

Vol. XLVIII.
No. 6.



JUNE, 1940.
Published Monthly.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE



Principal Contents

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

Regulation of Labour Supply.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.

Suspension of Holidays.

Government Training Scheme.

Wages in Agriculture.

Employment of Women in Engineering.

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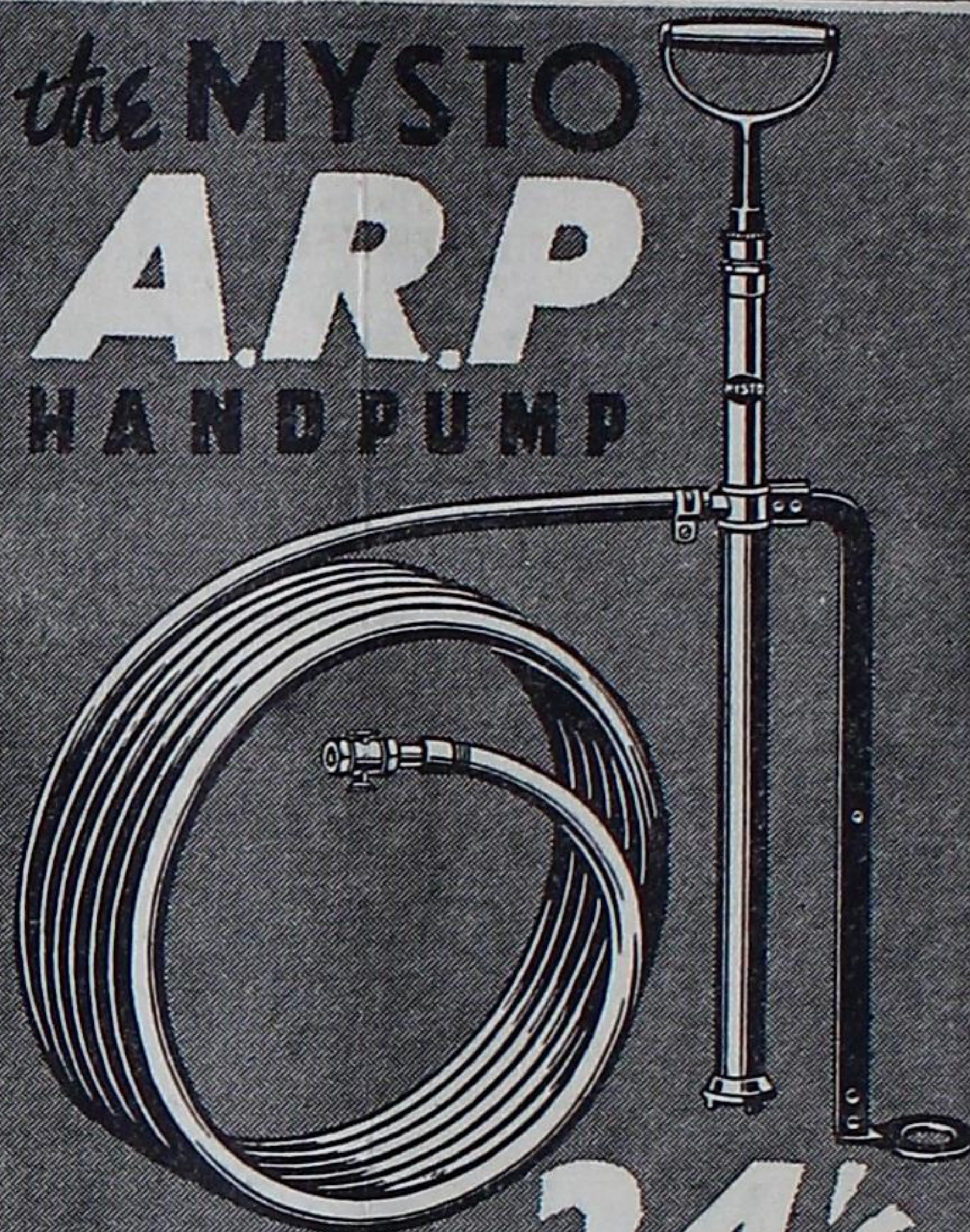
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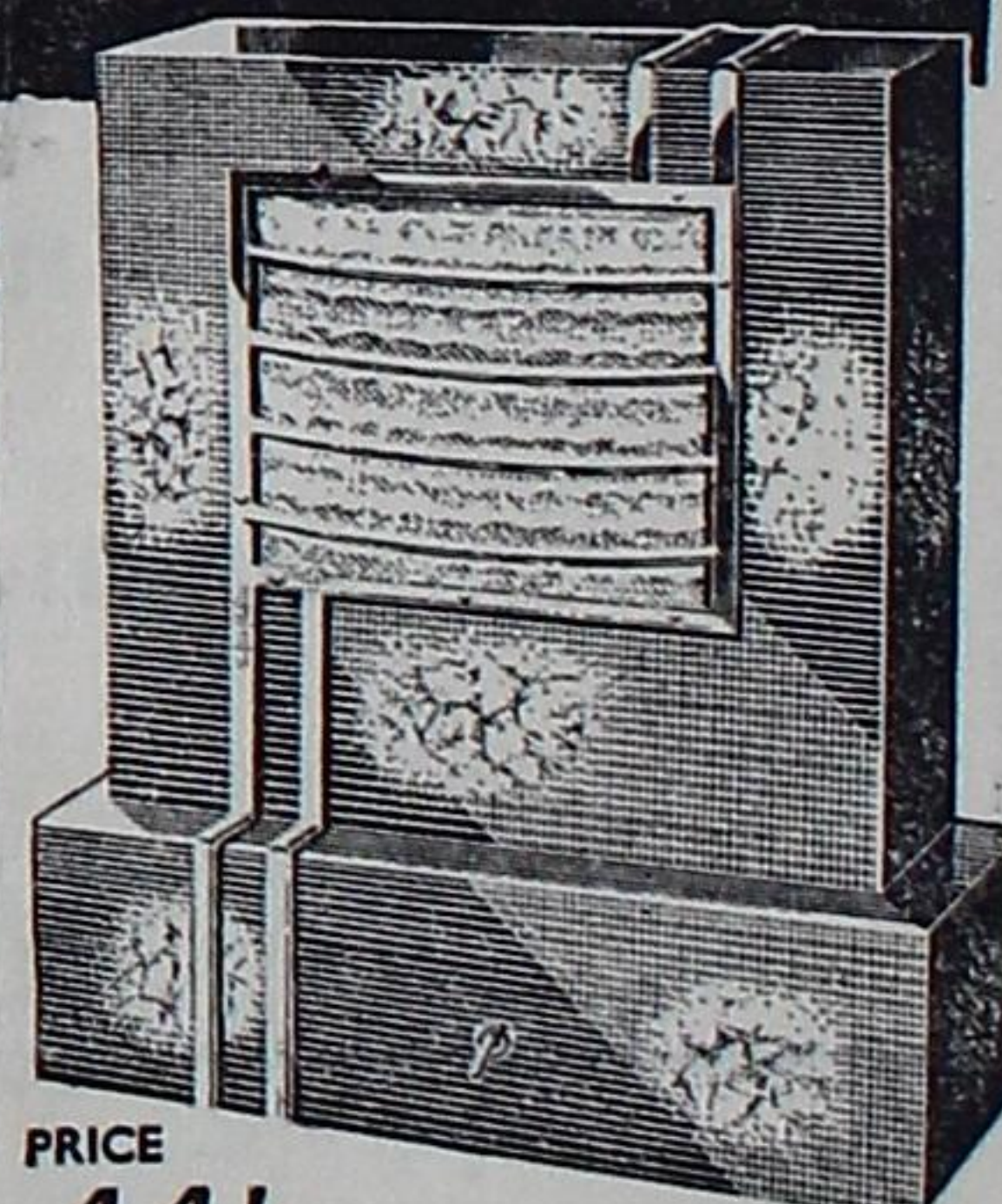
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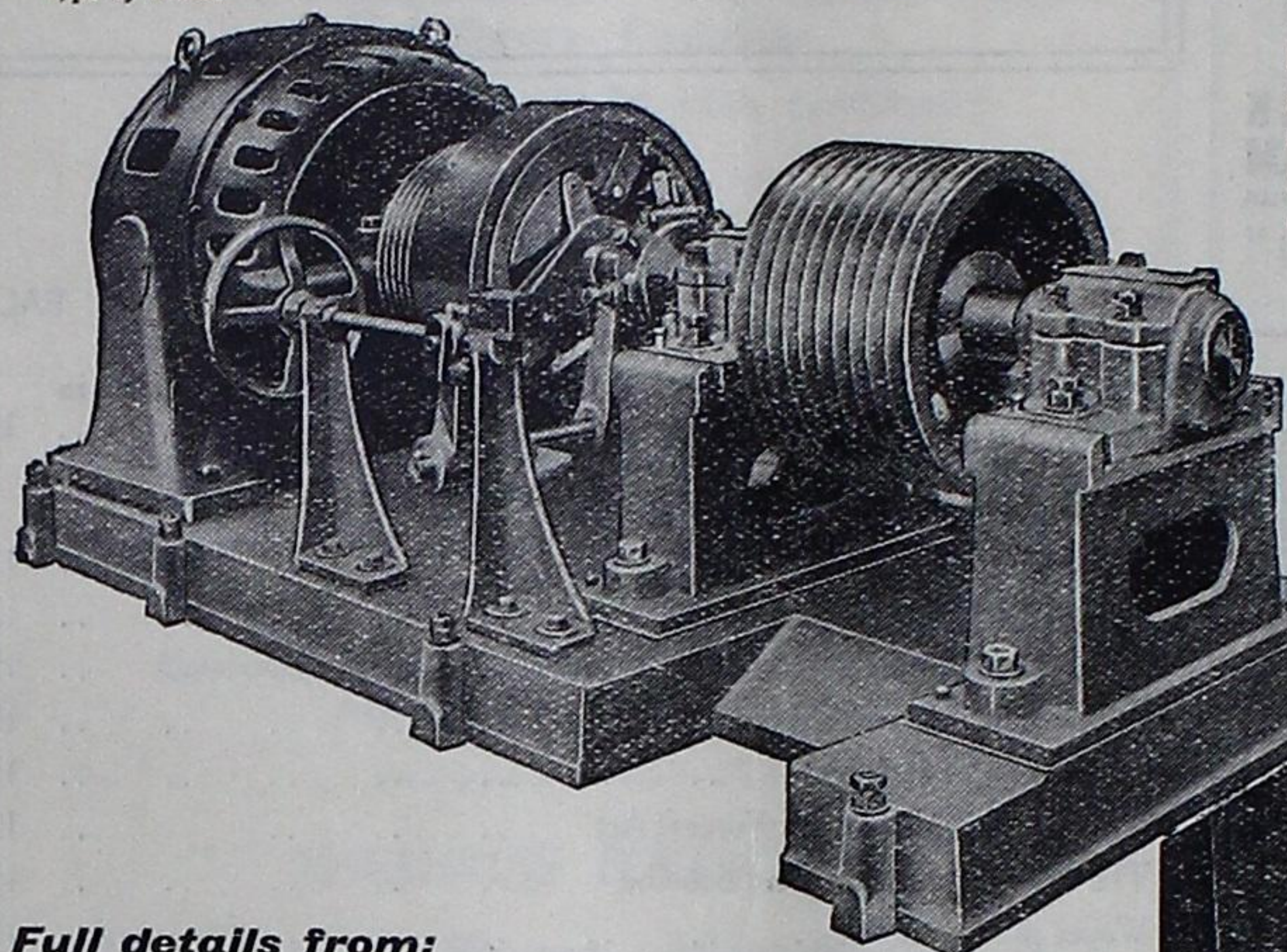
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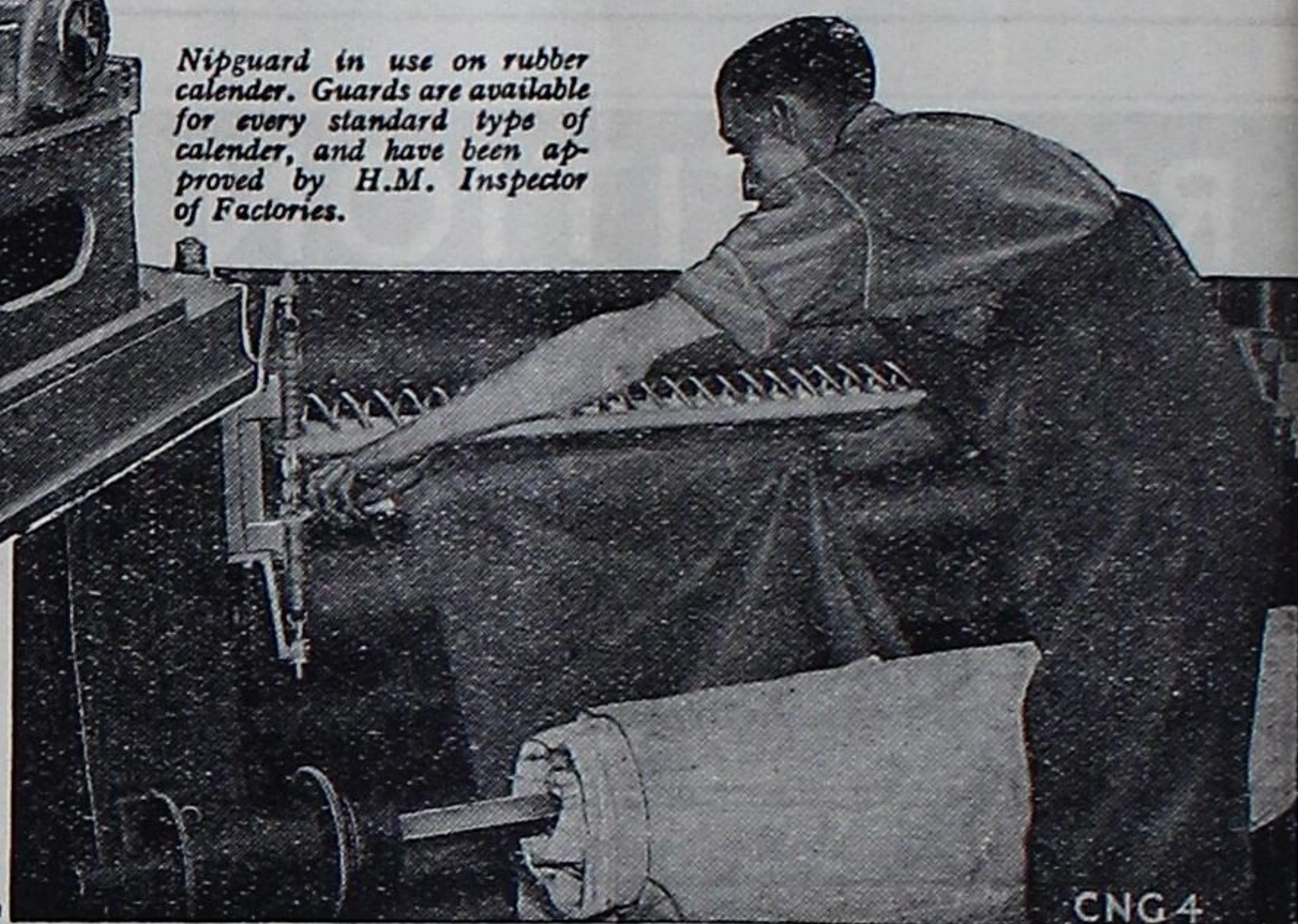
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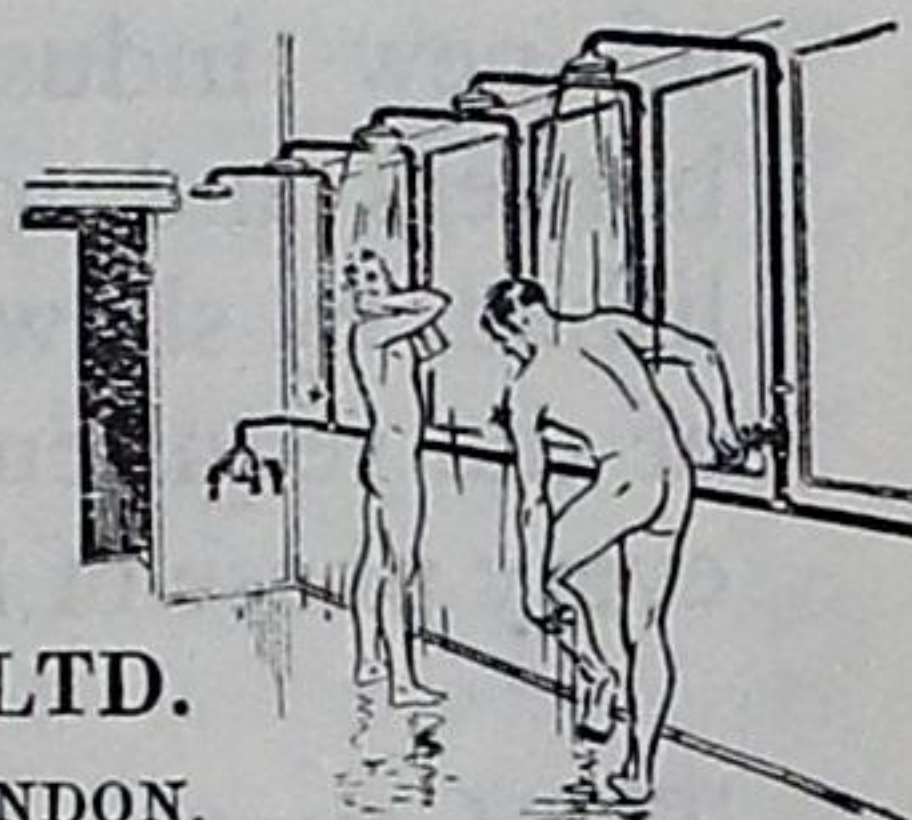


