midlands District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry. The part of Worcestershire affected is that south of a line east and west through Stourport, and the part of Radnor that east of a line north and south through Llangunllo Station.

†† These increases were agreed upon by the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, and did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., or by firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention. Further increases of ½d. an hour for men and ¼d. for women, girls and youths are to operate from the beginning of the 1st full pay week in July, 1940.

‡‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in February, 1940, in anticipation of the Trade Board Order (see page 92 of the March issue of this GAZETTE).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig-Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire...	7 Apr.	Skilled engineers, etc. employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Flat-rate increase of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.*
	North Staffordshire	1st making up day in Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 6·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61·25 per cent. above the standard rates.‡
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after 8 Apr.		Increase† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 37 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase† of 2·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56 per cent. above the standard rates.‡
	Corby ...	7 Apr.		Flat-rate increase of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.*
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms)§.	1 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills. Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. (5s. to 8s.) a week for adults and by 1s. 6d. (2s. 6d. to 4s.) for boys and youths. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 58s. (50s. plus 8s. cost-of-living bonus) for a 47-hour week. Cost-of-living bonus increased by 7d. (6d. to 1s. 1d.) a day for those 18 years and over, and by 3½d. (3d. to 6½d.) a day for those under 18 years. Rate after change for journeymen: 80s. for a 47-hour week, plus 1s. 1d. a day (for six days) cost-of-living bonus.
	West of Scotland ...	31 Mar.¶	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate increase of 9d. a shift for adults and of a proportional amount for youths.*
	Various districts in Great Britain¶	8 Apr.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers).	Increase† of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and discontinuance of <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939 for those with base rates of 30s. 6d. and under 36s. 6d. a week, resulting in net increases of various amounts.
			Boys and youths ...	Increase† of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and discontinuance of remaining part of <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939 resulting in net increases of various amounts.
	North-East Coast Area.	1 Apr.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Increase** of 7·5 per cent. on standard rates making wages 62·5 per cent. and 60 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
		7 Apr.		Increase of 1·4d. a shift for men 21 years and over and of 0·7d. a shift for boys and youths under 21 years*.
	West of Scotland ...	8 Apr.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase of 7·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 72·5 per cent. above the standard rates. In addition an increase was granted of 3s. a week for those 21 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. a week for those under 21 years as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale.
	Great Britain†† ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).			
	Barrow-in-Furness ...	7 Apr.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	Flat-rate increase of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.*
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (dual workers).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	West of Scotland ...	18 Feb.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at steel plants and mills.	War bonus increased by 5s. a week.††
	South-West Wales ...	7 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers ...	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates making wages 35 per cent. above the basis on basis rates of 54s. and over a week, and varying inversely with the basis rates to 113·75 per cent. (including <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus and make-up) on basis rates of 20s. a week.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 87·08 per cent. above the basis rates.
			Boys under 18 years ...	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 50·83 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 3d. a shift previously paid).
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	7 Apr.	Bricklayers employed at blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate increase of 1·6d. a shift for adults and of 0·8d. a shift for boys and youths.*
	England and Scotland		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland.	
	North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	
Engineering	Chester district ...	Beginning of pay week commencing 1 Apr.	Engineering labourers ...	Increase of 1s. a week in the basic rate. Rate after change: 29s. plus a war bonus of 27s. a week for timeworkers.

* This increase resulted from the adoption, as a war measure, of a cost-of-living sliding scale which was accompanied by the suspension of the selling-price sliding scale. The flat-rate amount applies for all shifts worked with *pro rata* amounts for periods of less than a shift, and, in respect of week-end and overtime periods, carries the recognised week-end or overtime rates normally paid during such periods.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

§ This increase affected the employees of firms who are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

¶ This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st April—in most cases this was 31st March.

¶ 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. a week.

** The sliding-scale percentage warranted a reduction of 2·5 per cent. but it was agreed to grant the above increase as a cost-of-living payment.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.