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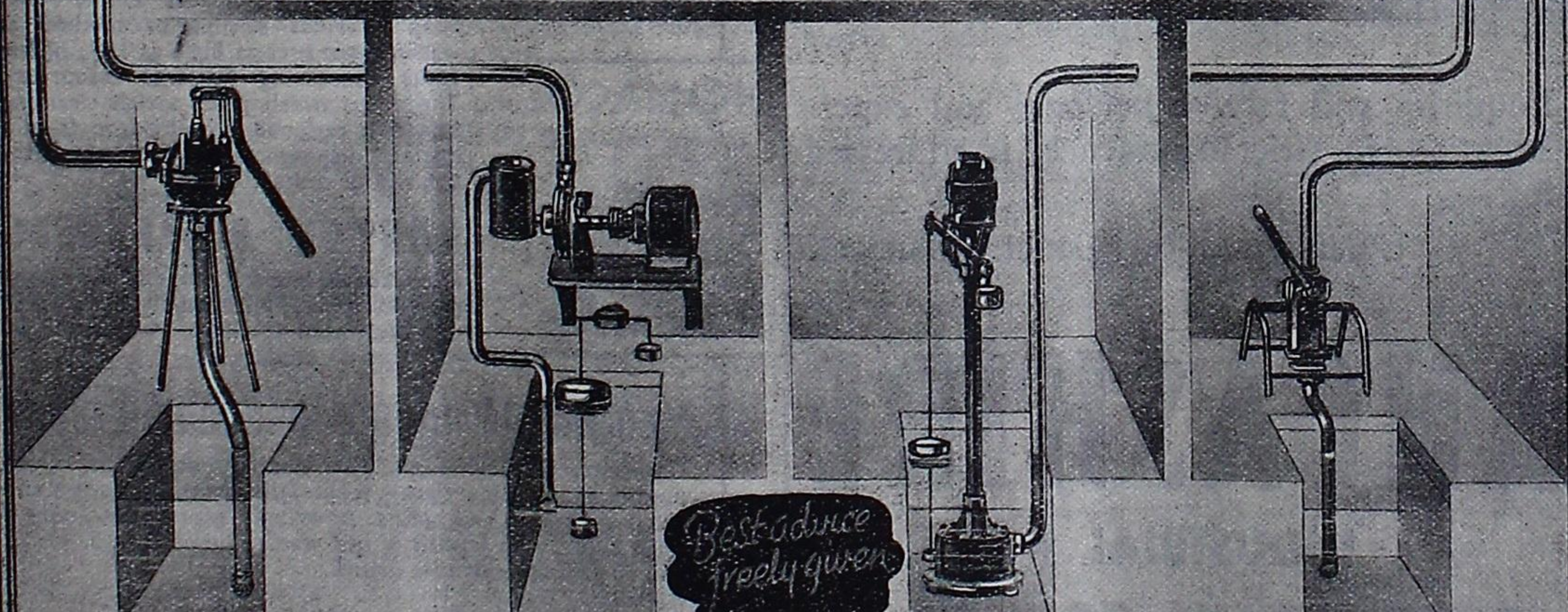
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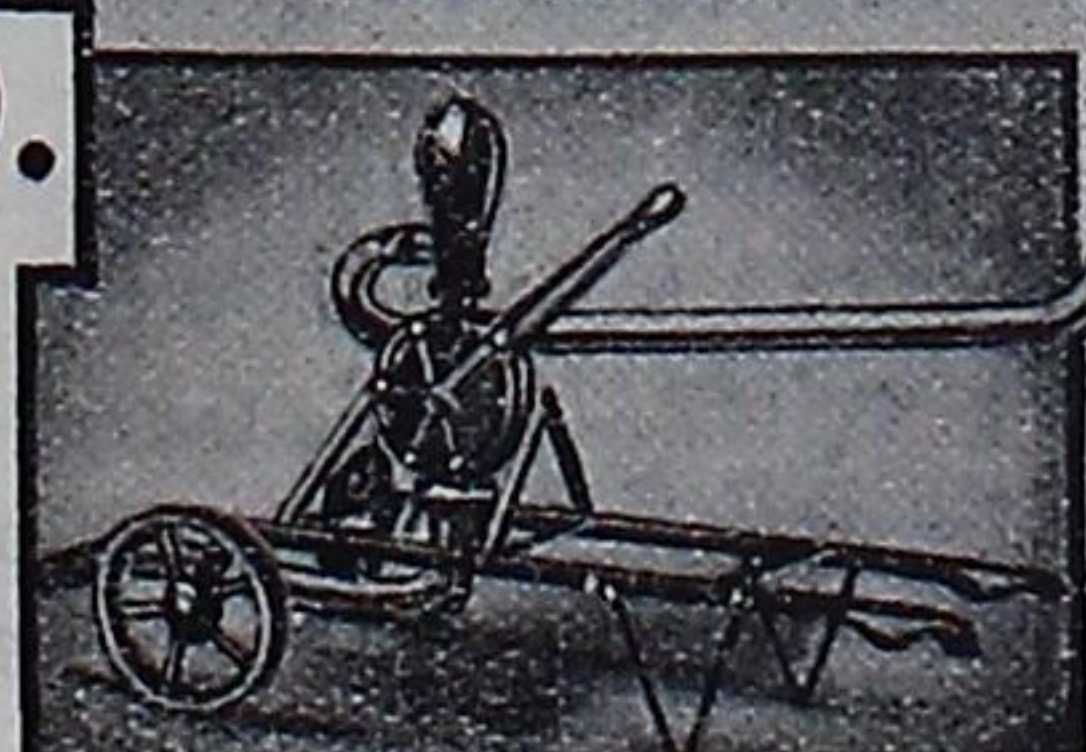
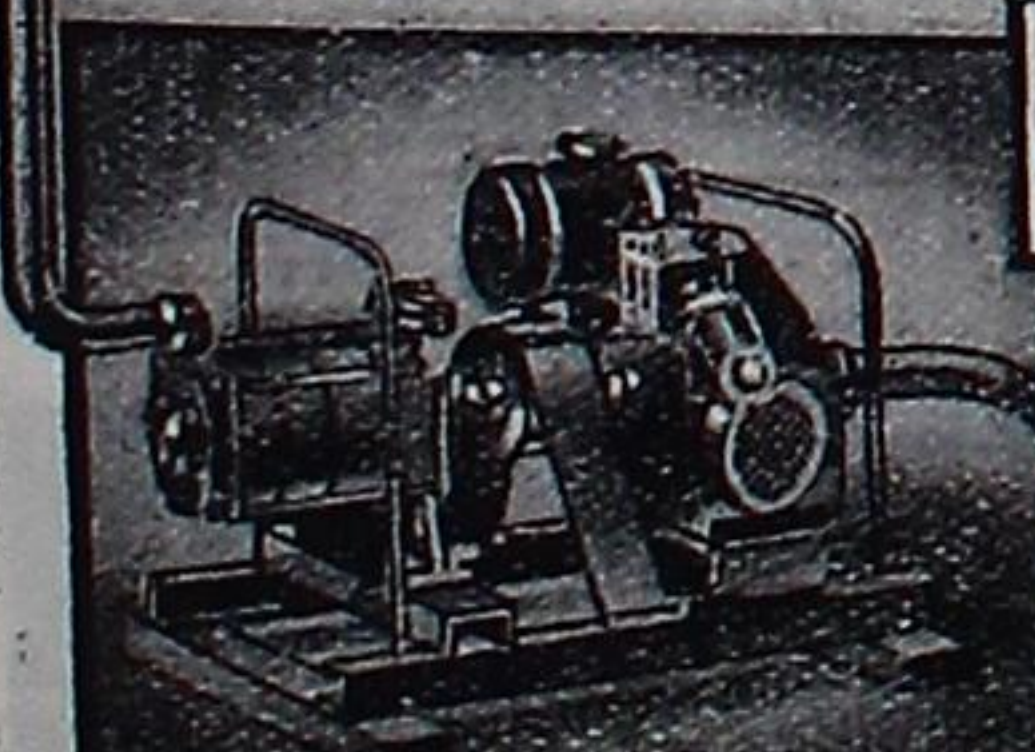
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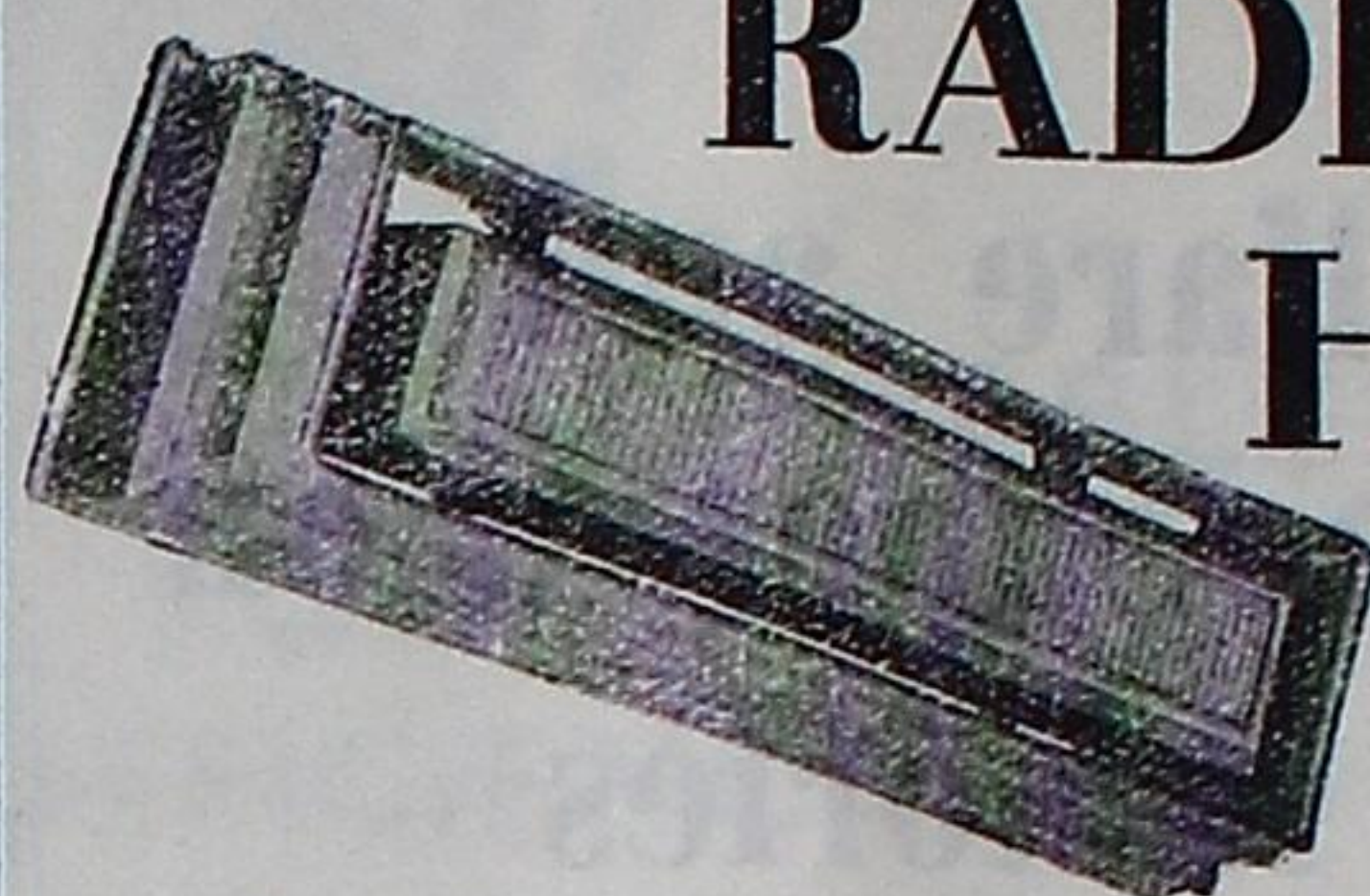
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVIII.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1940.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further reduction in unemployment between 15th April and 20th May, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showing a fall of 91,873 between these two dates. The total of 880,822 registered at 20th May, 1940, was 611,460 less than the figure for 15th May, 1939.

Detailed figures are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 20th May, 1940, there were 730,773 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 109,254 less than at 15th April, 1940, and 503,228 less than at 15th May, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 20th May, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 102,730 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 12,548 more than at 15th April, 1940, but 95,887 less than at 15th May, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 20th May, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain 47,319 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 4,833 more than at 15th April, 1940, but 12,345 less than at 15th May, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 880,822 persons on the registers at 20th May, 1940, included 742,204 applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances and 138,618 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th May, 1940, represented 6·1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 6·7 per cent. at 15th April, 1940. At 15th May, 1939, the corresponding percentage was 10·2. For persons insured under the general scheme the percentages were 6·2 at 20th May, 1940, as compared with 6·8 at 15th April, 1940, and 10·5 at 15th May, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·4, 4·4 and 5·8 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—*The industries in which the reductions in the numbers unemployed were most marked included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, agriculture and horticulture, local government service, coal mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and road transport. On the other hand, unemployment increased in dock and harbour service, paper manufacture, the linen industry, and the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry. In the cotton industry, a slight increase in the numbers on the register

was due to temporary stoppages in some districts on the day when the count of the unemployed was taken.

It is to be noted that in addition to unemployed persons absorbed into the industries engaged on war work, there is a steady flow of transfer into those industries from less essential industries, which is not reflected by the reduction in the total numbers unemployed. The recorded reductions in unemployment, therefore, are not an adequate measure of the changes in employment in the industries engaged upon war work.

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 May are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £115,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,000,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of nearly £10,000 in those of nearly 300,000 workpeople.*

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Northumberland, South Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, women and girls employed in engineering establishments, pottery workers, and workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industry. Other groups of workers whose wages were increased included those employed in the rubber industry and in milk distribution in England and Wales. The decreases affected mainly coal miners in Yorkshire, North Derbyshire, North Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and workpeople employed in steel melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,170,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 6,250,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June, the official cost-of-living index-figure was 81 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 80 per cent. at 1st May. The rise of one point was due to increases in the prices of coal and of clothing.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st June was 58 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st May, the decline being accounted for mainly by reductions in the prices of milk and cheese.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 92. In addition, 13 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 105 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 36,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in May was about 91,000 working days.

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

REGULATION OF LABOUR SUPPLY.

I.—EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, AND REGULATIONS.

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1940, which received the Royal Assent on 22nd May, extends the powers conferred by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, to include "power by Order in Council to make such Defence Regulations making provision for requiring persons to place themselves, their services, and their property at the disposal of His Majesty, as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the Realm, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community."

Regulations* made under the Acts on the same day vest in the Minister of Labour and National Service the control and use of all labour by giving him power to direct any person in the United Kingdom to perform such services as may be specified by directions issued by or on behalf of the Minister, to require persons of any class or description to register particulars about themselves, and to enter and inspect premises and require employers to keep and produce such books, accounts and records as may be necessary.

II.—LABOUR SUPPLY ORGANISATION.

In order to give effect to the powers under the Act and to ensure the fullest use of the man-power and woman-power in the country, the Minister of Labour and National Service has established under his own Chairmanship a Labour Supply Board which includes four Directors of Labour Supply specially appointed for this purpose. These are Major-General K. C. Appleyard, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. R. Coppock, Mr. J. C. Little and Mr. A. P. Young, O.B.E.

The Minister intends that the new organisation which is being created to carry out the additional duties and responsibilities imposed on him should work in the closest possible co-operation with the trade unions and employers' organisations, both nationally and locally.

It is necessary that detailed questions of labour supply should be dealt with area by area, and the Minister of Labour and National Service has accordingly established a provincial organisation for the purpose. The main machinery will be the Employment Exchange service directed by the Divisional Controllers, who will be the Minister's principal representatives in each area. These Controllers will in future be Chairmen of the Area Boards which were previously appointed by the Minister of Supply and have now been placed under the general control of the Minister of Labour and National Service.

In each important area a Local Labour Supply Committee is being established by the Minister of Labour and National Service. This will work in close conjunction with the Employment Exchange and will consist of a Chief Labour Supply Officer, the Exchange Manager and two other Labour Supply Officers specially appointed for the purpose. These will be drawn from persons who have practical working knowledge of industry and industrial conditions. Local Panels for particular industries will also be appointed for work in association with these Local Labour Supply Committees.

The duty of inspecting firms with a view to ensuring that skilled labour is used to the best advantage and that all necessary training facilities are provided will be entrusted to officers to be known as "Inspectors of Labour Supply," who will work in close association with the Area Boards and the Labour Supply Committees.

In carrying out his duties under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1940, the Minister will operate through Officers to be known as "National Service Officers," who will be empowered on the Minister's behalf to require persons where necessary to undertake work of national importance.

III.—UNDERTAKINGS (RESTRICTION ON ENGAGEMENT) ORDER, 1940.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations referred to above, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made the *Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order*,† 1940. This Order, which came into force on Monday, 10th June, regulates the engagement of workers in engineering, building, and civil engineering and of male workers in agriculture and coal mining.

Under the Order no employer in the building industry, the civil engineering contracting industry or the general engineering industry may engage a worker or seek to engage one, except by notifying particulars of the vacancy to the Local Office of the Ministry and engaging for that vacancy a worker submitted to him by such a Local Office. Similarly, workers may obtain work in those industries only by applying at a Local Office of the Ministry. It follows that advertisements for workers and unregulated transfer from one employer to another in these industries will be illegal.

The Order also provides that a man who is normally, or who has recently been, a coal mine worker or an agricultural worker may not be engaged by an employer in any other industry unless sent to it by an Employment Exchange.

* The relevant Regulation was made by an Order in Council, dated 22nd May, as an addition to the existing Defence Regulations, to be cited as Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The text of the Order in Council is reproduced on page 179, and is published separately as *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 781. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† The text of the Order is reproduced on page 181; the Order is also published separately as *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 877. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Employers are, however, permitted, without reference to a Local Office, to re-engage workers who were last employed by them at some date not more than fourteen days before the date of the re-engagement, or after a period of sickness or on resumption of work after cessation of employment due to a trade dispute.

The industries are defined in the Order* and the definition of general engineering is widely drawn. All workers in the industries are concerned except managers, salesmen, clerks (other than costing clerks, progress clerks and draughtsmen) and domestic workers. All who are concerned are advised to make themselves acquainted with the Order and in any case of doubt to consult the Employment Exchange service.

There are severe penalties for infringements of the Order, which is necessary in order to secure the best use of the country's labour supply for war purposes.

IV.—PAYMENT OF LODGING ALLOWANCES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Workers who, in future, are transferred by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to a new area to undertake work of national importance may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to receive lodging and travelling allowances.

Lodging allowances will be paid by the Ministry to a married worker (or an unmarried worker with similar responsibilities) who continues to maintain a home in the town from which he has been transferred, provided that the employer to whom he is transferred does not pay lodging or similar allowances under customary practice or industrial agreement. The lodging allowance will be at the rate of 3s. 6d. a night (including Sunday) and will be payable only in those cases where the new place of work is beyond reasonable daily travelling distance from the worker's home.

It will be a condition of payment of lodging allowances that the employer will be responsible for providing certain free fares and for payment of travelling time at the beginning and end of the job.

NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THE seventh 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 on 22nd May at the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Minister of Labour and National Service was in the chair.

As a result of the discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that the Council, having heard the Minister of Labour and National Service on behalf of the Government, and recognising the gravity of the situation, resolved wholeheartedly to co-operate in the steps necessary to secure the protection of the country and an Allied victory.

It was also resolved to appoint a Consultative Committee to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on all matters arising out of the legislation passed by Parliament. This Committee met on 28th May and has held further meetings on 4th and 12th June. Amongst the matters discussed have been the regulation of wages in war time, the postponement and cancellation of holidays and the methods of safeguarding the rights of workers when established pre-war practices are modified to meet war time requirements.

SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

A REVISED edition of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations† has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. This edition supersedes the issue of September, 1939†, which is now obsolete.

The purpose of the Schedule, as is set out in the explanatory notes given in Part I, is to ensure that workpeople possessing skill or experience that is required for the maintenance of necessary production or essential services are not accepted for service in H.M. Forces nor for whole-time service in the Civil Defence Services. Certain exceptions from the operation of the Schedule are set out in Part II; moreover, there are certain services and occupations in respect of which the restrictions imposed by the Schedule have been temporarily relaxed to permit of voluntary recruitment above the age of reservation.

Part III consists of a list of occupations, grouped under general headings, in respect of which reservation applies to men and women, and shows, against each such occupation, the age of reservation from (a) general service and (b) service in trade capacity. An alphabetical list of occupations in which women only are reserved is given in Part IV, and Part V consists of an alphabetical index of the occupations listed in Part III.

Copies of the Schedule may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE: information as to the effect of the Schedule in individual cases may be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

* See † footnote in previous column.

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

‡ The earlier edition was reviewed on page 335 of the September, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.

TRANSFER OF POWERS TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

An Order in Council, made on 7th June, transferred the powers of the Home Secretary under the Factory Acts to the Minister of Labour and National Service for the period of the War.

In order to assist him in giving effect to these powers and in stimulating and developing to the fullest extent the safety, health and welfare arrangements inside the factories and the billeting, communal feeding and welfare arrangements outside the factories, the Minister of Labour and National Service has established a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, of which the Minister is Chairman. The members of the Board consist of the following official representatives from the Ministry: Sir Thomas W. Phillips, K.C.B., K.B.E. (Permanent Secretary), Mr. R. Assheton, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary), Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B. (Chief Industrial Commissioner), Mr. G. H. Ince (Under Secretary); together with Miss E. M. Batten, J.P., Mr. J. Hallsworth, Miss A. Loughlin, O.B.E., Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., The Dowager Marchioness of Reading and Mr. A. P. Young, O.B.E. Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, Assistant Under Secretary, Home Office, seconded to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will act as Secretary to the Board. Mr. A. W. Garrett, Chief Inspector of Factories, will attend the meetings of the Board.

The Minister has established in the Ministry of Labour and National Service a Factory and Welfare Department, of which the Factory Department transferred from the Home Office forms a part, for the purpose of carrying out the new duties imposed upon him. This Department will work in close co-operation with the Industrial Health Research Board, local authorities, trade unions and employers' organisations, and voluntary organisations dealing with the various aspects of the safety, health and welfare of men, women and young persons engaged in industry.

Questions of health and safety at mines and quarries will continue to be dealt with by the Mines Department, including questions of the welfare of mine workers which are dealt with by the Miners' Welfare Commission.

Communications for the Factory Inspectorate should continue to be addressed to their Central and Local Offices as hitherto. Communications on Factory Act matters which would have been addressed to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, should now be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service (Factory and Welfare Department), Cleland House, Page Street, London, S.W.1. All other communications on welfare matters should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour (Factory and Welfare Department), Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

SUSPENSION OF HOLIDAYS.

On 11th May, the Defence (Whitsun Bank Holiday) Regulations, 1940,* were made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, cancelling the Bank Holiday on Whit-Monday, 13th May. Subsequently, all firms engaged on urgent work were called upon, as the result of Ministerial announcements and direct communications to contractors, to ensure immediate maximum production by working full overtime and week-ends.

On 29th May, the Minister of Labour and National Service sent out the following personal message:—

"I desire to express on behalf of the Government our deep appreciation of the splendid response of all those engaged in industry to the appeal to intensify production. I urge that this great production effort shall be maintained, especially on urgent national production which has priority, and that the seven-day week should be continued for a time.

"In order to maintain health and physical efficiency my Labour Supply Board is applying its mind to suggestions for organised methods of giving rest periods and advice on this will be issued as soon as possible. Everyone will, I am sure, understand that, in the present grave emergency, production must not be interrupted by holiday periods, especially those for several days at a time which are customary in certain parts of the country during the summer months.

"The Government therefore ask workers and employers to cancel all such holidays for the time being and to await further guidance on the subject which will be given as soon as the situation permits.

"Every minute spent on production now is vital to the defence of the country and your homes."

On 13th June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in reply to a Question in the House of Commons, made the following statement:—

"The Government have asked for a general cancellation or postponement of holidays during this period of crisis in order that there may be no interference with the production of munitions and that transport should be left free as far as possible for the needs of evacuation and civil defence. The response has been magnificent and production has been greatly accelerated. But we must beware of any slackening of momentum. As far as is humanly possible we must, for some time to come, continue at the same high pressure the output of urgent war requirements of every kind. It must be recognised that seven-day working without adequate periods of rest for individuals is not an efficient method of production if continued for any length of time. Periodical rest periods for individuals are necessary even on urgent priority work if output is to be maintained at the highest level. Arrangements should be made to provide such rest periods, and they should include the building up as quickly as possible of a staff which will allow one day's rest periodically for the personnel. The details of the arrangements that may be practicable will vary

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 705. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

from industry to industry; the managements of the various plants and the associations of employers and workers should set themselves at once to the immediate solution of this problem.

"As regards holidays, the cancellation or suspension of complete stoppages must hold good. This will apply not only to holidays extending over several days but also to day holidays, such as the August Bank Holiday, which it is proposed to cancel by Defence Regulations, and other one-day holidays. When it is the practice for holidays to be taken in rotation by individuals and thus to be spread over a period of months, it should be considered whether they would interfere in any way with urgent war requirements or with other urgent requirements for transport or other essential services. If they would so interfere, they should not be taken now. When this is not so, however, it will in most cases be better that they should be taken as arranged. Those spending holidays in the country who are able to help in work on the land are urged to make inquiries locally whether their services can be used in this way.

"In trades covered by the Trade Boards Act, agriculture and the road haulage industry, there is a legal obligation to give an annual holiday in certain cases within specified months of the year. Steps will be taken so far as necessary to extend the period within which such holidays must be given or otherwise to adjust the legal obligation to the needs of the situation. Questions will arise as to the rate of wages for work done on days that would ordinarily be holidays. It is the view of the Government that such questions should be settled in accordance with any provisions in agreements relating to this matter."

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT.

FURTHER REGISTRATIONS.

On 25th May, a registration of men liable to be called up for service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act was held. The men required to register were (a) those who reached the age of 20 between 28th April, 1940, and 25th May, 1940, both dates inclusive, and (b) those who reached the age of 27 during 1939 (the 1912 class). The provisional total of men registered on that date was 326,259, the largest number so far registered in one day.

A further registration of men liable to be called up under the Act was held on 15th June. Men born in the year 1911 were required to register on that date and the provisional total of men then registered was 292,025.

Another registration is being held on 22nd June, for men born in the year 1910, together with those reaching the age of 20 between 26th May and 22nd June, 1940, both dates inclusive.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL QUESTIONS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Committee to advise him on medical questions arising in connection with the examination of men by civilian medical boards appointed under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act.

The Right Hon. Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., is the Chairman of the Committee; the other members are Surgeon Captain C. H. M. Gimlette, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Admiralty); W. Haward, Esq., O.B.E., M.B. (Ministry of Pensions); T. D. Kennedy, Esq., M.B., Ch.B. (Department of Health for Scotland); Col. J. A. Manifold, D.S.O., M.B. (War Office); Geoffrey Marshall, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. (nominated by the Royal College of Physicians); Group Captain D'Arcy Power, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Air Ministry); N. F. Smith, Esq., M.D. (Ministry of Health); G. C. Veysey, Esq. (Ministry of Labour and National Service) and R. E. Whitting, Esq., M.C., M.D. (Ministry of Health). The Joint Secretaries of the Committee are Dr. A. E. Hallinan, M.C., of the Ministry of Health and Mr. E. W. Hoyle, of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Methods of detecting cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and of effort syndrome are among the matters on which the Minister of Labour and National Service already desires authoritative advice: the Committee will be asked to advise immediately on these two questions and subsequently on other matters referred to them.

DENTISTS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announces that on the recommendation of the Dental War Committee and the corresponding Scottish Committee the Government has agreed that arrangements shall be made whereby dentists who have been registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act may be called up for service in H.M. Forces in their professional capacity.

The arrangements will be similar to those which apply to the medical profession, that is to say, the Government is entrusting the Dental War Committees with the function of advising it, through the Ministry of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, on the application to dentists of their liability for service with the Forces in the light of the dental needs of the civilian population. These needs will be safeguarded by using the machinery of the District Dental War Committees, who will consider representations made by the dentists concerned, as well as by local authorities, hospitals or other bodies or persons by whom they may be employed.

The arrangements made by the Dental War Committees for selecting dentists for service will be under the general supervision of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. The Committees will not review questions of personal hardship or conscientious objection. Individual dentists will have the same right as other persons registered for service to appeal on either of these grounds in accordance with the ordinary machinery provided under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act.

It is pointed out that the steps which are now being taken do not in any way preclude dentists under the age of 40 from volunteering for service, and the Dental War Committees will continue to deal with applications from such volunteers.

THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHEME.

IN the March issue of this GAZETTE there appeared an article describing the activities of Government Training Centres and summarising the conditions under which men were accepted for training at the Centres. Since that date, the training scheme has undergone considerable expansion and the conditions of recruitment have been changed. Particulars of these developments are given below.

One of the main purposes of the new scheme is to provide for a large and rapid increase in the number of places available for engineering training in the Centres. With this object, the classes in the building trades, coach body building and gas and hot water fitting are being closed down and only engineering trades are now taught, existing Centres are being extended, convenient premises near at hand being taken over and converted into training workshops, premises for six new Centres have been acquired, and further premises are being sought. In order to increase the output of trainees from the accommodation available, a system of double shifting has been introduced in the machine operator's and instrument maker's classes. The possibility of introducing treble shifting in all trades is under consideration, with a view to achieving an annual output of over 100,000 trained men. Further, the courses of training, which were until recently of six months' duration, have now been reduced in length and vary according to the capacity of the individual trainee and according to the work he will have to do when he is placed in industry. The normal period of training at the Centres is now from three to five months. Men who receive shorter courses of training are placed with employers who are prepared to continue their training on their own premises, and a policy of close co-operation with employers has been developed so that it is possible to direct training to meet more exactly the demands of the particular work on which men will be employed.

With the rapid expansion of the Training Scheme some 1,300 additional instructors will be required for the Centres in the near future. Some of these may be older men who cannot stand the present pace of industry, but some would have to be withdrawn from industry. Certain employers have volunteered to release men for work as instructors, and it is now proposed to use the new organisation of Inspectors of Labour Supply to pick out and obtain the release of suitable men.

There has been an intensification of the recruiting campaign and the Centres have been thrown open to men employed in unessential occupations as well as to the unemployed. There have been certain changes with regard to the age limits and military medical category of the men accepted for training. All suitable men aged 18 or over who have not already registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act may now be accepted for all training trades except machine operating, for which trade only men aged 25 or over may be accepted. A man registered for military service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act may be accepted for training only if he has been classified as Grade III or IV by the medical board. Although men reserved from military service by the Schedule of Reserved Occupations are not normally accepted for training, they may be accepted if they have been unemployed for two months or more, or if it seems unlikely that they will be able to play a useful part in the nation's industrial effort in their own trade. On completing a course of training a man is reclassified for the purposes of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations according to the trade in which he has been trained so that after training a man is either reserved for industry or is only called up into the Armed Forces for service in this trade capacity.

At the same time as the conditions regulating admission to the Centres were revised so that men in unessential employment could be accepted, a new scheme of allowances for men in training came into force. Hitherto the system had been, as described in the issue of this GAZETTE for March last, that men continued to receive unemployment benefit or unemployment assistance while in training, and in addition were given certain training allowances, while in certain cases men who were neither eligible for benefit nor assistance received allowances which put them in the same financial position as if they were receiving benefit. Under the new arrangements, trainees who are not eligible for unemployment benefit are no longer called upon to undergo a needs test and to apply for unemployment assistance; instead, training allowances are paid by the Ministry, and these allowances are at a higher rate than those previously granted. The present position is that all trainees who for the purpose of training at a Centre have to leave home and live in lodgings receive allowances normally sufficient after they have paid for board and lodgings to leave them with 6s. a week for personal expenses. Where a man is living away from home and has dependants to maintain at home he gets the following additional allowances:—

- 27s. for a dependent wife.
- 4s. for each of the first two dependent children, and
- 3s. for each further dependent child.

Men who are in receipt of Unemployment Insurance Benefit at the time of making their application for training continue whilst in training to draw their benefit which is, however, so increased that the total amount received is on the scale described above. Men who, while in training, exhaust their right to benefit continue to receive allowances on the same scale until the end of their training period.

Notwithstanding the expansion of the work of the Government Training Centres described above, the demand for trained labour is still likely to exceed considerably the supply for some time to come. In view of this, the Ministry is surveying the field for further expansions of training under its auspices and in particular the making of arrangements for training on an agency basis. In this connection it is intended to bring into full use unused training facilities in technical colleges and in firms engaged on non-essential work.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

UNDER the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1940 (see page 129 of the May issue of this GAZETTE) the Agricultural Wages Board, at a meeting on 7th June, fixed a national minimum wage of 48s. a week for England and Wales and notified the county Agricultural Wages Committees accordingly. An Order in Council dated 4th June, 1940, required that representations by an Agricultural Wages Committee for a wage lower than the national minimum to apply in their area had to be made to the Board within three days (i.e. by 10th June). The Order also required that within seven days (i.e. by 14th June) every Committee, whether or not they had made representations to the Board, should notify the Board of any variations in the rates for adult male workers employed whole time by the week or longer, which were necessary to secure conformity with the national minimum wage, or with any lower minimum wage fixed by the Board to apply in any particular area instead of the national minimum.

A meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board was held on 11th June, after which the following announcement was made:—The period having expired within which the County Agricultural Wages Committees were entitled to make representations to the Board for lower minimum rates of wages to apply in their area instead of the national minimum wage of 48s. a week fixed by the Board at their last meeting on 7th June, the Board noted that 46 of the Committees had notified their intention to vary the minimum rates of wages for adult male workers employed whole time by the week or longer in their areas to conform with the national minimum wage. The Board considered representations made by the remaining Committee, that for Cornwall and Scilly Isles, and decided that no modification of the national minimum wage would be justified in that area.

As provided in the Order in Council, it was announced by wireless, on 17th June that the 47 Agricultural Wages Committees had issued proposals to increase the present minimum rates of wages for adult male agricultural workers employed by the week so as to secure that the rates provide a wage of not less than the national minimum wage of 48s. a week fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board. The Act lays a duty on the Committees to have regard to the national minimum wage for men in fixing wages for other classes of agricultural workers, and the Committees' proposals in the great majority of cases consequently provide for increases in the rates of wages, for example, of younger male workers and women and girls, and in the special rates, where fixed, for workers employed in tending animals. Some of the Committees also propose to increase the values by which allowances in kind such as a cottage or board and lodging may be reckoned in part payment of the minimum rate of wages.

Full details of the proposals in respect of any particular County may be seen at Post Offices and Employment Exchanges in rural areas, and copies of the proposals can be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretary of the Agricultural Wages Committee for the County, or to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department XA, Thames Buildings, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

Any objections to the proposals must be lodged with the Secretary of the Committee concerned on or before 24th June and must be in writing and state precisely the grounds of objection.

FACTORY AND INDUSTRY RECORDS, INFORMATION AND INSPECTION.

THE provisions of the *Factory Undertakings (Records and Information) (No. 1) Order*,* 1940, requiring any persons carrying on such an undertaking to furnish from time to time to the Minister of Labour and National Service such information with regard to the products manufactured and the labour employed as may be specified on forms to be issued to employers through the Employment Exchanges, have been extended to Northern Ireland by the operation of the *Factory Undertakings (Records and Information) (No. 2) Order*,† 1940, dated 28th May.

A further Order, the *Industry (Records and Information) (No. 1) Order*,‡ 1940, made by the Minister of Supply on 28th May, provides that persons carrying on any undertaking (whether or not involving the use of factory premises) shall keep such records and furnish to a competent authority such estimates, returns and other information relating to that undertaking as may be prescribed.

Another Order, the *Undertakings (Inspection) Order*§, 1940, dated 30th May, requires persons carrying on or employed in connection with any undertaking to permit any person authorised by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enter and inspect any premises used for or in connection with that undertaking, and to produce such records and furnish such information relating to the undertaking as that person may request, for the purpose of securing compliance with orders or directions given under Regulations 55 or 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 451 (see pages 105 and 125 of the April issue of this GAZETTE).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 817. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). For the text of this Order, see page 180.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). For the text of this Order, see page 180.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 891. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). For the text of this Order, see page 180.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

AGREEMENTS were arrived at on 22nd May between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, to provide for the temporary relaxation of existing customs so as to permit, for the period of the war, the extended employment of women in the engineering industry. The terms of the agreements are as follows:—

"Whereby it is agreed that additional women may be drafted into the industry for the purpose of manufacturing engineering products, with special regard for increasing output and to meet war-time emergencies:

1. Women drafted into the industry under the provisions of this Agreement shall be regarded as temporarily employed.

2. An agreed record shall be kept of all changes made under this Agreement.

3. (a) The provisions of this Agreement will not affect the employment of women workers engaged on work commonly performed by women in the industry.

(b) There shall be no objection to the extension of employment of women in establishments where women have not hitherto been employed on work commonly performed by women in the industry, subject to the general undertaking contained in Clauses 1 and 2.

4. Women workers may be employed on suitable work hitherto performed by boys and youths under 21 years of age (other than apprentices).*

5. In the case of the extension of employment under Clauses 3 (b) and 4 the national agreed scale of wages of women workers shall apply, or the boys' and youths' schedule of wages shall be applied, whichever is the greater.

6. Women workers may be employed on work of a suitable character hitherto performed by adult male labour subject to the following conditions:

(a) Such women workers shall serve a probationary period of 8 weeks at the women's national schedule of time rate and bonus.

(b) At the end of the probationary period and for a further period of 12 weeks the women workers shall receive an increase as follows:

(i) the basic rate shall be increased by one-third of the difference between the national women's schedule basic rate and the basic rate of the men they replace.

(ii) the national women's schedule bonus shall be increased in the same way by one-third of the difference between that bonus and the national bonus appropriate to the men they replace.

(c) At the end of the 20 weeks and for a further period of 12 weeks the women shall be paid—

(i) a basic rate equal to 75 per cent. of the basic rate of the men replaced.

(ii) a national bonus equal to 75 per cent. of the national bonus appropriate to the men replaced.

(d) Thereafter—

(i) in respect of women who are unable to carry out their work without additional supervision or assistance, the rate and bonus shall be negotiable and arranged according to the nature of the work and the ability displayed.

(ii) Women, however, who are able to carry out the work of the men they replace without additional supervision or assistance shall, at the end of the 32 weeks, receive the basic rate and national bonus appropriate to the men they replace.

(e) On payment by results the base rate and bonus paid shall be in accordance with sub-sections (a) to (d) of this Clause. When the work is carried out without additional supervision or assistance the male worker's piecework price shall be given. When additional supervision or assistance is provided the piece prices will be negotiable under the principles of sub-section (d) (i).

7. Notwithstanding anything herein provided, women who might enter employment fully qualified to perform, without further training and without additional supervision or assistance, work heretofore recognised as work done by male labour shall be paid the rate and national bonus appropriate to the male labour they replace.

8. In the event of a question being raised in relation to the provisions of this Agreement it shall be dealt with through the ordinary procedure for avoiding disputes except that in the event of failure to agree locally the matter shall be dealt with expeditiously by a special central conference held in London."

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1938-39.

THE Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at 31st December, 1939, a summary of which was published on page 76 of the March, 1940 issue of this GAZETTE, includes a formal account of the working of the General and Agricultural Accounts of the Fund in the calendar year 1939. The account was prepared for the Committee by the Accountant-General for the Ministry of Labour, and included figures taken from accounting and other records which had not been subject to examination and audit. Audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund relating to the financial year ended 31st March, 1939, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, have now been published.† The accounts are presented in two parts, the General Account and the Agricultural Account; the latter shows the amounts determined by the Minister

of Labour with the concurrence of the Treasury to be approximately equivalent to the contributions, agricultural benefit and other receipts and payments, including administrative expenses, properly attributable to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture, while the General Account includes all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

General Account.—The receipts during 1938-39 amounted to £66,711,436, of which £65,338,334 represented contributions from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer and the Defence Departments. As compared with the previous year the income from contributions increased by £1,362,493, due mainly to the extension of insurance as from 4th April, 1938, to about 220,000 persons in institutional and outdoor domestic employments.

The total expenditure during the year (excluding the amount of £3,000,000 applied towards reduction of debt on the last day of the year) was £64,767,474, as compared with £46,567,273 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the year in the general level of unemployment among insured persons, which, together with a rise in the percentage of unemployed persons qualifying for benefit, led to a substantial increase in the expenditure on benefit from £36,167,086 in 1937-38 to £54,222,033 in 1938-39. Cost of administration also increased from £4,892,976 in 1937-38 to £6,035,662 in 1938-39, mainly as a result of the above-mentioned factors and, to a lesser extent, owing to improvements in Employment Exchange premises and increases in certain salary scales.

There was a balance at the beginning of the year of £41,564,683 and income for the year exceeded expenditure by £1,943,962. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their report dated 24th February, 1939, an amount of £3,000,000 was applied towards the reduction of debt on 31st March, 1939, and the balance at the end of the year was thus reduced to £40,508,645.

Agricultural Account.—The receipts for the year amounted to £1,926,978, of which all but £61,666 represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer. A slight decrease, as compared with 1937-38, in income from contributions (due to reductions in the rates of contributions, for persons aged 18 and over, in July, 1938), was almost exactly counterbalanced by an increase in interest on investments. The total expenditure during the year amounted to £1,119,628, the amount paid in agricultural benefit being £872,087. The latter figure showed an increase, as compared with the previous year, of £346,897, due mainly to a considerable increase in the number of claims for benefit. During the year covered by the accounts a sum of £9,305 was paid under the provisions for the repayment of a proportion of the contributions during a period of yearly or half-yearly hiring. (These provisions have since been repealed.)

In spite of the increase in expenditure on agricultural benefit, the income of the agricultural account continued to be considerably in excess of expenditure, and the balance in the account increased from £1,962,297 at the beginning of the year to £2,769,648 at the end of the year.

Investments.—The total balance in the Fund (general and agricultural accounts combined) at 31st March, 1939, was £43,278,293, and of this total an amount of £43,143,483 was invested in securities held by the National Debt Commissioners. The amounts (at cost) in the various securities were as follows: 2½ per cent. Conversion Stock, 1944-49, £4,019,153; 4½ per cent. Conversion Stock, 1940-44, £21,426,759; 1 per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1939-41, £17,597,634; and Treasury Bills, £99,937.

CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

THE seventy-second Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Glasgow on 13th, 14th and 15th May, 1940, and was attended by 1,518 delegates representing 643 Societies. The President of the Congress was Mr. Wm. Gallacher, J.P., a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

After an inaugural address by the President, the Report of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, containing an account of the activities of the various departments of the Union during the past year, was submitted and discussed. In the section of the Report dealing with the work of the labour department of the Union, reference was made to the establishment, in December, 1939, of a National Wages Council for the purpose of ensuring that applications for advances in wages during the war should be considered on a national and uniform basis. This Council had already made agreements with six trade unions on the adaptation of the Conciliation Board machinery and procedure to war conditions, and had also completed an agreement with the same trade unions providing for war bonuses for distributive, transport, clerical, dairy and butchery workers. It was stated also that progress had again been made with the organisation and extension of co-operative Hours and Wages Boards, and there were now only two districts in Great Britain which had no such Board. In this connection dissatisfaction was expressed, in the Report, with the slow progress of the negotiations which had been proceeding between employers and workpeople in the distributive trades with a view to formulating a scheme for the statutory regulation of wages and conditions in those trades. The Report gave particulars of further progress in the adoption of superannuation schemes, which at the beginning of January, 1940, covered about 84 per cent. of the total number of persons employed by the Co-operative Movement.