‡‡ This increase took effect under an Industrial Court Award No. 1756, dated 25th April, 1940, which also awarded to all craftsmen covered by the terms of reference, when employed on the three-shift system, an additional advance of 2s. a week from the first pay week after 25th April.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	8 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the cutlery trade.	Increase of 10 per cent. in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in December, 1937.*
Electrical Cable Making.	Greater London Area	2nd pay day in Apr.	Plumber joiners and plumber joiners' mates employed in the electrical cable making industry.	"Cost-of-living (war) addition" increased from 5s. 10d. to 9s. 2d. a week.†
	All other districts in Great Britain.	1st full pay after 4 Apr.	Plumber joiners and joiners and their mates employed in the electrical cable making industry.	Increase of ½d. an hour.‡
Keg and Drum Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	29 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums.	Increases in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. to 1d. an hour for male workers and of ½d. to ¾d. an hour for female workers.§
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	23 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. an hour for male workers 19 years and over; of ½d. an hour for male workers 16 to 18 years; of ½d. an hour for male workers under 16 years; of ½d. an hour for female workers 16 years and over and of ½d. an hour for female workers under 16 years. Piecework basis time rates to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.||
Galvanising	England and Wales¶	8 Apr.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Increase** of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and discontinuance of <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939, for those with base rates of 30s. 6d. and under 36s. 6d. a week, resulting in net increases of various amounts. Increase** of 10 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87·5 per cent. above the basis rates, and discontinuance of remaining part of <i>ex-gratia</i> payments granted in November, 1939, resulting in net increases of various amounts.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	1st full pay week after 12 Apr.	Skilled craftsmen employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering. Adult mates and assistants to heating, ventilating and domestic engineers.	Increase†† of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London—within 12 miles radius from Charing Cross, 1s. 11d. an hour; area between 12 and 15 miles radii from Charing Cross, 1s. 10½d.; cities with over 500,000 population, 1s. 9½d.; all other districts, 1s. 9½d.
	Scotland ...	1st full pay week after 12 Apr.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase†† of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London district—within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross, 1s. 5½d. an hour; all other districts, 1s. 3½d. Charge hands at Glasgow and Paisley, 1d. an hour extra; at Edinburgh, ½d. an hour extra.
Bobbin Making	England and Wales	1st pay day in Apr.	Men employed in the bobbin making industry.	Increase†† of 1s. a week. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 66s. 6d. a week; lesser-skilled men, 58s.; labourers, 48s.
Shuttle Making.	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Apr.	Shuttle makers ... Shuttle makers' apprentices ...	Increase†† of 6 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. an hour plus 67 per cent. (1s. 8·04d. an hour). Increase†† of 6 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 67 above basis piece rates and 49·5 above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. a week at 14 years, increasing to 21s. at 20 years plus in each case 49·5 per cent.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Increase†† in flat-rate bonus of 2s. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for youths 20 to 21 years, of 1s. for youths 18 to 20, of 1s. for women 18 years and over, of 6d. for girls over 16 and under 18 years and for boys under 18 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. an hour (56 hours), general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. an hour, less in each case 5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 16s. a week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. an hour (48 hours), less 7·5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 16s. a week; women, 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. an hour, less 2·5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 8s. a week.
Pen Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Mon. in Apr.	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 day workers and learners. Female pieceworkers ...	Increase†† of 1s. 4d. a week for skilled men and charge hands and of 1s. a week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 71s. 2d. to 80s. 8d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 61s. 2d.; charge hands, 65s. 2d. or 73s. 2d.; others, 51s. Increases†† of 3d. to 9d. a week according to age. Increases†† of 2d. to 6d. a week according to age. Increases†† of 2d. to 5d. a week according to age. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 29s. a week. Increase†† of 5d. a week in the basic piecework rate (30s. 1d. to 30s. 6d.).
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture.	Redditch and district	1 Apr.	Male workers 18 years of age and over.	Increase†† of 2s. a week for those 21 years and over and of 1s. a week for those 18 and under 21 years. Bonuses payable after change for adult dayworkers and pieceworkers respectively: Grade "A," 11s. and 9s.; Grade "B," 11s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.; Grade "C," 13s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. The bonus for those 18 and under 21 years is 2s. a week.
Malleable Ironfounding.	Cardiff and Barry districts.	15 Apr.	Workpeople employed in ironfoundries.	Increase of 2s. a week. Rates after change: patternmakers and moulders, 81s. 6d.; dressers, 69s.; labourers, 62s.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase** of 3·75 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 18·75 per cent. above standard basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. a day, and 39·5 per cent. above standard basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less a day.
Wire Manufacture.	Glasgow ...	1 Apr.	Wire workers ...	Cost-of-living bonus increased†† by 2s. (6s. to 8s.) for a 47-hour week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Farriery	Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock.	1st full week in Mar.	Farriers ...	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7d.; doormen, 1s. 6½d.

* This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts.

† This increase took place in accordance with an arrangement whereby fluctuations in the wages of the workpeople mentioned are governed by wages movements in the electrical contracting industry.

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

§ Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

|| Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in January, 1940 in anticipation of the Trade Board Order.

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

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† These increases took effect under an Industrial Court Award No. 1754, dated 12th April, 1940.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	Pay week commencing 1 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	Increases of 4s. a week for men, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 to 21 years, and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18 years.
Cotton Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the cotton spinning industry.	Increase* of 13½ (100½ to 114) in the percentage paid on standard piece price lists, equivalent to an increase of 6·73 per cent. on current wages, and an increase of 6·73 per cent. on current wages in the case of workers for whom there are no standard price lists.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Manchester and district (certain firms).	1st pay day in Apr. 22 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the cotton weaving industry. Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware weaving industry.	Increase* of 7½ per cent. (12½ to 20 per cent.) on the rates operative in September, 1939. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (12½ to 15 per cent.).
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Yorkshire ...	Pay day in week ending 13 Apr.	Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry.	Increase of 5s. 3d. a week (62s. to 67s. 3d.).
	Bury and district ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt) for mechanical purposes.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 24s. 9d. to 26s. 4d. a week for men 21 years and over, from 15s. 5d. to 16s. 6d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 26s. 6d. plus 26s. 4d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 16s. 6d.
	Rossendale Valley district (certain firms).	31 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry (pressed felt). Workpeople employed in the jute industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries):— Male workers (except hessian weavers).	Increase* of 1s. 7d. a week. Rate after change for adult male timeworkers, 63s. 1d. Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 3d. a week for loom tenters 21 years and over, of 3s. 4d. for loom under-tenters 23 years and over, and of 1s. to 3s. 3d. (according to age) for other workers.††
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	15 Apr.	Female workers (except hessian weavers in the districts mentioned below). Hessian weavers (females employed in the Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport areas, and males employed in all districts).	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 1d. to 3s. 5d. a week (according to size of bobbins and number of spindles) for spinners, of 2s. 1d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years and over, of 2s. 8d. for spinning shifting mistresses, of 11d. to 2s. for other workers; and increase in the piecework basis time rate of ½d. an hour.†† Increase in general minimum piece rates of approximately 7½ per cent. and in general minimum and guaranteed time rates of 1s. to 3s. 3d. a week for male workers, and of 11d. to 2s. a week for female workers.††
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	5 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade.	Increase in general minimum time rates and in the piecework basis time rates of 5 per cent.†
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.§	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 74 to 78 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 59½ to 62½ for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 44½ to 46½ for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers¶: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 78 per cent. in each case.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire, also Scotland.**	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.)	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 23s. 8d. to 25s. a week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 22s. 11d. to 24s. 2d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 10d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers¶: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 25s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 14s. 10d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 25s.; women 21 years and over 17s. plus 14s. 10d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in May.¶	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc. works.	Increase* of 1s. 5d. a week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 62s. 4d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 23s. 8d. to 25s. a week for men 21 years and over; from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 10d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change¶: men 21 years and over, 34s. plus 25s.; women 18 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 10d.
			Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 67 to 70 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 61 to 64 per cent. for hand cutters; from 52 to 55 per cent. for menders and from 57 to 60 per cent. for other pieceworkers.
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and bleaching trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 74 to 78 per cent. for male dyers; from 23s. 8d. to 25s. a week for male polishers; from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 10d. for female polishers; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers¶: men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 78 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 25s.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 14s. 10d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in May.¶	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 30s. 2d. to 31s. 5d. a week for engravers, and from 23s. 8d. to 25s. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 30s. 2d. to 31s. 5d. a week for men 21 years and over, and from 17s. 8d. to 18s. 4d. for women.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire.	1st full pay period following 5 Feb.	Road transport workers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Weekly rates of wages adopted as follows: one-horse drivers, 55s.; teamsmen, 60s.; drivers of mechanical vehicles—up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity, 54s. 6d., over 1 ton up to and including 2 tons, 59s., over 2 tons up to and including 3½ tons, 64s., over 3½ tons, 67s. 6d.; statutory attendants and mates, 56s.