Other sections of the Report dealt with the activities of the finance, legal, publications, agricultural and research departments of the Co-operative Union, and of the National Co-operative Authority, the National Educational Council and the Joint Committee on Technical Education, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and the Co-operative Party.

* In the case of the agreement entered into by the Amalgamated Engineering Union the last three words of this clause are omitted.

† H.C. 22 of Session 1939-40. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

The Oranges (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 13th May, which came into force on 20th May, fixes the maximum retail price of 6d. per lb. for oranges grown outside the United Kingdom, other than tangerine oranges, mandarin oranges or oranges of the bitter varieties. Retailers may sell oranges by weight or, as is customary, at so much each, in which case the maximum price by weight must not be exceeded and the purchaser may require the oranges to be weighed to ensure this.

The Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 22nd May, which came into force on 27th May, prescribes maximum retail prices for cheese. The maximum retail prices of the principal varieties are as follows:

| | per lb. |
|--|---------|
| | s. d. |
| Home-produced farmhouse: | |
| Cheddar, Dunlop | 1 4 |
| Cheshire, Lancashire | 1 3 |
| Home-produced creamery: | |
| Cheddar, Dunlop, Cheshire, Lancashire, Caerphilly, White Wensleydale, White Stilton | 1 2 |
| Canadian (manufactured in 1940), Australian, New Zealand, South African, Eire | 1 0 |

The Order also prescribes the maximum retail price of 1s. 2d. per lb. for Canadian matured cheese (manufactured prior to 1st January, 1940) from 1st July onwards. The Order does not apply to home-produced cheese manufactured prior to 1st January, 1940.

The Canned Salmon (Provisional Maximum Prices) Order, 1939, was amended by an Order, dated 9th May, which, as from 20th May, reduced the maximum retail price of certain varieties of canned salmon.

The Bacon (Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order, dated 5th June, which *inter alia*, fixed a maximum retail price of 6d. per lb. for bacon trimmings (boneless) from 10th June.

FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic ration of sugar, per person per week, was reduced from 12 ozs. to 8 ozs. on 27th May; of butter from 8 ozs. to 4 ozs. on 3rd June; of bacon or ham, uncooked, from 8 ozs. to 4 ozs., free of bone, on 10th June; and of bacon or ham, cooked, from 7 ozs. to 3½ ozs., free of bone, on 10th June. Bacon trimmings have been freed of the ration.

PRICES OF GOODS ORDERS.

THE *Prices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods)* Order,* 1940, made by the Board of Trade on 10th May, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, came into force on 10th June, 1940, and brings under the price regulation machinery of the Act an extensive list of articles in common use in daily life.

The Order revokes an earlier Order, made on 18th December, 1939,† and covers not only the goods specified in the revoked Order (mainly the cheaper grades of clothing and household goods, and textile and leather materials used in their manufacture), but also all kinds of clothing, boots and shoes, domestic ironmongery and hardware, cutlery and household textiles. Among other goods covered are domestic furniture, wireless sets and gramophones, cycles, perambulators, clocks and watches, drugs, soap, candles and matches. The more important classes of materials needed for the manufacture of most of the above-mentioned goods are also covered, unless their prices are otherwise controlled. Goods intended for export are exempted.

The *Prices of Goods (Permitted Prices) (No. 1)* Order,‡ 1940, also made on 10th May, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Prices of Goods Act, specifies permitted wholesale and retail prices for a number of branded and price-maintained goods, in respect of which applications had been made by the Central Price Regulation Committee, at the instance of the manufacturers. This Order came into force on 11th May, 1940, and the goods covered by it include underwear, men's shirts and pyjamas, half hose, rayon and cotton dress materials and knitting yarn, manufactured or in one instance marketed by certain named firms.

Any trader charging not more than the specified prices for these goods will be regarded as having complied with the provisions of the Act, and no complaint against him will be entertained. Applications for permitted prices for a considerable number of other goods are still under consideration.

The *Prices of Goods (Permitted Prices) (No. 2)* Order§, 1940, made on 4th June, also under the provisions of Section 5 of the Prices of Goods Act, specifies permitted retail buying prices and selling prices for a number of branded goods. The Order came into force on 5th June and the goods covered by it include certain brands of knitting yarn, hose, silk and other stockings, foundation garments and raincoats.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 685. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the January issue of this GAZETTE, page 11.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 713. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2d. net (3d. post free).

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 879. H.M. Stationery Office; Price 1d. net (2d. post free).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1938.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper* on "Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1938."

Detailed statistics are given for each of the seven groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional works and shipping—in which returns are required from employers under Section 42 of the consolidating Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925. While these groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, there are several (e.g., building, road transport and agriculture) which are not covered. The figures, which are summarised below, relate to accidents and the diseases scheduled under Section 43 of the Act of 1925.

The number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts in the seven groups of industries specified above was 7,860,500 in 1938. The number of fatal accidents was 2,498, of which 2,465 were due to accident and 33 to disease. The number of non-fatal cases was 456,725; cases of disablement arising from accident numbered 439,880, and disease disablement cases numbered 16,835.

Payments for compensation in respect of fatal cases amounted to £740,072, and in respect of disablement cases to £6,024,995, making a total of £6,765,067.

The average amount of compensation in cases of death was £296; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £13 4s. The figures for total compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. It is estimated that if all the charges and expenses were taken into account, the total amount paid in the seven groups of industries in 1938 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to about £8,500,000.

APPLICATION OF COMPULSORY LABOUR SERVICE ACT IN SWEDEN.

THE Swedish Parliament, on 24th April, 1940, approved a Royal Order giving effect to the Compulsory Labour Service Act dated 30th December, 1939, a short account of which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1940. It is stated that the application of the Act has been necessitated by the recently intensified effect of the war on foreign trade and by the labour shortage in agriculture and forestry, caused by the calling up of additional numbers of men for military service. As a measure of preparedness, in view of a situation which may rapidly develop, formal effect has been given to the Act as a whole; but the immediate intentions of the Government are limited to the introduction of certain changes in the system of public employment exchanges.

In order to deal with the problem of the shortage of labour, it is considered necessary to organise man-power on a more mobile basis and to utilise all available labour reserves, such as seasonally unemployed and other groups of partially employed persons. For this purpose, it is proposed to place the public employment exchanges under the centralised control of the State Employment Market Commission. This body, which was set up in September, 1939, and has, up to the present, acted in an advisory capacity only, will be reorganised, and, to ensure the co-ordination of the various activities connected with the supply of labour, will absorb the State Unemployment Commission, which has been responsible for the administration of unemployment relief and public works. Contact with employers and workers will be maintained through a Council attached to the Commission. It is further proposed to set up Provincial Labour Committees to act as the local organs of the State Employment Market Commission, each of which will be provided with an advisory Council similar to that of the Commission.

REMUNERATION FOR OVERTIME IN FRANCE.

ACCORDING to the Decree-Law dated 27th October, 1939, 40 per cent. is to be deducted by French employers and paid to the French Treasury from the remuneration due (i.e., the ordinary rate without additions for overtime) for all hours of work in excess of the legal duration of working time for the particular branch of activity concerned (usually, 40 hours a week). This restriction on earnings does not apply when the extra hours of work are necessary for the prevention or repair of damage due to accidents or for the making up of time lost owing to collective interruptions of work, or when they represent a permanent exception to the general working time of the undertaking, in all of which cases the full ordinary remuneration is to be paid to the worker (see this GAZETTE for December, 1939). A Decree-Law dated 20th May, 1940, has, however, modified these arrangements to the extent that the deduction of 40 per cent. is to be waived in respect of remuneration for hours of work in excess of 60 a week, and that the normal rate of remuneration (i.e., the ordinary rate without additions for overtime) is to be paid for such hours of work.

* Cmd. 6203. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY: GENERAL REVIEW.

There was a further reduction in unemployment between 15th April and 20th May. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 91,873.

As compared with 15th May, 1939, the number unemployed at 20th May, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 611,460.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 20th May, 1940, with comparative figures for 15th April, 1940, and 15th May, 1939:—

| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals*). | Temporarily Stopped. | Total. | Decrease (—) as compared with 15th Apr., 1940. |
|---|--|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | |
| Men | 514,446 | 56,266 | 570,712 | — 63,234 |
| Boys | 15,968 | 1,317 | 17,285 | — 5,438 |
| Women | 219,568 | 43,012 | 262,580 | — 15,434 |
| Girls | 28,110 | 2,135 | 30,245 | — 7,767 |
| Total | 778,092 | 102,730 | 880,822 | — 91,873 |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with: | | | | |
| 15th April, 1940 ... | — 104,421 | + 12,548 | — 91,873 | — |
| 15th May, 1939 ... | — 515,573 | — 95,887 | — 611,460 | — |

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Men | 556,671 | 57,522 | 614,193 | — 66,577 |
| Boys | 18,280 | 1,345 | 19,625 | — 5,428 |
| Women | 235,988 | 45,994 | 281,982 | — 13,229 |
| Girls | 29,589 | 2,363 | 31,952 | — 7,358 |
| Total | 840,528 | 107,224 | 947,752 | — 92,592 |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with: | | | | |
| 15th April, 1940 ... | — 106,515 | + 13,923 | — 92,592 | — |
| 15th May, 1939 ... | — 521,165 | — 96,396 | — 617,561 | — |

The industries in which the reductions in unemployment between 15th April and 20th May were most marked included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, agriculture and horticulture, local government service, coal mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and road transport. On the other hand, unemployment increased in dock and harbour service, paper manufacture, the linen industry, and the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry. In the cotton industry, a slight increase in the numbers on the register was due to temporary stoppages in some districts on the day when the count of the unemployed was taken.

It is to be noted that in addition to unemployed persons absorbed into the industries engaged on war work, there is also a steady flow of transfer into those industries from less essential industries which is not reflected by the reduction in the total numbers unemployed. The recorded reductions in unemployment, therefore, are not an adequate measure of the changes in employment in the industries engaged upon war work.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative division at 20th May, 1940, and the decreases as compared with 15th April, 1940:—

| Division. | Numbers on Register at 20th May, 1940. | Decrease (—) as compared with 15th Apr., 1940. | Division. | Numbers on Register at 20th May, 1940. | Decrease (—) as compared with 15th Apr., 1940. |
|-------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| London ... | 193,575 | — 16,677 | Scotland ... | 123,036 | — 14,891 |
| Eastern ... | 38,004 | — 8,649 | Wales ... | 79,709 | — 12,719 |
| Southern ... | 48,439 | — 6,484 | | | |
| South-Western ... | 27,740 | — 3,874 | Great Britain | 880,822 | — 91,873 |
| Midlands ... | 35,867 | — 7,963 | | | |
| N.-Midlands ... | 33,283 | — 4,146 | N. Ireland | 66,930 | — 719 |
| North-Eastern ... | 69,457 | — 2,692 | | | |
| North-Western ... | 153,515 | — 5,050 | Gt. Britain and N. Ireland... | 947,752 | — 92,592 |
| Northern ... | 78,197 | — 8,728 | | | |

There was a reduction in the numbers registered as unemployed in every division. The decreases were numerically greatest in the London Division and in Scotland and Wales; there were also large decreases in the Eastern, Midlands and Northern Divisions.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th May, 1940, represented 6.1 per cent.† of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939†, as compared with 6.7 at 15th April, 1940. At 15th May, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 10.2.

* The total number of unemployed casual workers in Great Britain at 20th May, 1940, was 47,319, including 45,456 men, 125 boys, 1,736 women and 2 girls. The total for 20th May, 1940, was 4,833 more than 15th April, 1940, but 12,345 less than 15th May, 1939. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of unemployed casual workers at 20th May, 1940, was 49,572.

† 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 April and May, 1940, compiled 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.

For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 6.2 at 20th May, 1940, 6.8 at 15th April, 1940, and 10.5 at 15th May, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.4, 4.4 and 5.8 respectively.

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment improved in the coal mining industry. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was over 4,000 less than at 15th April, 1940, and about 66,000 less than at 15th May, 1939.

Employment in the iron mining industry showed little change as compared with April. There was an improvement in some areas at stone quarries; at slate quarries there was a reduction in the numbers unemployed, but little change occurred in the other mining and quarrying industries.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—Employment in the pig iron industry remained very good. Unemployment among insured persons showed little change as compared with April, but was lower by about 1,300 than in May, 1939.

Employment continued very good also in iron and steel manufacture; the number unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was nearly 1,000 less than at 15th April, 1940, and over 6,000 less than at 15th May, 1939.

In the tinplate industry there was little change. The number of mills in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 344 in the week ended 18th May, 1940, as compared with 340 a month before and 324 a year before.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—There was an expansion of employment in all sections of the engineering industry in practically all districts. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, employment showed a further general increase. In spite of the transfer of garage mechanics and skilled men engaged in less essential industries, difficulty continued to be experienced in meeting demands for skilled workers. Extensive overtime and night shift working continued, and many establishments were working seven days a week. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed in the engineering industries as a whole in Great Britain and Northern Ireland decreased by about 4,600 at 20th May, 1940, as compared with 15th April, 1940, and by nearly 40,000 compared with 15th May, 1939.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a further improvement. The number unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was slightly lower than a month before and about 24,000 less than a year before.

Employment continued very good in the other metal industries and the numbers unemployed continued to decrease in most sections.

Textile Industries.—There was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed both in the spinning and in the weaving sections of the cotton industry, due to temporary stoppages in some districts on the day when the count of the unemployed was taken. As compared with a year before, however, the numbers unemployed among insured persons, aged 16–64, showed a decrease of over 36,000.

In the wool textile industry employment was still very good; shortages of skilled labour continued to be reported. The numbers unemployed showed a slight increase at 20th May, 1940, as compared with 15th April, 1940, but a decrease of over 19,000 as compared with 15th May, 1939. In the carpet industry unemployment was slightly higher than a month before but much lower than a year before.

There were considerable increases in the numbers unemployed in the linen and jute industries and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades. Employment in the other textile industries showed little change.

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trades employment showed a slight decline, owing to seasonal slackness, in certain areas; shortages of skilled workers, however, were again reported. The numbers unemployed decreased in dressmaking and millinery, but increased in the shirt and collar trade. Employment also declined in the hat and cap industry. In other dress industries there was little change.

In the boot and shoe industry unemployment showed a slight decrease in most districts. The number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was slightly lower than in April, 1940; there was a reduction of over 7,000 compared with May, 1939.

Leather Trades.—In the leather tanning, currying, and dressing trade (including fur dressing) and also in the leather goods trades there was little change and employment continued good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—The numbers unemployed in the building industry showed a further reduction at 20th May, 1940, in all administrative divisions. The decrease extended to all occupations except plumbers, but was most marked with painters. In the building industry, as a whole, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 20th May, 1940, decreased by nearly 18,000 compared with 15th April, 1940, and by nearly 43,000 compared with 15th May, 1939.

The numbers unemployed in brick manufacture again decreased, being nearly 1,400 lower in May, 1940, than in April and about 4,000 lower than in May, 1939.

Unemployment in the furnishing, sawmilling and coachbuilding industries showed further reductions.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month and with a year ago. There was a small decrease

in unemployment in the printing and bookbinding industries, but short-time working continued. Unemployment in the paper and paper-board industries at 20th May, 1940, rose by about 2,800 as compared with 15th April, 1940, and about 2,400 as compared with 15th May, 1939. In printing and bookbinding the number unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was slightly lower than in the previous month, but nearly 2,200 higher than a year ago. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries there was a slight increase in unemployment compared with April, 1940.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry unemployment showed a further reduction; the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 20th May, 1940, was nearly 1,000 less than in April, 1940, and nearly 5,000 less than in May, 1939.

Employment in the bottle-making section of the glass trades showed little change; in other sections the fall in unemployment continued.

Fishing.—There was an improvement in employment in the fishing industry, and the numbers recorded as unemployed at 20th May, 1940, were about 1,700 less than at 15th April.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Unemployment in river and canal service was slightly lower at 20th May, 1940, than in the previous month, but in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service it was much higher. The numbers unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service as a whole increased by nearly 5,000 as compared with 15th April, 1940.

In shipping service, the numbers unemployed at 20th May, 1940, showed a reduction as compared with 15th April, 1940. Shortages of ratings, especially deck hands, were again reported from several ports.

Agriculture, etc.—Employment in agriculture, horticulture, etc., showed a further improvement; at 20th May, 1940, the number of persons within the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed was over 7,000 less than at 15th April, 1940, and about 17,000 less than at 15th May, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 20th May, 1940 :—

| Division | Men 18 and over. | Boys 14-17. | Women 18 and over. | Girls 14-17. | Total 14 and over. |
|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| London ... | 116,976 | 2,282 | 71,051 | 3,266 | 193,575 |
| Eastern ... | 27,023 | 701 | 9,172 | 1,108 | 38,004 |
| Southern ... | 30,789 | 1,068 | 14,215 | 2,367 | 48,439 |
| South-Western ... | 18,663 | 769 | 7,463 | 845 | 27,740 |
| Midlands ... | 17,962 | 304 | 17,041 | 560 | 35,867 |
| North-Midlands ... | 24,126 | 473 | 7,796 | 888 | 33,283 |
| North-Eastern ... | 50,272 | 793 | 16,647 | 1,745 | 69,457 |
| North-Western ... | 92,075 | 2,304 | 55,562 | 3,574 | 153,515 |
| Northern ... | 56,893 | 2,868 | 12,078 | 6,358 | 78,197 |
| Scotland ... | 73,221 | 3,032 | 41,532 | 5,251 | 123,036 |
| Wales ... | 62,712 | 2,691 | 10,023 | 4,283 | 79,709 |
| Great Britain ... | 570,712 | 17,285 | 262,580 | 30,245 | 880,822 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 43,481 | 2,340 | 19,402 | 1,707 | 66,930 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... | 614,193 | 19,625 | 281,982 | 31,952 | 947,752 |
| Decrease (—) as compared with 15th April, 1940 ... | — 66,577 | — 5,428 | — 13,229 | — 7,358 | — 92,592 |

Separate figures for boys and girls in the age-groups 14-15 and 16-17 are given on page 168.

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 20th May, 1940 :—

| Division. | Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939. | | Percentages Unemployed* at 20th May, 1940. | | | Inc(+) or Dec(-) on 15th Apr., 1940. |
|-----------|---|----------|---|----------|--------|--|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |

I.—GENERAL SCHEME.†

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| London ... | 1,959,670 | 948,410 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.5 | -0.4 |
| Eastern ... | 430,880 | 145,480 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | -1.1 |
| Southern ... | 752,540 | 225,220 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 4.5 | -0.5 |
| South - Western | 510,650 | 151,680 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | -0.5 |
| Midlands ... | 973,980 | 390,590 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 2.7 | -0.6 |
| North - Midlands | 682,880 | 253,790 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | -0.4 |
| North - Eastern | 945,190 | 379,930 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | -0.2 |
| North - Western | 1,499,980 | 750,560 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.6 | -0.2 |
| Northern ... | 644,150 | 129,990 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 9.1 | -0.8 |
| Scotland ... | 1,046,370 | 410,510 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 7.6 | -0.9 |
| Wales ... | 543,710 | 84,840 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | -2.0 |
| Special Schemes | 100,000 | 59,000 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -0.2 |
| Great Britain ... | 10,090,000 | 3,930,000 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 5.9 | -0.6 |
| N. Ireland ... | 190,100 | 111,900 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 20.4 | +0.1 |
| Great Britain & N. Ireland ... | 10,280,100 | 4,041,900 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | -0.6 |

* See footnote † on page 161.

† 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 20th May, 1940. | | | Dec(-) on 15th Apr., 1940. |
|-----------|---|----------|---|----------|--------|--|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |

II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| London ... | 21,520 | 3,510 | 2.9 | 9.7 | 3.8 | -1.7 |
| Eastern ... | 110,960 | 8,690 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 2.4 | -2.0 |
| Southern ... | 115,580 | 7,300 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 1.7 | -0.9 |
| South-Western ... | 71,820 | 1,260 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 1.4 | -0.3 |
| Midlands ... | 45,280 | 2,070 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 1.5 | -1.1 |
| North-Midlands ... | 61,560 | 10,680 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 3.1 | -0.7 |
| North-Eastern ... | 30,190 | 1,290 | 2.7 | 17.6 | 3.3 | -0.5 |
| North-Western ... | 41,760 | 1,490 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 3.0 | -0.6 |
| Northern ... | 22,610 | 1,820 | 4.0 | 11.1 | 4.5 | -0.6 |
| Scotland ... | 86,660 | 7,140 | 2.6 | 12.8 | 3.3 | -0.6 |
| Wales ... | 26,060 | 750 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 6.3 | -0.4 |
| Great Britain ... | 634,000 | 46,000 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 2.7 | -0.9 |
| N. Ireland ... | 29,000 | 1,000 | 19.6 | 25.3 | 19.8 | -3.3 |
| Great Britain & N. Ireland ... | 663,000 | 47,000 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 3.4 | -1.0 |

III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.†

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| London ... | 1,981,190 | 951,920 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.4 | -0.5 |
| Eastern ... | 541,840 | 154,170 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.4 | -1.3 |
| Southern ... | 868,120 | 232,520 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 4.2 | -0.6 |
| South-Western ... | 582,470 | 152,940 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | -0.5 |
| Midlands ... | 1,019,260 | 392,660 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 2.7 | -0.6 |
| North-Midlands ... | 744,440 | 264,470 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -0.4 |
| North-Eastern ... | 975,380 | 381,220 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | -0.2 |
| North-Western ... | 1,541,740 | 752,050 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | -0.2 |
| Northern ... | 666,760 | 131,810 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 8.9 | -0.9 |
| Scotland ... | 1,133,030 | 417,650 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 7.4 | -0.8 |
| Wales ... | 569,770 | 85,590 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 | -1.9 |
| Special Schemes | 100,000 | 59,000 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -0.2 |
| Great Britain ... | 10,724,000 | 3,976,000 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.8 | -0.5 |
| N. Ireland ... | 219,100 | 112,900 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 20.4 | -0.2 |
| Great Britain & N. Ireland ... | 10,943,100 | 4,088,900 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | -0.6 |

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 May, 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. | | | | | | |
| 15 May ... | 1,108,893 | 36,335 | 304,813 | 42,241 | 1,492,282 | 1,565,313 |
| 12 June ... | 1,022,790 | 28,264 | 266,836 | 31,689 | 1,349,579 | 1,417,239 |
| 10 July ... | 953,859 | 27,151 | 245,930 | 29,484 | 1,256,424 | 1,326,134 |
| 14 August ... | 908,752 | 38,347 | 245,209 | 39,384 | 1,231,692 | 1,294,805 |
| 11 Sept. ... | 826,811 | 44,543 | 395,243 | 64,331 | 1,330,928 | 1,395,550 |
| 16 October ... | 903,127 | 43,920 | 417,798 | 65,793 | 1,430,638 | 1,499,893 |
| 13 November ... | 897,061 | 40,460 | 405,175 | 59,892 | 1,402,588 | 1,477,586 |
| 11 December ... | 897,984 | 35,418 | 377,168 | 50,955 | 1,361,525 | 1,440,923 |
| 1940. | | | | | | |
| 15 January ... | 1,037,458 | 41,590 | 379,981 | 59,867 | 1,518,896 | 1,602,551 |
| 12 February ... | 1,058,499 | 39,142 | 353,222 | 53,237 | 1,504,100 | 1,585,884 |
| 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 |
| 20 May ... | 570,712 | 17,285 | 262,580 | 30,245 | 880,822 | 947,752 |

(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 May, 1939 :—

| Date. | General and Agri- cultural Schemes.§ | | | General Scheme.§ | | | Agricultural Scheme. | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Males. | Fe- males. | Total. | Males. | Fe- males. | Total. | Males. | Fe- males. | Total. |
| 1939. | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th May ... | 10.8 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 5.2 | 13.9 | 5.8 |
| 12th June ... | 9.9 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 4.3 |
| 10th July ... | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| 14th August ... | 8.9 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 3.9 |
| 11th September ... | 8.2 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| 16th October ... | 8.9 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 4.0 |
| 13th November ... | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 5.1 |
| 11th December ... | 8.8 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 36.2 | 7.4 |
| 1940. | | | | | | | | | |
| 15th January ... | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 49.6 | 9.7 |
| 12th February ... | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 51.2 | 11.1 |
| 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 |
| 20th May ... | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 3.4 |

* See footnote † on page 161.

† 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; see also footnote † on page 161.

§ 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 20th May, 1940 :—

| Year | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1957 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| 1958 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 |

ANALYSIS FOR 20TH MAY, 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 | 518,485 | 7,945 | 184,865 | 9,814 | 721,109 |
| 2. Non-claimants :— | | | | | |
| (a) Aged 16-64 ... | 18,934 | 1,186 | 26,009 | 2,420 | 48,549 |
| (b) Aged 14 and 15 ... | — | 3,401 | — | 5,664 | 9,065 |
| B. Others on Register :— | | | | | |
| 3. Applicants for unemployment allowances ... | 11,874 | 114 | 8,492 | 615 | 21,095 |
| 4. Persons without applications :— | | | | | |
| (a) Aged 16-64 ... | 21,419 | 1,105 | 43,214 | 3,011 | 68,749 |
| (b) Aged 14 and 15 ... | — | 3,534 | — | 8,721 | 12,255 |
| C. Total on Register ... | 570,712 | 17,285 | 262,580 | 30,245 | 880,822 |
| D. Insured Unemployed :— | | | | | |
| Aged 16-64 : | | | | | |
| 5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ... | 537,419 | 9,131 | 210,874 | 12,234 | 769,658 |
| 6. Two months' files ... | 27,213 | 1,328 | 45,049 | 2,073 | 75,663 |
| 7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit | 861 | 1 | 401 | 3 | 1,266 |
| Total aged 16-64 ... | 565,493 | 10,460 | 256,324 | 14,310 | 846,587 |
| 8. Aged 14 and 15 : | | | | | |
| (a) Item 2 (b) ... | — | 3,401 | — | 5,664 | 9,065 |
| (b) Two months' file | — | 2,307 | — | 3,669 | 5,976 |
| Total aged 14-64 ... | 565,493 | 16,168 | 256,324 | 23,643 | 861,628 |

§ See explanation on page 164.

| Divisions (in italics) and Principal Towns. | Number of Persons on Register at 20th May, 1940 | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with | |
|---|---|---------|-------------|---------|---|-----------------|
| | Men. | Wo-men. | Juven-iles. | Total. | 15th Apr., 1940. | 15th May, 1939. |
| <i>London</i> | 116,976 | 71,051 | 5,548 | 193,575 | - 16,677 | - 7,138 |
| <i>Eastern</i> | 27,023 | 9,172 | 1,809 | 38,004 | - 8,649 | - 13,670 |
| Ipswich | 1,477 | 303 | 54 | 1,834 | - 229 | - 1,450 |
| Norwich... .. | 2,847 | 729 | 72 | 3,648 | - 507 | - 2,384 |
| Rest of Division | 22,699 | 8,140 | 1,683 | 32,522 | - 7,913 | - 9,836 |
| <i>Southern</i> | 30,789 | 14,215 | 3,435 | 48,439 | - 6,484 | - 15,137 |
| Brighton | 2,922 | 1,663 | 130 | 4,715 | - 924 | - 1,186 |
| Chatham | 714 | 1,061 | 288 | 2,063 | - 143 | - 109 |
| Portsmouth ... | 1,063 | 881 | 227 | 2,171 | - 532 | - 2,787 |
| Reading... .. | 865 | 623 | 36 | 1,524 | + 20 | - 1,078 |
| Southampton ... | 2,415 | 762 | 164 | 3,341 | - 413 | - 3,112 |
| Rest of Division | 22,810 | 9,225 | 2,590 | 34,625 | - 4,492 | - 6,865 |
| <i>South-Western</i> ... | 18,663 | 7,463 | 1,614 | 27,740 | - 3,874 | - 17,300 |
| Bristol | 5,107 | 1,710 | 288 | 7,105 | - 520 | - 3,502 |
| Plymouth | 1,545 | 1,407 | 179 | 3,131 | + 54 | - 1,716 |
| Swindon... .. | 180 | 126 | 25 | 331 | - 106 | - 539 |
| Rest of Division | 11,831 | 4,220 | 1,122 | 17,173 | - 3,302 | - 11,543 |
| <i>Midlands</i> | 17,962 | 17,041 | 864 | 35,867 | - 7,963 | - 56,400 |
| Birmingham ... | 3,698 | 2,603 | 127 | 6,428 | - 2,228 | - 13,517 |
| Coventry | 498 | 502 | 30 | 1,030 | - 390 | - 1,518 |
| Cradley Heath and Halesowen | 948 | 314 | 14 | 1,276 | + 142 | - 1,156 |
| Smethwick | 204 | 505 | 1 | 710 | - 186 | - 1,051 |
| Stoke-on-Trent... | 3,384 | 5,423 | 121 | 8,928 | - 1,600 | - 10,075 |
| Walsall | 745 | 326 | 35 | 1,106 | - 412 | - 3,064 |
| West Bromwich ... | 258 | 71 | 11 | 340 | - 84 | - 1,108 |
| Wolverhampton ... | 926 | 493 | 36 | 1,455 | - 453 | - 3,068 |
| Rest of Division | 7,301 | 6,804 | 489 | 14,594 | - 2,752 | - 21,843 |
| <i>North-Midlands</i> ... | 24,126 | 7,796 | 1,361 | 33,283 | - 4,146 | - 45,914 |
| Derby | 636 | 455 | 29 | 1,120 | - 140 | - 1,551 |
| Grimsby | 3,843 | 682 | 334 | 4,859 | - 596 | - 1,196 |
| Leicester | 2,921 | 1,037 | 26 | 3,984 | + 142 | - 5,503 |
| Lincoln | 348 | 345 | 48 | 741 | - 197 | - 1,343 |
| Northampton ... | 701 | 454 | 75 | 1,230 | - 105 | - 1,925 |
| Nottingham | 3,413 | 833 | 54 | 4,300 | - 468 | - 6,569 |
| Rest of Division | 12,264 | 3,990 | 795 | 17,049 | - 2,782 | - 27,827 |
| <i>North-Eastern</i> ... | 50,272 | 16,647 | 2,538 | 69,457 | - 2,692 | - 81,897 |
| Barnsley | 3,581 | 280 | 113 | 3,974 | - 246 | - 2,847 |
| Bradford | 3,143 | 1,386 | 26 | 4,555 | - 381 | - 9,446 |
| Dewsbury | 505 | 219 | 1 | 725 | - 1 | - 2,107 |
| Doncaster | 1,972 | 726 | 348 | 3,046 | - 21 | - 903 |
| Halifax | 644 | 268 | 13 | 925 | - 145 | - 1,902 |
| Huddersfield ... | 639 | 275 | 20 | 934 | - 75 | - 3,087 |
| Hull | 8,314 | 1,691 | 514 | 10,519 | - 7 | - 4,100 |
| Leeds | 7,096 | 2,468 | 57 | 9,621 | - 689 | - 8,897 |
| Rotherham | 2,074 | 394 | 140 | 2,608 | - 137 | - 1,377 |
| Sheffield... .. | 4,515 | 2,794 | 100 | 7,409 | - 495 | - 11,026 |
| Wakefield | 1,251 | 549 | 5 | 1,805 | - 163 | - 2,235 |
| York | 1,091 | 879 | 59 | 2,029 | + 347 | - 1,646 |
| Rest of Division | 15,447 | 4,718 | 1,142 | 21,307 | - 679 | - 32,324 |
| <i>North-Western</i> ... | 92,075 | 55,562 | 5,878 | 153,515 | - 5,050 | - 172,822 |
| Accrington | 840 | 791 | 25 | 1,656 | + 40 | - 3,463 |
| Ashton-u-Lyne... | 965 | 639 | 26 | 1,630 | + 10 | - 2,553 |
| Barrow | 729 | 329 | 120 | 1,178 | + 177 | - 986 |
| Birkenhead | 2,539 | 1,188 | 246 | 3,973 | - 472 | - 3,637 |
| Blackburn | 2,748 | 2,970 | 36 | 5,754 | + 13 | - 6,824 |
| Blackpool | 1,893 | 905 | 75 | 2,873 | - 2,894 | - 5,071 |
| Bolton | 2,164 | 1,231 | 57 | 3,452 | + 8 | - 6,135 |
| Burnley | 2,392 | 2,277 | 63 | 4,732 | + 923 | - 3,414 |
| Bury | 774 | 1,119 | 28 | 1,921 | + 877 | - 1,642 |
| Chorley | 505 | 436 | 15 | 956 | - 106 | - 1,760 |
| Liverpool | 25,817 | 10,831 | 2,259 | 38,907 | - 4,691 | - 32,696 |
| Manchester | 10,143 | 6,085 | 254 | 16,482 | - 375 | - 19,986 |
| Nelson | 657 | 242 | 26 | 925 | - 71 | - 1,902 |
| Oldham | 3,271 | 1,717 | 59 | 5,047 | + 382 | - 7,705 |
| Preston | 1,513 | 1,633 | 58 | 3,204 | - 464 | - 4,631 |
| Rochdale | 1,212 | 618 | 30 | 1,860 | + 342 | - 2,653 |
| St. Helens | 1,686 | 883 | 192 | 2,761 | - 431 | - 4,649 |
| Salford | 3,851 | 1,589 | 63 | 5,503 | + 1,119 | - 6,018 |
| Stockport | 1,618 | 1,576 | 92 | 3,286 | + 77 | - 2,645 |
| Warrington | 715 | 696 | 72 | 1,483 | - 127 | - 2,267 |
| Wigan | 1,902 | 2,066 | 34 | 4,002 | + 160 | - 4,925 |
| Rest of Division | 24,141 | 15,741 | 2,048 | 41,930 | + 453 | - 47,260 |
| <i>Northern</i> | 56,893 | 12,078 | 9,226 | 78,197 | - 8,728 | - 59,350 |
| Darlington | 727 | 289 | 156 | 1,172 | - 116 | - 1,061 |
| Gateshead | 3,182 | 1,008 | 412 | 4,602 | - 270 | - 2,910 |
| Hartlepool | 2,646 | 403 | 470 | 3,519 | - 402 | - 3,421 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 3,011 | 782 | 525 | 4,318 | - 370 | - 5,585 |
| Newcastle - on - Tyne | 7,039 | 2,412 | 850 | 10,301 | - 851 | - 5,977 |
| South Shields ... | 4,508 | 625 | 496 | 5,629 | - 107 | - 3,627 |
| Stockton-on-Tees ... | 1,499 | 438 | 412 | 2,349 | - 390 | - 3,316 |
| Sunderland | 6,653 | 1,431 | 968 | 9,052 | - 1,041 | - 7,989 |
| Rest of Division | 27,628 | 4,690 | 4,937 | 37,255 | - 5,081 | - 25,464 |
| <i>Scotland</i> | 73,221 | 41,532 | 8,283 | 123,036 | - 14,891 | - 97,767 |
| Aberdeen | 2,307 | 1,248 | 120 | 3,675 | - 500 | - 3,180 |
| Clydebank | 542 | 508 | 162 | 1,212 | - 113 | - 1,245 |
| Dundee | 2,519 | 4,842 | 381 | 7,742 | + 222 | - 3,678 |
| Edinburgh | 8,354 | 3,344 | 546 | 12,244 | - 608 | - 6,030 |
| Glasgow* | 24,973 | 14,825 | 1,984 | 41,782 | - 3,892 | - 31,429 |
| Greenock | 1,537 | 804 | 214 | 2,555 | - 369 | - 3,450 |
| Motherwell | 2,252 | 592 | 361 | 3,205 | - 323 | - 2,467 |
| Paisley | 970 | 593 | 94 | 1,657 | - 152 | - 2,762 |
| Port Glasgow ... | 326 | 313 | 77 | 716 | - 175 | - 1,404 |
| Rest of Division | 29,441 | 14,463 | 4,344 | 48,248 | - 8,981 | - 42,122 |
| <i>Wales</i> | 62,712 | 10,023 | 6,974 | 79,709 | - 12,719 | - 44,065 |
| Cardiff | 4,550 | 1,266 | 418 | 6,234 | - 1,054 | - 4,021 |
| Llanelli | 1,497 | 177 | 164 | 1,838 | - 230 | - 494 |
| Newport | 3,240 | 733 | 242 | 4,215 | + 86 | - 431 |
| Swansea... .. | 4,365 | 991 | 689 | 6,045 | - 1,793 | - 4,335 |
| Rest of Division | 49,060 | 6,856 | 5,461 | 61,377 | - 9,728 | - 34,784 |
| <i>Northern Ireland</i> ... | 43,481 | 19,402 | 4,047 | 66,930 | - 719 | - 6,101 |
| Belfast | 17,362 | 10,019 | 1,898 | 29,279 | + 687 | - 6,347 |
| Londonderry | 3,176 | 829 | 368 | 4,373 | - 18 | - 586 |
| Lurgan | 1,009 | 1,028 | 110 | 2,147 | + 53 | - 396 |
| Lisburn | 809 | 708 | 82 | 1,599 | + 380 | + 175 |
| Newry | 2,371 | 638 | 164 | 3,173 | - 235 | + 735 |
| Rest of Northern Ireland ... | 18,754 | 6,180 | 1,425 | 26,359 | - 1,586 | + 318 |
| <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ... | 614,193 | 281,982 | 51,577 | 947,752 | - 92,592 | - 617,561 |

* Including Rutherglen.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 20th MAY: 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 20th May, 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 20th May, 1940, however, are given on pages 168 and 169.

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 161, 162 and 163 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 163.