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in October, 1939, in anticipation of the Trade Board Order (see page 400 of the November issue of this GAZETTE).

§ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

** This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	War wage increased* by 2s. 6d. a week for men, by 1s. 6d. for women and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Weekly rates after change: men—packers and makers-up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s.; assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porters, 50s.; plus 10s. war wage in each case; women—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters and tiers-up, parcellers and tapers, 30s. 11d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.; plus 6s. war wage in each case.
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the sack and bag trade.	Increase in general minimum time rates and in the piecework basis time rates of 12½ per cent.†
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain ...	22 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trades.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:—male workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for those 22 years and over, of ¾d. to 1½d. for those 17 and under 22, and of ½d. an hour for those under 17 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour; female workers except learners—increases in general minimum time rates of ¾d. an hour, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for learners, and increase in piecework basis time rate of ¾d. an hour.†
	Northern Ireland ...	5 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trades.	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of 10 per cent.†
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making.	Great Britain ...	22 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:—male workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for those 22 years and over, of ¾d. to 1½d. for those 17 and under 22, and of ½d. an hour for those under 17 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour; female workers except learners—increases in general minimum time rates of ¾d. an hour, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for learners, and increase in piecework basis time rate of ¾d. an hour.†
Shirtmaking			Workpeople employed in the shirt-making trade.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:—male workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for those 22 years and over, of ¾d. to 1½d. for those 17 and under 22, and of ½d. an hour for those under 17 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour; female workers except learners—increases in general minimum time rates of ¾d. an hour, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for learners, and increase in piecework basis time rate of ¾d. an hour.†
Corset Making			Workpeople employed in the corset making trade.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:—male workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for those 22 years and over, of ¾d. to 1½d. for those 17 and under 22, and of ½d. an hour for those under 17 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour; female workers except learners—increases in general minimum time rates of ¾d. an hour, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for learners, and increase in piecework basis time rate of ¾d. an hour.†
Felt Hat Making			Pieceworkers employed in the felt hat making industry:— Male workers ... Female workers ...	Bonus* of 35 per cent. on list prices reduced to 32½ per cent. Bonus* of 5 per cent. granted on list prices. Bonus* of 5 per cent. on list prices increased to 7½ per cent.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain ...	29 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade:— Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows†:— Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for those 21 years of age and over and generally for apprentices 18 and over, of 5s. a week generally for apprentices under 18 years, of 4s. for other classes of juveniles 18 and over and of 3s. for those under 18 years. Increases in the general minimum piece rates of 10 per cent.
Baking	England and Wales	22 Apr.	Male workers 18 years and over including jobbers.	Increases† in general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. an hour for those 21 years and over including night workers, of ¾d. an hour for night workers 18 and under 21 years and of ½d. an hour for other workers 18 and under 21 years.
	Leicester ...	22 Apr.	Female workers 18 years and over including jobbers. Bakers and confectioners ...	Increases† in general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¾d. an hour for those 21 years and over and of ½d. an hour for those 18 and under 21. Increase of 4s. a week for adult workers. Rates after change: factories—forehands, 81s.; doughmakers, 76s.; machinemen, 75s.; firemen and ovenmen, 74s.; tablehands, 72s.; ordinary bakeries—forehands, 72s.; second and single hands, 69s.; tablehands, 67s.; deliverers, 21 years and over, 67s. (10s. a week extra for night work and, 2s. a week extra for confectioners).
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	England and Wales	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:—male workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for those 21 years and over, of 1s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. for those 15 and under 21, and of 1s. for those under 15 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of 1d. an hour; female workers—increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 6d. a week for those 18 years and over, of 1s. 3d. to 2s. for those 15 and under 18 and of 1s. for those under 15 years, and increase in piecework basis time rate of ¾d. an hour.†
Mill-sawing	Scotland ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. an hour on existing rates for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 8½d.