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 166 and 167 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment for April and May, 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 May, 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 167 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. ... | 13,884 | 3,293 | 17,177 | 211 | 349 | 560 | 14,095 | 3,642 | 17,737 | 8,813 | 3,398 | 12,211 |
| Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ... | 1,436 | 1,278 | 2,714 | 25 | 92 | 117 | 1,461 | 1,370 | 2,831 | 1,350 | 1,364 | 2,714 |
| Private Gardening ... | 2,000 | 19 | 2,019 | 100 | — | 100 | 2,100 | 19 | 2,119 | 1,894 | 16 | 1,910 |
| Other Employments ... | 1,336 | 61 | 1,397 | 37 | 5 | 42 | 1,373 | 66 | 1,439 | 1,297 | 66 | 1,363 |
| TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ... | 18,656 | 4,651 | 23,307 | 373 | 446 | 819 | 19,029 | 5,097 | 24,126 | 13,354 | 4,844 | 18,198 |
| Fishing ... | 3,996 | 83 | 4,079 | 158 | 4 | 162 | 4,154 | 87 | 4,241 | 4,112 | 87 | 4,199 |
| Mining:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining ... | 33,954 | 248 | 34,202 | 5,853 | 27 | 5,880 | 39,807 | 275 | 40,082 | 39,785 | 274 | 40,059 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ... | 302 | — | 302 | 13 | — | 13 | 315 | — | 315 | 312 | — | 312 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 340 | — | 340 | 15 | — | 15 | 355 | — | 355 | 355 | — | 355 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 3,119 | 10 | 3,129 | 395 | 1 | 396 | 3,514 | 11 | 3,525 | 2,360 | 7 | 2,367 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 1,490 | 1 | 1,491 | 1,195 | — | 1,195 | 2,685 | 1 | 2,686 | 2,683 | 1 | 2,684 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 209 | 83 | 292 | 69 | 18 | 87 | 278 | 101 | 379 | 269 | 100 | 369 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ... | 642 | 3 | 645 | 176 | — | 176 | 818 | 3 | 821 | 655 | 3 | 658 |
| Total, Mining ... | 40,056 | 345 | 40,401 | 7,716 | 46 | 7,762 | 47,772 | 391 | 48,163 | 46,419 | 385 | 46,804 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... | 640 | 2 | 642 | 50 | 1 | 51 | 690 | 3 | 693 | 690 | 3 | 693 |
| Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ... | 1,112 | 138 | 1,250 | 116 | 3 | 119 | 1,228 | 141 | 1,369 | 1,175 | 139 | 1,314 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... | 424 | 32 | 456 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 449 | 34 | 483 | 390 | 33 | 423 |
| Total, N.-M. Mining Products | 2,176 | 172 | 2,348 | 191 | 6 | 197 | 2,367 | 178 | 2,545 | 2,255 | 175 | 2,430 |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 4,176 | 840 | 5,016 | 588 | 112 | 700 | 4,764 | 952 | 5,716 | 4,357 | 950 | 5,307 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 1,124 | 3,106 | 4,230 | 646 | 2,768 | 3,414 | 1,770 | 5,874 | 7,644 | 1,743 | 5,863 | 7,606 |
| Glass:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical ...) | 932 | 371 | 1,303 | 123 | 45 | 168 | 1,055 | 416 | 1,471 | 1,031 | 416 | 1,447 |
| Glass Bottles ... | 654 | 206 | 860 | 240 | 7 | 247 | 894 | 213 | 1,107 | 893 | 213 | 1,106 |
| Total, Glass ... | 1,586 | 577 | 2,163 | 363 | 52 | 415 | 1,949 | 629 | 2,578 | 1,924 | 629 | 2,553 |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals ... | 1,982 | 1,170 | 3,152 | 85 | 82 | 167 | 2,067 | 1,252 | 3,319 | 2,014 | 1,246 | 3,260 |
| Explosives ... | 353 | 331 | 684 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 361 | 356 | 717 | 357 | 355 | 712 |
| Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ... | 446 | 252 | 698 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 461 | 259 | 720 | 446 | 259 | 705 |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... | 1,357 | 990 | 2,347 | 262 | 150 | 412 | 1,619 | 1,140 | 2,759 | 1,587 | 1,126 | 2,713 |
| Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. | 4,138 | 2,743 | 6,881 | 370 | 264 | 634 | 4,508 | 3,007 | 7,515 | 4,404 | 2,986 | 7,390 |
| Metal Manufacture:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... | 545 | 12 | 557 | 182 | — | 182 | 727 | 12 | 739 | 718 | 10 | 728 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, ... | 4,919 | 108 | 5,027 | 7,566 | 10 | 7,576 | 12,485 | 118 | 12,603 | 12,461 | 118 | 12,579 |
| Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ... | 810 | 180 | 990 | 55 | 13 | 68 | 865 | 193 | 1,058 | 820 | 191 | 1,011 |
| Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... | 638 | 153 | 791 | 1,850 | 185 | 2,035 | 2,488 | 338 | 2,826 | 2,485 | 334 | 2,819 |
| Tin Plates ... | 786 | 56 | 842 | 507 | 3 | 510 | 1,293 | 59 | 1,352 | 1,264 | 59 | 1,323 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes ... | 466 | 154 | 620 | 205 | 24 | 229 | 671 | 178 | 849 | 657 | 176 | 833 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... | 8,164 | 663 | 8,827 | 10,365 | 235 | 10,600 | 18,529 | 898 | 19,427 | 18,405 | 888 | 19,293 |
| Engineering, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron ... | 10,859 | 2,176 | 13,035 | 1,021 | 167 | 1,188 | 11,880 | 2,343 | 14,223 | 11,407 | 2,330 | 13,737 |
| Electrical Engineering ... | 1,221 | 677 | 1,898 | 24 | 41 | 65 | 1,245 | 718 | 1,963 | 1,190 | 713 | 1,903 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... | 1,240 | 21 | 1,261 | 34 | — | 34 | 1,274 | 21 | 1,295 | 1,119 | 21 | 1,140 |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 1,662 | 37 | 1,699 | 146 | 9 | 155 | 1,808 | 46 | 1,854 | 1,759 | 46 | 1,805 |
| Total, Engineering ... | 14,982 | 2,911 | 17,893 | 1,225 | 217 | 1,442 | 16,207 | 3,128 | 19,335 | 15,475 | 3,110 | 18,585 |

| 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 | 6,316 | 1,210 | 7,526 | 948 | 106 | 1,054 | 7,264 | 1,316 | 8,580 | 6,635 | 1,278 | 7,913 |
| Carriages, Carts, etc. | 553 | 79 | 632 | 26 | 11 | 37 | 579 | 90 | 669 | 524 | 90 | 614 |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. | 611 | 36 | 647 | 152 | 2 | 154 | 763 | 38 | 801 | 754 | 38 | 792 |
| Total, Vehicles | 7,480 | 1,325 | 8,805 | 1,126 | 119 | 1,245 | 8,606 | 1,444 | 10,050 | 7,913 | 1,406 | 9,319 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 10,292 | 269 | 10,561 | 416 | 36 | 452 | 10,708 | 305 | 11,013 | 9,781 | 297 | 10,078 |
| Other Metal Industries :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron Founding | 2,196 | 337 | 2,533 | 1,632 | 94 | 1,726 | 3,828 | 431 | 4,259 | 3,782 | 428 | 4,210 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting | 1,835 | 70 | 1,905 | 63 | 2 | 65 | 1,898 | 72 | 1,970 | 1,778 | 67 | 1,845 |
| Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. | 2,049 | 3,893 | 5,942 | 94 | 168 | 262 | 2,143 | 4,061 | 6,204 | 2,102 | 4,054 | 6,156 |
| Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files | 456 | 478 | 934 | 117 | 68 | 185 | 573 | 546 | 1,119 | 566 | 546 | 1,112 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. | 316 | 450 | 766 | 138 | 66 | 204 | 454 | 516 | 970 | 442 | 514 | 956 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares | 327 | 312 | 639 | 38 | 41 | 79 | 365 | 353 | 718 | 317 | 349 | 666 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 691 | 32 | 723 | 39 | 1 | 40 | 730 | 33 | 763 | 681 | 32 | 713 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. | 515 | 573 | 1,088 | 121 | 124 | 245 | 636 | 697 | 1,333 | 624 | 692 | 1,316 |
| Metal Industries not separately | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| specified | 4,192 | 3,992 | 8,184 | 876 | 472 | 1,348 | 5,068 | 4,464 | 9,532 | 4,800 | 4,441 | 9,241 |
| Total, Other Metals | 12,577 | 10,137 | 22,714 | 3,118 | 1,036 | 4,154 | 15,695 | 11,173 | 26,868 | 15,092 | 11,123 | 26,215 |
| Textiles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. | 2,150 | 4,384 | 6,534 | 1,192 | 2,381 | 3,573 | 3,342 | 6,765 | 10,107 | 3,339 | 6,763 | 10,102 |
| Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) | 1,759 | 5,508 | 7,267 | 1,761 | 3,933 | 5,694 | 3,520 | 9,441 | 12,961 | 3,520 | 9,431 | 12,951 |
| Total, Cotton | 3,909 | 9,892 | 13,801 | 2,953 | 6,314 | 9,267 | 6,862 | 16,206 | 23,068 | 6,859 | 16,194 | 23,053 |
| Woollen and Worsted | 1,318 | 2,168 | 3,486 | 1,102 | 2,672 | 3,774 | 2,420 | 4,840 | 7,260 | 2,381 | 4,789 | 7,170 |
| Silk Spinning and Manufacture and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. | 235 | 792 | 1,027 | 140 | 550 | 690 | 375 | 1,342 | 1,717 | 373 | 1,328 | 1,701 |
| Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture | 163 | 205 | 368 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 183 | 227 | 410 | 183 | 227 | 410 |
| Linen | 3,704 | 9,576 | 13,280 | 315 | 1,565 | 1,880 | 4,019 | 11,141 | 15,160 | 108 | 919 | 1,027 |
| Jute | 514 | 2,805 | 3,319 | 205 | 943 | 1,148 | 719 | 3,748 | 4,467 | 719 | 3,748 | 4,467 |
| Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. | 272 | 858 | 1,130 | 7 | 77 | 84 | 279 | 935 | 1,214 | 223 | 720 | 943 |
| Hosiery | 312 | 1,822 | 2,134 | 266 | 1,214 | 1,480 | 578 | 3,036 | 3,614 | 562 | 2,984 | 3,546 |
| Lace | 93 | 173 | 266 | 86 | 144 | 230 | 179 | 317 | 496 | 178 | 317 | 495 |
| Carpets | 140 | 575 | 715 | 93 | 787 | 880 | 233 | 1,362 | 1,595 | 223 | 1,357 | 1,580 |
| Other Textiles | 617 | 2,121 | 2,738 | 89 | 585 | 674 | 706 | 2,706 | 3,412 | 612 | 2,080 | 2,692 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 1,909 | 1,416 | 3,325 | 5,140 | 2,003 | 7,143 | 7,049 | 3,419 | 10,468 | 6,070 | 3,044 | 9,114 |
| Total, Textiles | 13,186 | 32,403 | 45,589 | 10,416 | 16,876 | 27,292 | 23,602 | 49,279 | 72,881 | 18,491 | 37,707 | 56,198 |
| Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing | 819 | 591 | 1,410 | 353 | 111 | 464 | 1,172 | 702 | 1,874 | 1,156 | 701 | 1,857 |
| Leather Goods | 357 | 516 | 873 | 22 | 82 | 104 | 379 | 598 | 977 | 352 | 592 | 944 |
| Total, Leather | 1,176 | 1,107 | 2,283 | 375 | 193 | 568 | 1,551 | 1,300 | 2,851 | 1,508 | 1,293 | 2,801 |
| Clothing :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring | 4,189 | 4,725 | 8,914 | 292 | 1,797 | 2,089 | 4,481 | 6,522 | 11,003 | 4,239 | 6,219 | 10,458 |
| Dress Making and Millinery | 392 | 4,373 | 4,765 | 7 | 701 | 708 | 399 | 5,074 | 5,473 | 391 | 4,998 | 5,389 |
| Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) | 307 | 775 | 1,082 | 743 | 1,361 | 2,104 | 1,050 | 2,136 | 3,186 | 1,048 | 2,133 | 3,181 |
| Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. | 257 | 4,124 | 4,381 | 16 | 1,519 | 1,535 | 273 | 5,643 | 5,916 | 170 | 2,399 | 2,569 |
| Other Dress Industries | 178 | 518 | 696 | 7 | 94 | 101 | 185 | 612 | 797 | 170 | 604 | 774 |
| Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs | 2,147 | 1,100 | 3,247 | 1,016 | 792 | 1,808 | 3,163 | 1,892 | 5,055 | 2,969 | 1,880 | 4,849 |
| Total, Clothing | 7,470 | 15,615 | 23,085 | 2,081 | 6,264 | 8,345 | 9,551 | 21,879 | 31,430 | 8,987 | 18,233 | 27,220 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. | 3,868 | 4,737 | 8,605 | 255 | 511 | 766 | 4,123 | 5,248 | 9,371 | 3,656 | 5,044 | 8,700 |
| Grain Milling | 828 | 171 | 999 | 105 | 22 | 127 | 933 | 193 | 1,126 | 697 | 178 | 875 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fectionery | 884 | 4,295 | 5,179 | 46 | 805 | 851 | 930 | 5,100 | 6,030 | 914 | 5,073 | 5,987 |
| Other Food Industries | 3,208 | 9,266 | 12,474 | 180 | 1,535 | 1,715 | 3,388 | 10,801 | 14,189 | 3,210 | 10,701 | 13,911 |
| Drink Industries | 2,781 | 2,225 | 5,006 | 114 | 355 | 469 | 2,895 | 2,580 | 5,475 | 2,607 | 2,534 | 5,141 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff | 362 | 1,368 | 1,730 | 13 | 304 | 317 | 375 | 1,672 | 2,047 | 350 | 1,427 | 1,777 |
| Total, Food, Drink, etc. | 11,931 | 22,062 | 33,993 | 713 | 3,532 | 4,245 | 12,644 | 25,594 | 38,238 | 11,434 | 24,957 | 36,391 |
| Woodworking, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork | 3,693 | 138 | 3,831 | 282 | 10 | 292 | 3,975 | 148 | 4,123 | 3,756 | 145 | 3,901 |
| Wood Boxes and Packing Cases | 500 | 212 | 712 | 44 | 26 | 70 | 544 | 238 | 782 | 483 | 237 | 720 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 7,590 | 1,753 | 9,343 | 687 | 306 | 993 | 8,277 | 2,059 | 10,336 | 7,980 | 2,019 | 9,999 |
| Other Woodworking | 1,066 | 410 | 1,476 | 221 | 149 | 370 | 1,287 | 559 | 1,846 | 1,188 | 536 | 1,724 |
| Total, Woodworking, etc. | 12,849 | 2,513 | 15,362 | 1,234 | 491 | 1,725 | 14,083 | 3,004 | 17,087 | 13,407 | 2,937 | 16,344 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. :— | | | </ | | | | | | | | | |

| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 20TH MAY, 1940.* |
|--|---|---------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--|---------------|-------------|--|
| INDUSTRY. | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939. | | | PERCENTAGES AT 20TH MAY, 1940.* | | | | | | | | | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH | | | |
| | | | | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). | | | TEMPORARY STOPPAGES. | | | TOTAL. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total | Males | Fe- males. | Total | | | Males | |
| Agricultural Scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farming, Forestry, etc. ... | 448,130 | 30,940 | 479,070 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 3.7 | - 1.0 | - 2.6 | 2.7 | |
| Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ... | 61,520 | 14,700 | 76,220 | 2.3 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 9.3 | 3.7 | - 2.0 | - 2.4 | 3.6 | |
| Private Gardening ... | 104,230 | 610 | 104,840 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | - 0.5 | - 1.4 | 1.9 | |
| Other Employments ... | 49,120 | 750 | 49,870 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 2.9 | - 0.7 | - 1.3 | 2.8 | |
| TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME | 663,000 | 47,000 | 710,000 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 3.4 | - 1.0 | - 2.4† | 2.7 | |
| Fishing ... | 31,120 | 760 | 31,880 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 13.3 | - 5.5 | - 13.5 | 13.3 | |
| Mining :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining ... | 835,070 | 3,860 | 838,930 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 4.8 | - 0.5 | - 7.6 | 4.8 | |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ... | 10,990 | — | 10,990 | 2.7 | — | 2.7 | 0.2 | — | 0.2 | 2.9 | — | 2.9 | - 0.3 | - 6.7 | 2.8 | |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 3,740 | 10 | 3,750 | 9.1 | — | 9.1 | 0.4 | — | 0.4 | 9.5 | — | 9.5 | - 2.4 | - 11.2 | 9.5 | |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 50,210 | 580 | 50,790 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 6.9 | - 1.8 | - 3.9 | 5.0 | |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 9,300 | 20 | 9,320 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 16.0 | 12.9 | — | 12.8 | 28.9 | 5.0 | 28.8 | - 12.6 | + 21.9 | 28.8 | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 9,170 | 1,320 | 10,490 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 3.6 | - 0.6 | - 5.0 | 3.5 | |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 18,440 | 230 | 18,670 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | — | 0.9 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 4.4 | + 0.1 | - 3.2 | 3.6 | |
| Total, Mining | 936,920 | 6,020 | 942,940 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.1 | - 0.7 | - 7.0 | 5.0 | |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 13,590 | 90 | 13,680 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 5.1 | - 0.1 | - 8.0 | 5.1 | |
| Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ... | 28,900 | 2,470 | 31,370 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 4.4 | - 0.9 | - 5.6 | 4.2 | |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... | 17,390 | 660 | 18,050 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 2.7 | - 0.2 | - 2.6 | 2.4 | |
| Total, N.-M. Mining Products | 59,880 | 3,220 | 63,100 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | - 0.6 | - 5.3 | 3.9 | |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 94,200 | 6,300 | 100,500 | 4.4 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 5.7 | - 1.3 | - 3.3 | 5.3 | |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 32,000 | 41,220 | 73,220 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 14.3 | 10.4 | - 1.4 | - 6.4 | 10.4 | |
| Glass :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ... | 23,500 | 7,860 | 31,360 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | - 1.3 | - 7.0 | 4.6 | |
| Glass Bottles ... | 17,100 | 2,080 | 19,180 | 3.8 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 5.8 | - 0.3 | - 8.9 | 5.8 | |
| Total, Glass | 40,600 | 9,940 | 50,540 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.1 | - 1.0 | - 7.8 | 5.1 | |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals ... | 84,850 | 33,360 | 118,210 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | - 0.2 | - 3.1 | 2.8 | |
| Explosives ... | 27,920 | 7,900 | 35,820 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 | - 0.2 | - 1.5 | 2.0 | |
| Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ... | 19,040 | 6,060 | 25,100 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 2.9 | - 0.6 | - 2.1 | 2.8 | |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... | 57,830 | 21,590 | 79,420 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 3.5 | - 0.2 | - 3.5 | 3.4 | |
| Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. | 189,640 | 68,910 | 258,550 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | - 0.2 | - 3.0 | 2.9 | |
| Metal Manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... | 17,040 | 40 | 17,080 | 3.2 | 30.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | — | 1.0 | 4.3 | 30.0 | 4.3 | ... | - 7.7 | 4.3 | |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ... | 183,090 | 5,790 | 188,880 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 6.7 | - 0.5 | - 3.6 | 6.7 | |
| Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... | 51,020 | 4,530 | 55,550 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 1.9 | - 0.3 | - 3.1 | 1.8 | |
| Tin Plates ... | 24,170 | 2,520 | 26,690 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 10.6 | + 0.2 | - 3.2 | 10.6 | |
| Iron and Steel Tubes ... | 30,600 | 2,430 | 33,030 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 4.1 | - 0.8 | - 6.7 | 4.0 | |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... | 22,590 | 4,230 | 26,820 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.2 | - 0.2 | - 5.3 | 3.1 | |
| Total, Metal Manufacture | 328,510 | 19,540 | 348,050 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | - 0.4 | - 4.2 | 5.6 | |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... | 598,800 | 62,850 | 661,650 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | - 0.2 | - 3.9 | 2.1 | |
| Electrical Engineering ... | 96,440 | 26,450 | 122,890 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | - 0.2 | - 2.4 | 1.6 | |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... | 58,850 | 1,090 | 59,940 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | - 0.2 | - 5.7 | 2.1 | |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 47,550 | 1,880 | 49,430 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.8 | - 0.6 | - 5.7 | 3.7 | |
| Total, Engineering | 801,640 | 92,270 | 893,910 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | - 0.2 | - 3.8 | 2.1 | |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... | 415,490 | 43,680 | 459,170 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | - 0.5 | - 2.1 | 1.8 | |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ... | 10,530 | 1,770 | 12,300 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | - | | | |