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

† Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in November, 1939, in the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade in Great Britain (see page 434 of the December, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE); in December, 1939, in the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trades in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in the Shirtmaking Trade in Great Britain (see page 34 of the January, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE); and in January, 1940, in the Corset Making Trade in Great Britain (see page 65 of the February, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE), in anticipation of the Trade Boards Orders.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Representatives of the employers and workers on the Trade Board have agreed that all employers be recommended to pay the full weekly increases for 48 hours to all workers, who, in the course of the week, have worked not less than 36 hours. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham...	2nd pay day in Mar.	Packing case makers ...	Increase* of ½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for boys and youths. Rate after change for sawyers, machinists, box and packing case makers 23 years and over, 1s. 5½d.
	London ...	13 Apr.	Adult male workers ...	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 10d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 9½d.; case makers, sawyers and other skilled men, 1s. 8½d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 8½d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 7½d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
			Apprentices and improvers ...	Increase of ¾d. an hour. Rates after change: 8d. an hour at 18 years increasing to 1s. 2½d. at 20½ years.
Furniture Manufacture.	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	1st pay day in Apr.	Female workers ...	Increases of ½d. or 1½d. an hour according to age. Rates after change: 5½d. at 14 to 17 years, increasing to 1s. 1d. at 21 years and over.
	Yorkshire (certain districts).†	Pay day in week ending 27 Apr.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of ½d. an hour on existing rates for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for men, 1s. 8½d.
	Certain towns in the Midlands.‡	1st pay day in May.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, upholsterers, polishers and machine men.	Increase of ½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for men, 1s. 9d. an hour.
	Nottingham...	3rd pay day in Apr.	Upholstresses ...	Increase of ½d. an hour (11½d. to 11½d.).
Bedding Manufacture.	Certain towns in Scotland.¶	1st full pay week in Apr.	Timeworkers ...	Increase* of ½d. an hour for men, of ¼d. an hour for women and of proportional amounts for boys, youths and girls. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 8½d.; women, 10½d.
			Pieceworkers ...	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on current rates.
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	2nd pay day in Apr.	Furniture trade operatives...	War bonus increased* by ½d. an hour for journeymen timeworkers and by corresponding amounts for pieceworkers and female workers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 8d.‡
			Journeymen ...	War bonus increased* by ½d. an hour. Rate after change (including war bonus), 1s. 8d.
Monumental Masonry.	Aberdeen ...	1 Apr.	Journeywomen ...	War bonus increased* by ½d. an hour. Rate after change (including war bonus), 10d.
	Edinburgh and district.	1 Apr.	Pieceworkers ...	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on existing rates.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.¶	1st full pay week in Apr.	Journeymen electricians and assistants employed by electrical contractors.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased* from 5s. 10d. to 9s. 2d. a week (where less than 3 days are worked the payments to be 1s. 6d. for 1 day, 3s. 1d. for 2 days and 4s. 7d. for 3 days).
	Certain Undertakings in Yorkshire.¶	1st full pay in Apr.	Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change include: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 7½d.; granite polishers, 1s. 6½d.
	Certain Undertakings in the South Midlands Area.¶	1st complete pay week in Apr.	Monumental masons and polishers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: monumental masons, 1s. 8½d.; polishers, 1s. 7½d.
Electricity Supply.	Various districts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**	1st full pay period following 4 Apr.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of ½d. an hour as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Minimum rates after change include: labourers, 1s. 4½d.; pipe jointers, 1s. 6½d.; stokers, 1s. 5½d.
	Certain Undertakings in the Greater London Area.	2nd pay day in Apr.	Adult male manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase* of ½d. an hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, 1s. 3½d.; Grade B, 1s. 3d.; Grade C, 1s. 2d.
	Great Britain ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases* of 1s. a week for Grade D Areas, of 11d. for Grade C Areas, of 10d. for Grade B Areas, and of 9d. for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 57s. 6d.; Grade C, 55s. 4d.; Grade B, 53s. 2d.; Grade A, 46s. 7d.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Various districts in England and Wales.	1st pay day after 1 Apr.	Installation wiremen and auxiliary workers employed by electricity supply undertakings on the consumers' side of mains terminals.	Increase of ½d. an hour†† for adult employees, with proportional increases for youths and apprentices.
			Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and substations and on high-tension cables between them.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased* from 5s. 10d. to 9s. 2d. a week (where less than 3 days are worked the payments to be 1s. 6d. for 1 day, 3s. 1d. for 2 days and 4s. 7d. for 3 days).
Road Haulage (Goods).	Metropolitan Area ...	1st full pay period after 4 Mar.	Road motor transport drivers and attendants other than those engaged on long distance services.	Increase* of 2s. a week. Rates after change in London: switch-board attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 77s.; (5,000 kw. and over), 91s.; turbine mechanics, 78s.; drivers, 72s.; stokers, leading, 76s.; others, 70s.; trimmers, 63s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 74s. 5d.; electricians' mates, 61s. 5d.; plus 4s. a week for shift workers.
			Horse carters, stablemen, etc.	Increases of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week for drivers under 21 years of age of vehicles of carrying capacity of 30 cwt. or less; of 3s. to 5s. for all other drivers; of 3s. to 5s. for statutory attendants and mates 21 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for attendants 18 and under 21 years, other than vanguards.††

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

† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Scarborough, Shipley and York.