| INDUSTRY. | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939. | | | PERCENTAGES AT 20TH MAY, 1940.* | | | | | | | | | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY : TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AT 20TH MAY, 1940.* |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). | | | TEMPORARY STOPPAGES. | | | TOTAL. | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total | Males | Fe- males. | Total | 15TH APRIL, 1940. | 15TH MAY, 1939. | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... | 108,330 | 73,400 | 181,730 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 5.2 | - 0.6 | - 3.3 | 4.9 |
| Grain Milling ... | 29,700 | 3,970 | 33,670 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 | - 0.3 | - 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ... | 25,810 | 52,560 | 78,370 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 7.7 | + 0.5 | - 2.2 | 7.7 |
| Other Food Industries ... | 73,390 | 66,480 | 139,870 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 16.2 | 10.1 | - 0.4 | - 2.5 | 10.1 |
| Drink Industries ... | 92,960 | 27,600 | 120,560 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 4.5 | - 0.4 | - 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff | 15,520 | 29,020 | 44,540 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | + 0.6 | - 0.6 | 4.3 |
| Total, Food, Drink, etc. ... | 345,710 | 253,030 | 598,740 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 6.4 | - 0.2 | - 2.6 | 6.2 |
| Woodworking, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork | 63,760 | 3,360 | 67,120 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 6.1 | - 0.8 | - 3.9 | 5.9 |
| Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ... | 9,150 | 2,250 | 11,400 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 6.9 | - 0.5 | - 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 117,720 | 27,230 | 144,950 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.1 | - 1.4 | - 5.0 | 7.0 |
| Other Woodworking ... | 18,130 | 5,750 | 23,880 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 7.7 | - 1.0 | - 3.9 | 7.4 |
| Total, Woodworking, etc. ... | 208,760 | 38,590 | 247,350 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | - 1.1 | - 4.7 | 6.7 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and Paper Board ... | 50,640 | 18,010 | 68,650 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 8.3 | + 4.1 | + 3.4 | 8.3 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... | 27,030 | 49,160 | 76,190 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | + 0.6 | - 0.7 | 4.8 |
| Wall Paper Making ... | 5,000 | 2,620 | 7,620 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 16.1 | + 9.9 | + 7.8 | 16.1 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... | 4,530 | 5,770 | 10,300 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 3.4 | - 0.7 | - 0.8 | 3.4 |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 189,570 | 98,820 | 288,390 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 8.1 | - 0.2 | + 0.7 | 8.0 |
| Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 276,770 | 174,380 | 451,150 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | + 0.7 | + 1.0 | 7.5 |
| Building and Contracting :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... | 1,028,230 | 13,320 | 1,041,550 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 8.4 | - 1.7 | - 4.0 | 7.8 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 361,560 | 2,030 | 363,590 | 16.1 | 3.5 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 3.6 | 16.3 | - 2.2 | - 15.4 | 15.7 |
| Total, Building and Contracting | 1,389,790 | 15,350 | 1,405,140 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 10.4 | - 1.8 | - 6.6 | 9.9 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber ... | 40,170 | 28,710 | 68,880 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 5.5 | + 0.8 | - 1.8 | 5.5 |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... | 11,240 | 2,200 | 13,440 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | - 0.8 | - 5.2 | 3.0 |
| Brushes and Brooms ... | 6,140 | 5,930 | 12,070 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 | + 1.4 | - 3.8 | 6.9 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus ... | 29,750 | 13,310 | 43,060 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.0 | - 0.4 | - 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Musical Instruments ... | 7,400 | 2,010 | 9,410 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | - 1.4 | - 6.4 | 7.0 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 7,590 | 9,830 | 17,420 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 5.9 | - 0.5 | - 2.8 | 5.9 |
| Total, Other Manufacturing ... | 102,290 | 61,990 | 164,280 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 4.7 | + 0.2 | - 2.5 | 4.6 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... | 210,830 | 11,630 | 222,460 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.8 | - 0.6 | - 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Transport and Communication :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railway Service ... | 155,750 | 9,480 | 165,230 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | - 0.4 | - 4.4 | 2.6 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service ... | 198,430 | 12,740 | 211,170 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 1.5 | - 0.3 | - 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport ... | 37,140 | 3,200 | 40,340 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | - 1.3 | - 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Goods Transport by Road ... | 156,450 | 4,960 | 161,410 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 0.3 | — | 0.2 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 5.2 | - 0.5 | - 6.2 | 4.8 |
| Shipping Service ... | 122,870 | 6,760 | 129,630 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 14.0 | - 1.0 | - 8.0 | 13.7 |
| Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :- Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ... | 135,410 | 1,610 | 137,020 | 24.9 | 10.4 | 24.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 25.4 | 10.5 | 25.2 | + 3.6 | - 2.3 | 25.0 |
| Harbour, River and Canal Service ... | 25,570 | 510 | 26,080 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 4.4 | - 0.4 | - 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ... | 160,980 | 2,120 | 163,100 | 21.6 | 9.3 | 21.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 22.1 | 9.7 | 21.9 | + 3.0 | - 2.8 | 21.7 |
| Other Transport, Communication, etc. | 17,770 | 2,890 | 20,660 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 6.9 | - 0.5 | - 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Total, Transport, etc. ... | 849,390 | 42,150 | 891,540 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 8.2 | ... | - 4.6 | 8.0 |
| Distributive Trades ... | 1,258,940 | 832,000 | 2,090,940 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | - 0.8 | - 3.5 | 5.1 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ... | 176,450 | 96,300 | 272,750 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.6 | - 0.3 | - 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Government Service ... | 183,340 | 31,460 | 214,800 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 5.1 | - 0.7 | - 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Local Government Service ... | 382,560 | 90,290 | 472,850 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.2 | - 1.2 | - 4.3 | 9.0 |
| Professional Services ... | 107,770 | 115,450 | 223,220 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | - 0.5 | + 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... | 89,300 | 67,170 | 156,470 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 11.6 | - 2.0 | - 5.3 | 11.4 |
| Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service | 192,850 | 314,440 | 507,290 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 14.0 | 11.9 | - 2.2 | - 3.7 | 11.5 |
| Laundry Service ... | 30,820 | 123,710 | 154,530 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | - 0.7 | + 0.2 | 7.5 |
| Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ... | 10,350 | 19,700 | 30,050 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | - 1.0 | - 1.8 | 4.6 |
| Other Industries and Services ... | 123,450 | 65,750 | 189,200 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 8.2 | - 0.8 | - 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Total, Miscellaneous ... | 1,120,440 | 827,970 | 1,948,410 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 8.8 | - 1.3 | - 3.7 | 8.5 |
| TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ... | 10,280,100 | 4,041,900 | 14,322,000 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | - 0.6 | - 4.3† | 5.9 |
| TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES† ... | 10,943,100 | 4,088,900 | 15,032,000 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | - 0.6 | - 4.1† | 5.8 |

* The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 20th May 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 May, 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 April and May, 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 20th May, 1940, differed from the figures for 15th April, 1940, by 1,200 or more :-

| Industry. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Industry. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased :- | | | | Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased—(contd) :- | | | |
| Building ... | 17,529 | 8 | 17,537 | Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ... | 1,177 | 192 | 1,369 |
| Distributive Trades ... | 8,290 | 8,331 | 16,621 | General Engineering, etc. ... | 1,200 | 108 | 1,308 |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ... | 3,236 | 8,052 | 11,288 | Shipping Service ... | 1,172 | 128 | 1,300 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 7,896 | 1 | 7,895 | Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... | 1,185 | 24 | 1,209 |
| Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ... | 4,479 | 2,803 | 7,282 | | | | |
| Local Government Service ... | 4,997 | 538 | 5,535 | Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :- | | | |
| Coal Mining ... | 4,244 | 15 | 4,229 | Hats and Caps (inc. Straw Plait) ... | 615 | 1,015 | 1,630 |
| Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... | 1,438 | 1,648 | 3,086 | Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... | 1,509 | 784 | 2,293 |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft ... | 2,274 | 290 | 2,564 | Linen ... | 322 | 2,376 | 2,698 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... | 1,663 | 307 | 1,970 | Paper and Paper Board ... | 2,105 | 668 | 2,773 |
| Fishing ... | 1,734 | 4 | 1,738 | Cotton ... | 1,136 | 2,790 | 3,926 |
| National Government Service ... | 1,120 | 455 | 1,575 | Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service ... | 4,918 | 10 | 4,928 |

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

A SPECIAL return was obtained on 20th May, 1940, analysing, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, the numbers aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed. The figures are given in the following Table together with comparative figures for a year before. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

| Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on register | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Division. | Less than 3 months | 3 months but less than 6 months. | 6 months but less than 9 months. | 9 months but less than 12 months. | 12 months or more. | Totals. |

NUMBERS.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 20th May, 1940— | | | | | | |
| Men, 18-64 ... | 299,372 | 61,054 | 50,253 | 14,771 | 104,909 | 530,359 |
| Boys, 16-17 ... | 7,005 | 615 | 262 | 66 | 111 | 8,059 |
| Women, 18-64 ... | 121,965 | 28,398 | 20,864 | 5,398 | 16,732 | 193,357 |
| Girls, 16-17 ... | 8,248 | 1,310 | 576 | 173 | 122 | 10,429 |
| Total ... | 436,590 | 91,377 | 71,955 | 20,408 | 121,874 | 742,204 |
| 15th May, 1939 ... | 731,075 | 175,317 | 117,649 | 55,948 | 274,823 | 1,354,812 |

PERCENTAGES.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| 20th May, 1940— | | | | | | |
| Men, 18-64 ... | 56.4 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| Boys, 16-17 ... | 86.9 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Women, 18-64 ... | 63.1 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| Girls, 16-17 ... | 79.1 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Total ... | 58.8 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| 15th May, 1939 ... | 54.0 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 20.3 | 100.0 |

The total number of applicants for benefit and unemployment allowances decreased between 15th May, 1939, and 20th May, 1940, by 612,608, or 45.2 per cent. Among those who had been on the registers for less than three months the decrease was 294,485, or 40.3 per cent., whereas among those who had been on the registers for 12 months or more there was a decrease of 152,949, or 55.6 per cent.

Of the 436,590 applicants who, at 20th May, 1940, had been on the registers for less than three months, about 343,000, or 46.2 per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than six weeks. At 15th May, 1939, the number who had been on the registers for less than three months was 731,075, of whom about 563,950, or 41.6 per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than six weeks. Of the 121,874 applicants who at 20th May, 1940, had been on the registers for 12 months or more, 36,801 had been on the register for less than two years, 21,638 for two years but less than three years, and 63,435 for three years or more; the corresponding figures for 15th May, 1939, were 274,823, 106,875, 51,857 and 116,091 respectively.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS FOR 20TH MAY, 1940.

The Table below gives a divisional analysis for 20th May, 1940.

| Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on register | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Division. | Less than 3 months. | 3 months but less than 6 months. | 6 months but less than 9 months. | 9 months but less than 12 months. | 12 months or more. | Totals. |

| NUMBERS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| London ... | 101,850 | 25,120 | 21,214 | 4,065 | 9,211 | 161,460 |
| Eastern ... | 20,059 | 5,680 | 4,423 | 775 | 2,074 | 33,011 |
| Southern ... | 27,094 | 5,210 | 3,839 | 825 | 1,722 | 38,690 |
| South-Western ... | 15,009 | 2,550 | 1,818 | 500 | 1,701 | 21,578 |
| Midlands ... | 19,922 | 3,314 | 1,945 | 656 | 4,254 | 30,091 |
| North-Midlands ... | 17,692 | 3,421 | 2,404 | 733 | 5,146 | 29,396 |
| North-Eastern ... | 37,956 | 6,005 | 4,631 | 1,414 | 10,798 | 60,804 |
| North-Western ... | 82,649 | 10,694 | 8,019 | 2,881 | 24,291 | 128,534 |
| Northern ... | 30,809 | 8,401 | 7,154 | 1,938 | 17,404 | 65,706 |
| Scotland ... | 50,968 | 12,899 | 9,579 | 3,887 | 26,575 | 103,908 |
| Wales ... | 32,582 | 8,083 | 6,929 | 2,734 | 18,698 | 69,026 |

| PERCENTAGES. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| London ... | 63.1 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| Eastern ... | 60.8 | 17.2 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| Southern ... | 70.0 | 13.5 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| South-Western ... | 69.6 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Midlands ... | 66.2 | 11.0 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| North-Midlands ... | 60.2 | 11.6 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| North-Eastern ... | 62.4 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| North-Western ... | 64.3 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 18.9 | 100.0 |
| Northern ... | 46.9 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Scotland ... | 49.1 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 25.6 | 100.0 |
| Wales ... | 47.2 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 27.1 | 100.0 |

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 20th May, 1940 :—

| Division. | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| London ... | 918 | 1,364 | 2,282 | 1,564 | 1,702 | 3,266 |
| Eastern ... | 251 | 450 | 701 | 447 | 661 | 1,108 |
| Southern ... | 406 | 662 | 1,068 | 1,268 | 1,099 | 2,367 |
| South-Western ... | 219 | 550 | 769 | 360 | 485 | 845 |
| Midlands ... | 98 | 206 | 304 | 232 | 328 | 560 |
| North-Midlands ... | 139 | 334 | 473 | 372 | 516 | 888 |
| North-Eastern ... | 285 | 508 | 793 | 859 | 886 | 1,745 |
| North-Western ... | 737 | 1,567 | 2,304 | 1,488 | 2,086 | 3,574 |
| Northern ... | 1,535 | 1,333 | 2,868 | 3,638 | 2,720 | 6,358 |
| Scotland ... | 1,080 | 1,952 | 3,032 | 2,040 | 3,211 | 5,251 |
| Wales ... | 1,267 | 1,424 | 2,691 | 2,117 | 2,166 | 4,283 |
| Great Britain ... | 6,935 | 10,350 | 17,285 | 14,385 | 15,860 | 30,245 |
| N. Ireland ... | 443 | 1,897 | 2,340 | 247 | 1,460 | 1,707 |
| Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... | 7,378 | 12,247 | 19,625 | 14,632 | 17,320 | 31,952 |

The following Table shows the numbers of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed* at 20th May, 1940 :—

| Division. | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| London ... | 1,366 | 1,558 | 2,924 | 1,879 | 1,817 | 3,696 |
| Eastern ... | 241 | 470 | 711 | 305 | 586 | 891 |
| Southern ... | 310 | 644 | 954 | 800 | 985 | 1,785 |
| South-Western ... | 150 | 523 | 673 | 229 | 390 | 619 |
| Midlands ... | 193 | 245 | 438 | 336 | 368 | 704 |
| North-Midlands ... | 181 | 351 | 532 | 323 | 546 | 869 |
| North-Eastern ... | 249 | 476 | 725 | 513 | 830 | 1,343 |
| North-Western ... | 822 | 1,719 | 2,541 | 1,403 | 2,147 | 3,550 |
| Northern ... | 769 | 1,291 | 2,060 | 1,460 | 2,256 | 3,716 |
| Scotland ... | 969 | 1,958 | 2,927 | 1,517 | 3,095 | 4,612 |
| Wales ... | 458 | 1,224 | 1,682 | 568 | 1,287 | 1,855 |
| Special Schemes ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Great Britain ... | 5,708 | 10,460 | 16,168 | 9,333 | 14,310 | 23,643 |
| N. Ireland ... | 484 | 1,840 | 2,324 | 322 | 1,359 | 1,681 |
| Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... | 6,192 | 12,300 | 18,492 | 9,655 | 15,669 | 25,324 |

In the week ended 22nd May, 1940, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 4,916, including 1,775 boys and 3,141 girls. Of this total, 501 were in the North-Eastern Division, 907 in the North-Western Division, 1,005 in the Northern Division, 710 in Scotland and 1,526 in Wales.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls, aged 14-15 years and 16-17 years, respectively, recorded as unemployed* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th May, 1940 :—

| Industry. | Aged 14 and 15 years. | | Aged 16 and 17 years. | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Agricultural Scheme :— | | | | |
| Farming, Forestry, etc. ... | 149 | 65 | 489 | 187 |
| Market Gardening ... | 41 | 52 | 68 | 83 |
| Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ... | 32 | 1 | 77 | 5 |
| Total, Agricultural Scheme ... | 222 | 118 | 634 | 275 |
| Fishing ... | 3 | 2 | 46 | — |
| Mining :— | | | | |
| Coal Mining ... | 122 | 5 | 345 | 9 |
| All other Mining, etc. ... | 17 | 9 | 198 | 14 |
| Total, Mining ... | 139 | 14 | 543 | 23 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ... | 19 | 10 | 71 | 9 |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 67 | 5 | 174 | 29 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 13 | 32 | 15 | 84 |
| Glass ... | 28 | 45 | 53 | 68 |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ... | 52 | 194 | 85 | 210 |
| Metal Manufacture ... | 50 | 39 | 325 | 97 |
| Engineering, etc. :— | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... | 329 | 66 | 362 | 123 |
| Other Engineering ... | 93 | 51 | 128 | 42 |
| Total, Engineering ... | 422 | 117 | 490 | 165 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 167 | 25 | 333 | 86 |
| Other Vehicles ... | 19 | 8 | 35 | 5 |
| Total, Vehicles ... | 186 | 33 | 368 | 91 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... | 52 | 7 | 283 | 6 |
| Other Metal Industries :— | | | | |
| Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ... | 119 | 187 | 124 | 192 |
| All others ... | 328 | 292 | 559 | 364 |
| Total, Other Metal Industries ... | 447 | 479 | 683 | 556 |

* These figures exclude boys and girls registering as applicants for employment but still at school. On the other hand, they include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

| Industry. | Aged 14 and 15 years. | | Aged 16 and 17 years. | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Textiles :— | | | | |
| Cotton... .. | 37 | 92 | 74 | 209 |
| Woolen and Worsted | 24 | 93 | 50 | 232 |
| Linen | 61 | 155 | 263 | 675 |
| Hosiery | 9 | 154 | 17 | 220 |
| All other Textiles | 81 | 342 | 262 | 716 |
| <i>Total, Textiles</i> | <i>212</i> | <i>836</i> | <i>666</i> | <i>2,052</i> |
| Leather, Leather Goods, Fur | 25 | 78 | 75 | 50 |
| Clothing :— | | | | |
| Tailoring | 61 | 548 | 83 | 496 |
| Dress Making and Millinery | 4 | 238 | 26 | 217 |
| Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. | 16 | 270 | 9 | 358 |
| Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs | 81 | 77 | 104 | 121 |
| Other Clothing | 12 | 72 | 20 | 92 |
| <i>Total, Clothing</i> | <i>174</i> | <i>1,205</i> | <i>242</i> | <i>1,284</i> |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :— | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. | 77 | 323 | 139 | 510 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 55 | 310 | 27 | 427 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff | 1 | 39 | 15 | 102 |
| All other Food and Drink | 73 | 346 | 190 | 611 |
| <i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> | <i>206</i> | <i>1,018</i> | <i>371</i> | <i>1,650</i> |
| Woodworking, etc. :— | | | | |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 136 | 63 | 193 | 121 |
| All other Woodworking | 149 | 54 | 237 | 84 |
| <i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> | <i>285</i> | <i>117</i> | <i>430</i> | <i>205</i> |
| Paper, Printing, etc. :— | | | | |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery | 30 | 179 | 38 | 184 |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 141 | 260 | 175 | 390 |
| Other Paper, Printing, etc. | 29 | 90 | 143 | 213 |
| <i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> | <i>200</i> | <i>529</i> | <i>356</i> | <i>787</i> |
| Building and Contracting :— | | | | |
| Building | 254 | 21 | 918 | 51 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. | 71 | 2 | 225 | 8 |
| <i>Total, Building and Contracting</i> | <i>325</i> | <i>23</i> | <i>1,143</i> | <i>59</i> |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | |
| Rubber | 15 | 87 | 37 | 223 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus | 50 | 36 | 36 | 32 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 37 | 79 | 22 | 63 |
| All Others | 25 | 23 | 20 | 30 |
| <i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> | <i>127</i> | <i>225</i> | <i>115</i> | <i>348</i> |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply | 24 | 8 | 29 | 13 |
| Transport and Communication | 179 | 43 | 834 | 41 |
| Distributive Trades | 2,196 | 2,700 | 3,198 | 4,107 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* | 31 | 51 | 93 | 97 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— | | | | |
| Professional Services | 48 | 189 | 91 | 494 |
| Entertainments, Sport, etc. | 59 | 100 | 166 | 262 |
| Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service | 87 | 507 | 261 | 1,349 |
| Laundry Service | 78 | 473 | 80 | 517 |
| Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. | 35 | 75 | 35 | 62 |
| All other Industries and Services | 201 | 383 | 345 | 679 |
| <i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> | <i>503</i> | <i>1,727</i> | <i>978</i> | <i>3,363</i> |
| Total, General Scheme* | 5,970 | 9,537 | 11,666 | 15,394 |
| Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* | 6,192 | 9,655 | 12,300 | 15,669 |

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

| | Four weeks ended 25th May, 1940. | Four weeks ended 27th April, 1940. | Four weeks ended 27th May, 1939. |
|---|--|--|--|
| (1) General Account. | | | |
| Contributions received from :— | £ | £ | £ |
| Employers | 1,578,000 | 1,603,000 | 1,689,000 |
| Employed persons | 1,578,000 | 1,603,000 | 1,668,000 |
| Exchequer | 1,577,000 | 1,606,000 | 1,676,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | — | 164,000 | 1,000 |
| Total Income | 4,733,000 | 4,976,000 | 5,034,000 |
| Benefit | 1,612,000 | 1,895,000 | 3,066,000 |
| Cost of Administration | 335,000 | 335,000 | 474,000 |
| Accrued Charge for Debt Service† | 153,000 | 153,000 | 297,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments | 26,000 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 2,126,000 | 2,408,000 | 3,877,000 |
| Debt Outstanding† | 39,354,000 | 39,354,000 | 77,798,000 |
| (2) Agricultural Account. | | | |
| Contributions received from :— | | | |
| Employers | 24,000 | 21,000 | 48,000 |
| Employed persons | 24,000 | 20,000 | 47,000 |
| Exchequer | 24,000 | 21,000 | 47,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | — | 11,000 | — |
| Total Income | 72,000 | 73,000 | 142,000 |
| Benefit | 23,000 | — | 57,000 |
| Cost of Administration | 9,000 | 9,000 | 18,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments | — | — | — |
| Total Expenditure | 32,000 | 9,000 | 75,000 |

* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries are included in these figures.