‡ Including Berkswell, Birmingham, Dudley, Sutton Coldfield, Tipton, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

§ This increase took effect under a sliding scale recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trade.

¶ Including Aberdeen, Alloa, Ayr, Beith, Dundee, Falkirk, Glasgow, Kirkcaldy, Lochwinnoch, Menstrie, Renfrew and Stirling.

¶ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area concerned.

** The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry in the following Areas:—London, Yorkshire, North Western, West Midlands, East Midlands, North East Coast, East Coast, Home Counties, South Coast, Devon and Cornwall, West of England, South Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The scheduled minimum rates of wages of indoor and outdoor labourers in the various areas are as follows:—London: indoor, 18·24d.; outdoor, 19·03d. Yorkshire: indoor—Zone A, 16·50d.; Zone B, 15·75d.; Zone C, 15·00d.; outdoor—Zone A, 16·75d.; Zone B, 16·00d.; Zone C, 15·25d. North Western: indoor—Zone A, 16·14d.; Zone B, 15·77d.; Zone C, 15·40d.; outdoor—Zone A, 16·66d.; Zone B, 16·27d.; Zone C, 15·89d.; Zone D, 15·50d. West Midlands: Zone A, 15·78d.; Zone B, 15·28d.; Zone C, 14·78d. East Midlands: Grade I, 17·00d.; Grade II, 16·00d. North East Coast: indoor—Zone A, 16·17d.; Zone B, 15·43d.; Zone C, 15·13d.; outdoor—Zone A, 16·67d.; Zone B, 15·92d.; Zone C, 15·60d. East Coast: Zone A, 14·25d. to 15·50d.; Zone B, 13·60d. to 14·79d.; Zone C, 12·95d. to 14·08d. Home Counties: (stations over 800 kw.), 16·00d. South Coast: Zone A, 15·80d.; Zone B, 15·44d.; Zone C, 15·07d.; Zone D, 14·71d. Devon and Cornwall: Zone A, 16·02d.; Zone B, 15·00d.; Zone C, 13·97d. West of England: Zone A, 16·98d.; Zone B, 16·19d.; Zone C, 15·41d.; Zone D, 14·62d. South Wales and Monmouthshire: 16·00d. Scotland: Zone A, 15·71d.; Zone C, 14·99d. Northern Ireland: Zone A, 15·50d.; Zone B, 10·75d. to 14·75d. according to district.

†† This increase, together with an increase of ½d. an hour made in December, 1939, constitutes a war bonus of 1½d. an hour.

‡‡ These increases were the result of an agreement arrived at by the Emergency Conditions Committee of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board. The Board gave notice on 1st March that they proposed to increase the statutory remuneration of road haulage workers as set out in Notice R.H. (2) dated 19th January, 1940. Pending confirmation of the proposed increases by the Minister of Labour and National Service, it was agreed in the case of workers in the Metropolitan Area, Scotland, Southampton and certain districts in Wales, and in the case of workers paid at long distance service rates in all areas, to put the increases into operation as from 1st full pay period after 4th March (see page 122 of the April issue of this GAZETTE). With regard to the other districts if no settlement had been arrived at meantime, it was agreed that the increases should be operative from the date shown above.

§§ These increases were the result of an agreement between the London and Home Counties Haulage Contractors' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.*	1 Apr.	Coal tipplers, teamers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Increase† of 5 per cent., making payments on tariffs and incidentals 105 per cent. above those in operation prior to 1914, but subject to the minimum weekly wage previously operated.*
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Northumberland ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers (other than building trade operatives and engineers) employed by the County Council.	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Rate after change for roadmen and labourers, 1s. 2½d. an hour.
	Staffordshire ...	1 Apr.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	War cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 3d. a week (3s. 9d. to 5s.). Rates after change for road labourers: urban and industrial areas, 7s. a day; rural areas, 6s. 8d.; plus 5s. a week bonus in each case.
	Holland division of Lincolnshire.	21 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 4d. a day. Rates after change for road labourers and road scavengers, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. a day.
	Shropshire ...	4 Apr.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	Increase† of 2d. a day. Rate after change for road labourers, 6s. 10d. a day.
Leather Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1st full week after 9 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Increase of 1d. an hour for adult male timeworkers, of ½d. for youths and females and of a further 5 per cent. bonus on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male adult time-workers respectively include: London, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 4½d., 1s. 3½d.; Scotland and Lancashire, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3d.; rest of the country, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3d.; Walsall (curriers) 1s. 6½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3d.; women 20 years and over: London (semi-skilled), 10d.; Provinces, 9½d.; Scotland, 9d.
	Stockport, Ashton and Denton districts.	1st full week after 9 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the hat leather trade.	Increase of 1d. an hour for adult male timeworkers, of ½d. for youths and females and of a further 5 per cent. bonus on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male adult time-workers respectively: 1s. 5½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3d.; women 20 years and over, 9½d.
Saddle and Harness Making.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1 Apr.	Saddlery and harness makers ...	Increase† of 1d. an hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers, making wages for heavy work 90 per cent., and for other work 75 per cent. above the list prices. Minimum hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 6d.
Rubber Reclamation.	Great Britain ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the rubber reclamation trade.	General minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3½d. an hour for those under 16 years of age increasing to 1s. and 7d. an hour for men and women respectively at 21 years and over.†
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Apr.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase† of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 106½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers.
	London ...	8 Apr.	Workpeople employed in wholesale textile distribution by members of the Wholesale Textile Association.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus of 5 per cent. on minimum rates increased to 10 per cent.
Distributive Trades.	Great Britain ...	Pay day in week commencing 26 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale boot and shoe distributive trade by members of the National Association of Wholesale Boot and Shoe Distributors:— Male workers ... Female workers ...	War advances granted of 4s. a week to those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. to those 18 to 20 years and of 1s. 6d. to those 16 and 17 years. War advances granted of 2s. 6d. a week to those 21 years and over, of 2s. to those 18 to 20 years and of 1s. 6d. to those 16 and 17 years.
	Scotland ...	22 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade:— Foremen and forewomen ... Male clerks and male and female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicle, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or in stable work. All other male workers and roundswomen. Female clerks ... Female shop assistants ... All other female workers ...	Increase of 3s. 3d. a week (65s. 6d. to 68s. 9d.).† Increases of from 9d. to 2s. 9d. a week. Minimum rates after change: male clerks, 13s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 56s. at 22 and over; others 13s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 53s. 9d. at 21 years and over.†
	Rochdale, Heywood, Littleborough, Milnrow and Whitworth.	1st full pay day following 14 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the coal distributive trade.	Increases of 9d. to 2s. 6d. a week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 52s. 3d.† Increases of 6d. to 1s. 9d. a week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 35s. 9d.† Increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 31s. 6d.† Increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 30s. 6d.†
	Various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day following 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the retail distributive trade by members of the London Employers' Association, Ltd. (other than transport workers).	Adoption of minimum weekly rates of wages of 56s. for one-horse drivers, of 54s. for carriers off and fillers, of 60s. for coal bag salesmen, and of rates applicable to Grade I Areas in the road haulage industry for motor drivers, attendants and mates.§
Waste Reclamation.	Various towns in Great Britain.	Pay period ending not later than 6 Apr.	Road transport workers employed in the retail distributive trade.	Increase of 3s. a week for adults and of 2s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change in London: assistants and clerks—males, 19s. at 16 years increasing to 66s. at 25 years; females, 16s. at 16 years increasing to 42s. at 24 years; packers—males, 19s. at 16 years increasing to 59s. at 23 years; females, 15s. at 16 years increasing to 38s. at 23 years; porters—males, 19s. at 16 years increasing to 53s. at 23 years; females, 15s. at 16 years increasing to 35s. at 23 years.
	Great Britain ...	29 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade.	Increases of 5s. a week for adult workers, and of 2s. 6d. for youths in Metropolitan and Grade I Areas, of 4s. for adults and 2s. for youths in Grade II Areas.||

* This increase applies to the principal coal-exporting centres including those on the North-East Coast, the East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland and the Bristol Channel. At certain North-East Coast Ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 105 per cent. quoted and higher percentages are also paid at certain docks at Bristol Channel Ports.

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

‡ 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 rates were the result of an agreement between the Rochdale and District Coal Traders' Association and the United Road Transport Workers' Association of England and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

|| These increases affected workers employed by members of the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and the Retail Distributors Association Incorporated as a result of a decision of the Joint Council for the Retail Distributive Trades Section of the Road Transport Industry.

¶ Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in January in anticipation of the Trade Board Order (see page 98 of the March issue of this GAZETTE).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

STATISTICS of workpeople killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported in April, are given below :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.*		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Underground ...	70	Rubber ...	...
Surface ...	4	Gas Works ...	...
Metalliferous Mines ...	...	Electrical Stations ...	...
Quarries ...	8	Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	82		
Factories.		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	4	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	7
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	15	Building Operations ...	11
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	4	Works of Engineering Construction ...	5
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	14	Warehouses ...	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	18	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...	111
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Shipbuilding ...	5	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Other Metal Trades ...	5	Engine Drivers, Motormen	1
Cotton ...	2	Firemen ...	...
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2	Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Labourers ...	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1	Mechanics ...	...
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	Permanent Way Men ...	3
Food and Drink ...	5	Porters ...	1
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4	Shunters ...	1
		Other Grades ...	6
		Contractors' Servants ...	...
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
		Total (excluding Seamen)	208

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch... ..	10
Shipbreaking ...	1	Tar	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	3	Oil	6
Pottery ...	2	TOTAL ...	17
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1	Manufacture of Bichromates	1
Painting of Buildings ...	1	Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
TOTAL ...	9	Chrome Tanning ...	1
OTHER POISONING.		Chromium Plating ...	3
Carbon Bisulphide... ..	1	Other Industries ...	2
Toxic Jaundice ...	2	TOTAL ...	8
TOTAL ...	3	Total, Cases ...	42
COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS		II. Deaths.	
ANTHRAX.		LEAD POISONING.	
Wool	2	Pottery	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	
TOTAL ...	4	Oil	2
		Total, Deaths ...	3

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1940,† which extends the provisions of Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, to cover the disease of infection by *Leptospira icterohæmorrhagiae*, came into force on 1st April, 1940.

A similar Order‡ has been made for Northern Ireland and was effective from 1st May, 1940.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th April, 1940, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th March, 1940, and the 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1939.
† 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.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 221, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1940, No. 34, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

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 27th April, 1940.	Five weeks ended 30th Mar., 1940.	Five weeks ended 29th April, 1939.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,603,000	2,031,000	2,137,000
Employed persons ...	1,603,000	2,030,000	2,102,000
Exchequer ...	1,606,000	2,024,000	2,111,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	164,000	71,000	62,000
Total Income ...	4,976,000	6,156,000	6,412,000
Benefit ...	1,895,000	2,869,000	4,317,000
Cost of Administration ...	335,000	309,000†	599,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	153,000	372,000	374,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	25,000	538,000	56,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,408,000	4,088,000	5,346,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	39,354,000	39,354,000	77,798,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ...	21,000	48,000	48,000
Employed persons ...	20,000	48,000	48,000
Exchequer ...	21,000	48,000	48,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	11,000	4,000	5,000
Total Income ...	73,000	148,000	149,000
Benefit ...	— †	136,000	76,000
Cost of Administration ...	9,000	18,000	18,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	24,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ...	9,000	178,000	95,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

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

For the period of four weeks ended 27th April, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,555,000 compared with £2,302,000 during the five weeks ended 30th March, 1940, and £3,360,000 during the five weeks ended 29th April, 1939.

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

Owing to the extension referred to above, the figures for March, 1940, and April, 1940, are not comparable with those for April, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

WORKMAN KILLED WHILE TAKING PROHIBITED ROUTE: CLAIM BY WIDOW FOR COMPENSATION.

This was a claim by a widow of a fireman employed by the Southern Railway Company. The workman had been killed by an electric train when walking from the locomotive depot to which he was attached to Norwood Junction Station, from which station he had been told to go by train to East Croydon. The workman had taken a highly dangerous route, the use of which had been strictly prohibited by the railway company. In her claim for compensation the widow relied on subsection (2) of Section I of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, which provides as follows :—

"For the purposes of this Act, an accident resulting in the death or serious and permanent disablement of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, notwithstanding that the workman was at the time when the accident happened acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment, or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer, or that he was acting without instructions from his employer, if such act was done by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business."

On the hearing of the widow's claim the County Court Judge held that this subsection did not avail the workman and that he was bound by a decision of the Court of Appeal in 1927 (*Clarke v. Southern Railway Company*) to issue an award in favour of the railway company. The widow's appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed and she now appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (Lords Maugham, Atkin, Wright, Romer and Porter) allowed the widow's appeal and remitted the case to the County Court Judge for the purpose of fixing the amount of the compensation. In the course of his judgment, Lord Maugham said

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 22 of 1940, for the period ended 31st March, 1939).

† After adjustment for the year ended 31st March, 1940.

‡ 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, additional sums of £20,000,000, £3,000,000 and £37,000,000 were repaid on 31st March, 1938, 31st March, 1939, and 30th March, 1940, respectively. After each such repayment the half-yearly payment was reduced accordingly.

that it was clear that if the case came within subsection (2) the workman would be entitled to compensation notwithstanding the added risk which he had run by his disobedience. That obviously was the very object of the section in the case of death or serious and permanent disablement being caused by the accident. There was no suggestion that the workman had deviated from the safe route to fulfil any purpose of his own. He was still on his employer's business, and was going to his allotted job. The necessary inference was that he was walking along the line "for the purposes of and in connection with his employers' trade or business." The case of *Clarke v. Southern Railway Company* was erroneous and could not be relied upon.—*Noble v. Southern Railway Company. House of Lords. 18th April, 1940.*

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.—The National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers and General Metal Workers and the Plumbers, Glaziers and Domestic Engineers' Union claimed an increase of 1½d. an hour in rates of wages. In support of the claim, the Unions relied upon the prosperity of the industry; the increase in cost of living; and the advances in wages that had already been given in analogous industries. The claim was opposed by the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers and the National Federation of Plumbers and Domestic Engineers (Employers) on whose behalf it was stated that an advance of ½d. an hour had been given in December, 1939. It was also stated that the whole of the work at the present time is directly or indirectly with the Government and it was necessary to keep down costs. The Court awarded an increase of 1d. an hour.—*Award No. 1754; dated 12th April, 1940.*

ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.—The parties to this reference were the employees' side and the employers' side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry. The Council covers the local authority road passenger undertakings in all the populous centres of the country, excluding the London area. The issue between the parties related to the rates of pay and certain of the conditions of service of women employed as conductors on trams, omnibuses and trolleybuses. The parties were in agreement that the award should be for the period of the war only and until such time as the men return to their employment. The Court awarded that:—

(1) Women conductors being employed to replace men shall be over the age of 18.

(2) The scales of pay of women conductors shall be—for the first six months of service not less than 90 per cent. of the adult male conductors' commencing rate and thereafter the scale of pay and increments applicable to adult male conductors. Women under 21 years of age, during such time as they are under that age shall receive not less than 90 per cent. of the adult male conductors' commencing rate. Women who during service obtain the age of 21 and have served for not less than six months shall receive the full rate.

(3) The conditions of employment of women conductors shall be the same as those of adult male conductors under an agreement of 21st October, 1937, save that the guaranteed week may be for 40 hours instead of 48 hours, all time worked in excess of 40 hours being paid for at overtime rates.—*Award No. 1755; dated 19th April, 1940.*

SCOTTISH IRON AND STEEL TRADES.—The Scottish Iron and Steel Trades Joint Committee claimed an advance of 15s. a week for the craftsmen employed at the works of the members of No. 1 Division of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. The claim was based on the grounds of the prosperity and profits of the steel industry; the increased cost of living; and that notwithstanding the prosperity in the industry the men employed on the three shift system were worse off than in 1931. It was submitted on behalf of the employers that such a basis for an increase could only be accepted if the right to reduce wages in times of depression, irrespective of any established or minimum district rate, were also adopted. The employers had offered an increase of 5s. a week to their maintenance men. The award gave an increase of 5s. a week, with an additional advance of 2s. a week, to craftsmen when employed on the three shift system.—*Award No. 1756; dated 25th April, 1940.*

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

CLERICAL AND OTHER CLASSES.—The Tribunal were asked to decide a difference between the official side and the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council as to the amount of payment and other arrangements as regards Sunday duty. The Tribunal awarded that, for the duration of the war, time off on a weekday shall be taken in lieu of the actual time worked on a Sunday.—*Award No. 59; dated 23rd April, 1940.*

DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS (GRADE IV), WAR DEPARTMENT OUTSTATIONS.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed that grade IV clerks in the War Department outstations who were recruited as temporary clerks, prior to 30th September, 1937, and were successful in the April, 1938, examination for established appointments in the grade, shall be eligible for their first increment on the grade IV scale on 1st April, 1939. The Tribunal awarded against the claim.—*Award No. 60; dated 30th April, 1940.*

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

SLAUGHTERING TRADE: ABERDEEN.—Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator in the matter of a difference which had arisen between the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine Master Butchers' Association as to the rates payable to slaughterers employed in abattoirs in the City of Aberdeen.

On 10th April, 1940, Mr. Stewart issued an award which provided that the rates to be paid for cattle and sheep should be 4s. 7d. and 11d. per head, respectively.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service appointed the following to constitute a Court of Inquiry under Part 2 of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with a dispute affecting maintenance craftsmen in iron and steel works on the North East Coast:—

Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., J.P. (*Chairman*).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Briggs, D.S.O., B.Sc., M.I.Chem.E.
George Chester, Esq.

Mr. M. A. Bevan, M.B.E., Ministry of Labour and National Service, was appointed Secretary to the Court.

The Court held its first sitting on 2nd May.

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

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal B.K.S.(2), dated 15th March, 1940, relating to holidays with pay.

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.R.(4), dated 28th March, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.(54), dated 10th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration.

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

Proposal Q.(43), dated 12th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal R.B.S.(14), dated 25th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Proposal R.B.S.(15), dated 25th April, 1940, relating to holidays with pay.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal W.(31), dated 30th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.L.(N.13), dated 22nd April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and overtime provisions for male and female workers.

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.(N.22), dated 17th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and overtime provisions.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.E.(N.23), dated 10th April, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J.(63), dated 8th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, and specifying 15th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.(21), dated 16th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 22nd April, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Corset Trade Board.

Order K.(18), dated 16th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 22nd April, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.M.(35), dated 16th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 22nd April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.B.(17), dated 19th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages including holiday remuneration, and specifying 26th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D.(14), dated 19th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 29th April, 1940, as the date from which those rates became effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B.(28), dated 22nd April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 29th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S.(29), dated 15th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 22nd April, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order X.(15), dated 16th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 23rd April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

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

Order O.(22), dated 22nd April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 1st May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.M.(32), dated 16th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 22nd April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.(25), dated 22nd April, 1940, confirming the variation of overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 1st May, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Order B.(26), dated 22nd April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 1st May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order P.(27), dated 19th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 1st May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order A.(17), dated 19th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and overtime rates, and specifying 26th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.P.(11), dated 17th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 26th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders D.(58), and D.(59), dated 26th April, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and holiday remuneration and the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece rates, and specifying 29th April, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B.(England and Wales) 15, dated 1st May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

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

Order H.L.(18), dated 3rd May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 10th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

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

Order H.B.(23), dated 6th May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order V.(26), dated 6th May, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which such Direction became effective.

Order V.(27), dated 6th May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D.(28), dated 24th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages, overtime rates and holiday remuneration, and specifying 5th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.C.(15), dated 29th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and overtime rates, and specifying 6th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Order F.C.(16), dated 29th April, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 6th May, 1940, as the date from which the Direction became effective.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T.(22), dated 29th April, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 6th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.W.(27), dated 1st May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 10th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Y.(23), dated 3rd May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages and holiday remuneration, and specifying 10th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Road Haulage Central Wages Board.

Order R.H.(4), dated 25th April, 1940, confirming and making effective from 6th May, 1940, the proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board regarding the remuneration to be paid to certain road haulage workers in respect of road haulage work to which Part I of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, as amended by the Road Haulage (Emergency Provisions) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1940, applies, and the Directions of the Board as to holidays with pay to be allowed to such workers. An explanation of the effect of the new Order is given on page 132 of this issue.

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

Order N.I.R.(34), dated 1st April, 1940, confirming minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay as varied for male and female workers.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

HOURS OF YOUNG PERSONS IN TEXTILE, ETC., FACTORIES.

THE Home Secretary, on 25th April, made Regulations* under the Factories Act, 1937, fixing (with certain exceptions) 48 as the maximum weekly working hours for young persons under 16 employed in factories in which the sole or principal industry carried on is one, or a combination, of the following, namely:—

The spinning or doubling of cotton, woollen or worsted yarn; the spinning or doubling or throwing of silk or rayon yarn; the weaving of cotton or woollen or worsted cloth; the weaving of carpets; the weaving or printing of silk or rayon fabrics (not including small-wares, ribbons, labels, badges or similar goods); the bleaching or dyeing of cotton, rayon or woollen yarn; the bleaching, dyeing, printing or finishing of cotton, rayon or woollen piece-goods (except hosiery).

The Regulations also apply to the operations known as legging and stripping in the finishing of hosiery, whether or not carried on in such factories.

The Regulations come into force on 1st June, 1940.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).—Selected decisions given by the *Umpire* in respect of applications for postponement of liability to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown during the month of February, 1940. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 2/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected decisions given by the *Umpire* on claims for benefit during the months of December, 1939, and January and February, 1940. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 9/1939 and 1 and 2/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940. No. 611. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

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