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

‡ 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.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of four weeks ended 25th May, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,452,000 compared with £1,555,000 during the four weeks ended 27th April, 1940, and £2,501,000 during the four weeks ended 27th May, 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 April, 1940, and May, 1940, are not comparable with those for May, 1939.

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. 161–162 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

ÉIRE.*

THE number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 87,131 at 27th April, 1940, to 83,339 at 25th May. 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 30th May, 1939, when an Order affecting only one of these classes was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 96,477.

SWEDEN.†

There was an increase in unemployment during March. Of a total of approximately 708,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 15·6† per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1940, as compared with 14·5§ per cent. at the end of February, 1940, and 11·7 per cent. at the end of March, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.‡

There was a reduction in unemployment between March and April, 1940, which was distributed over industry generally. At the end of April, 1940, 9,582 applicants for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, of whom 8,103 were wholly unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding figures were 13,447 and 11,656, and at the end of April, 1939, 37,123 and 32,864.

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 March, 1940, showed a decline of 0·7 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered rose during the same period by 0·2 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 March, 1940, was 100·7,‡ as compared with 101·4 for the previous month, and 94·3 for March, 1939.

At the end of March, 1940, 4,391,988 applications for employment were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges, a decline of 16·5 per cent. as compared with February, 1940, and of 29·0 per cent. as compared with March, 1939. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

According to estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in March, 1940, was 10,348,000, as compared with 10,593,000§ in February, 1940, and 10,902,000 in March, 1939. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in March, 1940, at 9,304,000,‡ as compared with 9,417,000‡ in February, 1940, and 9,800,000 in March, 1939. Both these estimates include large numbers of persons engaged on public relief work schemes.

CANADA.**

Employment showed an improvement at the beginning of May. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1940, by 11,970 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,117,547, as compared with 1,094,600 at 1st April. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment at 1st May, 1940, was 114·3, as compared with 111·9 at 1st April, 1940, and 106·2 at 1st May, 1939.

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

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

‡ Provisional figure. § Revised figure.

§ Berner Tagwacht, 14th May, 1940. Berne.

¶ Survey of Current Business, May, 1940, Employment Security Review, May, 1940, American Federationist, May, 1940, Washington; and The Conference Board Economic Record, 2nd May, 1940, New York.

** Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st June.

| | Food | All Items |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Average Increase since July, 1914 ... | 58% | 81% |
| Average Change since 1st May, 1940 { | | |
| Index points ... | -1 | +1 |
| Per cent. ... | $-\frac{1}{2}^*$ | $+\frac{1}{2}^*$ |

FOOD.

THE principal changes in the retail prices of food at 1st June, as compared with 1st May, were decreases in the prices of milk, averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per quart, and of cheese, averaging about 1d. per lb. The reduction in the average price of cheese followed upon the introduction, during May, of maximum retail prices for various types of cheese. Changes in the prices of the other articles of food included in these statistics were generally insignificant.

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

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) at— | | | Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st June, 1940, compared with | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| | 1st June, 1940. | 1st May, 1940. | 1st Sept., 1939. | 1st May, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ | -1 | 25 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 33 |
| 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 7 |
| 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 ... | -2 | 31 |
| Flour ... per 7 lb. | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 1 |
| Bread ... per 4 lb. | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 |
| Tea ... | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 4 | — | 7 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 | — | 49 |
| Milk ... per quart | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | -7 | -6 |
| Butter— | | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 13 |
| Salt ... | 1 1 | 1 2 | 0 10 | -7 | 29 |
| Cheese§ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 12 |
| Margarine ... | 0 2 | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 | -2 | 10 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... each | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 25 |
| Potatoes ... per 7 lb. | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 25 |

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 May, 1940, and 1st June, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at— | | |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|
| | 1st September, 1939. | 1st May, 1940. | 1st June, 1940. |
| Beef, British— | | | |
| Ribs ... | Per cent. 44 | Per cent. 59 | Per cent. 59 |
| Thin Flank ... | 15 | 45 | 44 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | |
| Ribs ... | 32 | 77 | 76 |
| Thin Flank ... | 1 | 24 | 24 |
| Mutton, British— | | | |
| Legs ... | 48 | 67 | 67 |
| Breast ... | 14 | 23 | 23 |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | |
| Legs ... | 51 | 74 | 74 |
| Breast ... | -3 | -3 | -3 |
| Bacon† | 35 | 66 | 66 |
| Fish ... | 116 | 190 | 184 |
| Flour ... | 26 | 28 | 27 |
| Bread ... | 42 | 47 | 47 |
| Tea ... | 52 | 63 | 63 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 46 | 118 | 118 |
| Milk ... | 92 | 95 | 81 |
| Butter— | | | |
| Fresh ... | 13 | 29 | 28 |
| Salt ... | 7 | 32 | 32 |
| Cheese§ | 16 | 61 | 50 |
| Margarine ... | -8 | 3 | 3 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... | 58 | 77 | 73 |
| Potatoes ... | 33 | 67 | 67 |
| All above articles (Weighted Average) ... | 38 | 59 | 58 |

* A fall of 1 point on a total of 159 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little over one-half of one per cent.; similarly, a rise of one point on a total of 180 for "all items" is equivalent to slightly over one-half of one per cent.

† The decrease in price as compared with 1st May was slight (less than one-half of 1 per cent.), but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

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

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 1st June was a little over one-half of 1 per cent. lower than at 1st May and about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during May in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 1st June 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 June the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 2 per cent. higher than at 1st May, and about 37 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. For men's suits and overcoats and for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, the average increase during May was, in each case, about 2 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 1 per cent., while for boots and shoes it was about 3 per cent. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st June the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 185 per cent.

In the fuel and light group, prices of coal rose in most districts, and at 1st June the average level of prices was between 2 and 3 per cent. higher than at 1st May, about 10 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 114 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 also showed little change in price during May, but there were increases of about 4 per cent. in the average price of oil and of about 6 per cent. in that of matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st June was about 2 per cent. higher than at 1st May, about 16 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, changes in prices during May were relatively slight. In the group, as a whole, the average level at 1st June was about the same as at 1st May, 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 June, 1940, is approximately **81 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 80 per cent. at 1st May, 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 26 points since the beginning of September, 1939 (*i.e.*, from 155 to 181 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to nearly 17 per cent. Of these 26 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 | 81 | | | | | | |

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 MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 92, as compared with 91 in the previous month and 72 in May, 1939. In these 92 new disputes about 23,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 9,400 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 3,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 105, involving 35,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at 91,000 working days.

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

| Industry Group. | Number of Disputes in progress in Month. | | | Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month. |
|---|--|-------------------|--------|--|--|
| | Started before beginning of Month. | Started in Month. | Total. | | |
| Mining and Quarrying... | 1 | 35 | 36 | 15,900 | 28,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 6 | 15 | 21 | 3,500 | 12,000 |
| Building, etc. ... | ... | 15 | 15 | 7,400 | 23,000 |
| Transport ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2,100 | 5,000 |
| Other ... | 4 | 19 | 23 | 6,900 | 23,000 |
| Total, May, 1940 ... | 13 | 92 | 105 | 35,800 | 91,000 |
| Total, April, 1940 ... | 8 | 91 | 99 | 22,500 | 82,000 |
| Total, May, 1939 ... | 15 | 72 | 87 | 26,000 | 128,000 |

Causes.—Of the 92 disputes beginning in May, 21, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 28, directly involving 7,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 15, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 300 workpeople,

on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage of work, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 87 disputes, directly involving 21,900 workpeople. Of these disputes, 13, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 52, directly involving 12,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

| Industry Group. | January to May, 1940. | | | January to May, 1939. | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Fishing and Agriculture ... | 4 | 4,400 | 27,000 | 4 | 900 | 41,000 |
| Coal Mining ... | 164 | 119,700† | 324,000 | 134 | 61,400† | 152,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 4 | 200 | 1,000 | 6 | 1,100 | 31,000 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 14 | 800 | 5,000 | 5 | 700 | 8,000 |
| Engineering ... | 33 | 12,300 | 54,000 | 32 | 20,400 | 141,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 31 | 4,400 | 15,000 | 16 | 2,700 | 23,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 44 | 6,200 | 23,000 | 34 | 3,200 | 19,000 |
| Textile ... | 33 | 5,200 | 67,000 | 20 | 3,200 | 60,000 |
| Clothing ... | 13 | 4,400 | 14,000 | 12 | 2,700 | 3,000 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 8 | 4,600 | 13,000 | 4 | 400 | 6,000 |
| Building, etc. ... | 35 | 14,000 | 58,000 | 49 | 6,700 | 50,000 |
| Transport ... | 26 | 5,000 | 12,000 | 13 | 5,900 | 28,000 |
| Other ... | 29 | 6,000 | 14,000 | 22 | 3,000 | 14,000 |
| Total ... | 438 | 187,200† | 627,000 | 351 | 112,300† | 576,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.

| Occupations‡ and Locality. | Approximate Number of Work-people Involved. | | Date when Dispute | | Cause or Object. | Result. |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------|---------|--|---|
| | Directly. | In-directly.‡ | Began. | Ended. | | |
| FISHING :— Deck hands on steam trawlers and other workpeople—Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. | 250 | 750 | 1 May | 8 May | For increase in wages of 5s. per week, employers offering bonus based on value of catch. | Employers' offer accepted. |
| COAL MINING :— Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (one colliery). | 150 | 850 | 1 May | 2 May | Objection of haulage hands to issue of notices of dismissal to two of their number. | Work resumed unconditionally. |
| Coal face workers and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery). | 950 | 1,450 | 8 May | 11 May | Workpeople's dissatisfaction with method of calculating average weights of empty tubs and demand that checkweigh committee (or part of it) be present when weighing is done. | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials. |
| ENGINEERING :— Workpeople employed in ball bearing manufacture—Luton (one firm). | 1,866 | ... | 25 Apr. | 4 May | For advance in wages. | Work resumed unconditionally. |
| BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC. :— Building trade operatives—near Stone, Staffs. (one firm). | 2,500 | ... | 1 May | 1 May | Dissatisfaction with amended travelling arrangements and demand for additional allowances and revision of train timings. | Revised train timings put into operation; question of additional allowances to be considered. |
| Labourers, etc., employed on civil engineering contract—Wrexham, Denbighshire (one firm). | 2,500 | ... | 7 May | 10 May | For subsistence allowance of 3s. 6d. per day and payment of travelling expenses. | Rates of wages increased by 2½d. per hour; travelling expenses to be paid. |
| Bricklayers—near Liverpool (one firm). | 1,200 | ... | 8 May | 14 May | For dismissal of a foreman to whose conduct the workpeople took exception. | Work resumed. Charges against foreman subsequently investigated by a joint committee of enquiry, which unanimously found in his favour. |
| TRANSPORT :— Trolleybus drivers and conductors—Edmonton, Middlesex. | 531 | ... | 8 May | 9 May | Dissatisfaction with new schedules prepared for summer working. | Work resumed; alternative schedules to be prepared as soon as possible. |
| RUBBER INDUSTRY :— Workpeople employed in rubber tyre, etc., manufacture—near Birmingham (one firm). | 2,090 | 1,630 | 7 May | 8 May | For increases in rates of wages. | Work resumed; certain increases in rates of wages subsequently conceded. |
| Workpeople employed in rubber tyre, etc., manufacture—Inchinnan, Renfrewshire (one firm). | 120 | 406 | 8 May | 10 May§ | Alleged bad ventilation of one department caused by "black-out" conditions. | Ventilation to be improved. |

* 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 coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 89,000 in 1940, and 53,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 156,000 in 1940, and 103,000 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.

§ Work was resumed on 13th May.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during May resulted in an increase estimated at £115,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 995,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £9,700 in those of 290,500 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 ... | 229,300 | 218,200 | £ 12,800 | £ 8,300 |
| Engineering and Metal ... | 119,700 | 70,000 | 14,450 | 1,360 |
| Textile ... | 139,900 | 2,000 | 12,800 | 80 |
| Other ... | 506,200 | 300 | 75,250 | 10 |
| Total ... | 995,100 | 290,500 | 115,300 | 9,750 |

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Northumberland, South Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and decreases in Yorkshire, North Derbyshire, North Staffordshire and Warwickshire, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose rates of wages were increased included iron miners in Cumberland and Cleveland and shale miners.

In the metal group the principal increase affected women and girls employed by federated firms in the engineering industry, who received an advance of 3s. a week in the cost-of-living bonus in the case of those 18 years of age and over, of 2s. a week for those 16 and 17, and of 1s. for those 14 and 15. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included Siemens steel workers in Wales and blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham. The principal decrease in this group affected workpeople employed in steel melting and rolling, for whom there was a decrease, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, of 0.8d. a shift for men and 0.4d. for boys and youths.

In the textile group the principal change affected workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, who received an increase of 2s. 6d. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for males 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and 1s. for boys and girls under 18. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included those employed in the wool textile industry in the West of England and the South of Scotland, in the rope, twine and net trade in Great Britain, and in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In other industry groups the principal increases affected pottery workers, who were granted a flat-rate advance, under a cost-of-living

sliding scale, of 4d. a day for men, of 3d. a day for women, and of 2d. a day for those under 21, and paint, colour and varnish workers, for whom there was an increase in the form of a war bonus amounting to 2s. a week for men and 1s. 2d. a week for women. There were also increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards, including those for paper box and paper bag making, rubber manufacture and milk distribution in England and Wales.

Of the estimated total increase of £115,300 a week, about £12,050 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £67,150 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £7,200 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £10,250 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £6,600 was due to arbitration and the remaining £19,250 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £9,750 a week, about £8,300 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal-mining industry; and the remaining £1,450 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

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

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases. | Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages. |
|--|---|---|
| Coal Mining ... | 786,700 | £ 175,450 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 46,500 | 7,900 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 259,600 | 45,500 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 130,100 | 35,750 |
| Engineering† ... | 1,012,000 | 211,700 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 139,200 | 33,050 |
| Other Metal ... | 294,400 | 51,950 |
| Textile ... | 781,300 | 146,550 |
| Clothing ... | 236,800 | 29,450 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 184,300 | 23,700 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... | 103,700 | 13,850 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 49,900 | 7,250 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 954,800 | 100,300 |
| Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ... | 154,000 | 19,900 |
| Transport‡ ... | 642,800 | 189,100 |
| Public Administration Services ... | 77,600 | 11,800 |
| Other ... | 391,000 | 68,300 |
| Total ... | 6,244,700 | 1,171,500 |

In the corresponding five months of 1939, there were net increases of £87,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 592,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £31,550 in those of 361,850 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only changes in normal weekly hours of labour reported as having come into operation during May were reductions affecting cinema workers in certain districts.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Agriculture | Northumberland ... | 13 May | Male workers (except casual workers). | Increase in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. a week for those 18 years and under and of 2s. for those 19 and over. Minimum rates after change at 21 years and over: shepherds—householders, 49s.; non-householders, 46s.; stewards, horsemen, cattlemen or stockmen—householders, 45s. 6d.; non-householders, 42s. 6d.; others, 38s. 6d. |
| | | | Male casual workers ... | Increase in minimum rates of 1d. an hour at 17 years and under and of 1d. at 18 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 9½d. an hour. |
| | | | Female workers (except those employed in market gardens). | Increase in minimum rates of 1d. an hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7d. an hour. |
| | | | Female workers 21 years of age and over employed in market gardens. | Increase in minimum rate of 1d. an hour. Minimum rate after change: 5d. an hour. |
| | Durham ... | 14 May | Horsemen 21 years of age and over (other than casual workers). | Increase in minimum rates of 1s. a week. Minimum rates after change: householders—38s. 6d. a week of 50 hours, plus 7s. for all time customarily spent in attention to horses; others—37s. 6d. a week of 50 hours, plus 3s. 6d. for all time spent in attention to horses; workers who receive board and/or lodging 37s. 6d. a week of 50 hours subject to a deduction of 17s. 6d. |
| | | | Stockmen and shepherds 21 years of age and over (other than casual workers). | Increase in minimum rates of 1s. a week. Minimum rates after change: householders—49s. 6d.; those receiving board and/or lodging, 41s. 6d., subject to a deduction of 17s. 6d. a week; others—43s. 4½d. |
| | | | Other male workers under 21 years of age (except casual workers). | Increase in minimum rates of 3s. a week. Minimum rate after change at 19 and under 21 years, 32s. 3d. |
| | Cumberland and Westmorland. | 5 May | Female workers ... | Increase in minimum rates of 3d. a day. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 3s. a day. |
| | | | Male workers 20 years and over hired by the month or longer period. | Increase in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. a week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 46s. |
| | West Riding of Yorkshire. | 5 May | Male workers employed as waggoners, or other horsemen (i.e., third and fourth lads), beastmen or shepherds. | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 45s. |
| | | | Other male workers ... | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 40s. |
| Agriculture | Derbyshire ... | 5 May | Male workers over 15 and under 21 years of age. | Increase in minimum rates of 9d. a week at 15 and under 16 years, of 1s. at 16 and under 17, and 20 and under 21, of 1s. 6d. at 17 and under 18 and 19 and under 20, and of 2s. at 18 and under 19. Minimum rate at 21 years and over, 40s. |
| | Shropshire ... | 26 May | Male workers ... | Increase in minimum rates of 1s. at 14 and under 19 years and at 21 and over, of 2s. at 19 and under 20, and of 2s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 years. Minimum rate at 21 years and over, 39s. |

* 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 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in May 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.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .) |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Agriculture— <i>cont.</i> | Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. | 26 May | Male workers employed as horse-men, cowmen or shepherds. | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 1s. 9d. a week at under 18 years to 2s. 4d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 45s. 10d.* |
| | Berkshire | 19 May | Other male workers | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 10d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 39s.* |
| | Somerset | 5 May | Male workers | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| Fishing | Great Britain | 1st weekly pay day after 26 April. | Female workers | Increases in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour.* |
| Coal Mining | Northumberland ... | 1 May | Crews of steam trawlers (deckhands, engine room staff, deck learners, and spare hands.) | War risk pay increased from 20s. to 25s. a week; where wages are paid on a daily basis, war risk pay increased from 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 7d. a day. |
| | South Yorkshire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 10d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 39s.* |
| | West Yorkshire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | Nottinghamshire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | Leicestershire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | Cannock Chase ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | North Staffordshire | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | Warwickshire ... | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire. | | | Increases in minimum rates, ranging from 6d. a week at 14 and under 15 years to 1s. 6d. at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.* |
| Coke, etc. Manufacture. | Scotland | 1st pay week in May. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. |
| | South Yorkshire ... | 1 May | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers. |
| | West Yorkshire ... | 1 May | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. |
| | Cumberland ... | 27 May | Firemen, shotmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen employed in coal mines. | Firemen, shotmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen employed in coal mines. |
| | Furness and district | 25 May | Workpeople employed in and about iron-ore mines. | Workpeople employed in and about iron-ore mines. |
| | Cleveland | 13 May | Iron-ore miners | Iron-ore miners |
| | Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. | 1st pay in May. | Ironstone miners | Ironstone miners |
| | South and West Durham. | 13 May | Ironstone and limestone quarrymen | Ironstone and limestone quarrymen |
| | Scotland | 22 May | Limestone quarrymen | Limestone quarrymen |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works. | Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works. |
| Other Mining and Quarrying. | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| Pottery Manufacture. | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland.††† | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Workpeople employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). |
| | Various districts in England and Scotland. | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. | Workpeople employed in the stone-ware trade. |

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

† Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 1s. 11d. a shift for workers 18 years and over and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for those under 18 years.

‡ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 21 years and over and for surface workers 22 years and over, and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for workers under those ages. 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.

§ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 2d. a shift for all workers 21 years and over, and for workers 18 years and over at the coal face, and 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for other workers.

|| Flat-rate advances paid to underground workers remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for those 21 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for others, and for surface workers 1s. 11d. a shift for those 21 years and over and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for others.

¶ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 1s. 8d. a shift for workers 18 years and over and 10d. a shift for other workers.

** Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day for other workers.

†† Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day for other workers. 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.

††† Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a day for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day for other workers. At some collieries a lower percentage is payable.

§§ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for male workers 18 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for other male workers, with proportional additions for female workers.

||| Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for those 22 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for other workers. 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.

¶¶ Flat-rate advances remained unchanged at 2s. 5d. a shift for workers 21 years and over and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift for other workers.

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

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

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Manufacture. | England and Wales | Pay day in week commencing 6 May. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of building bricks, roofing and flooring tiles, chimney pots, finials and unglazed red terra cotta :— Male workers Female workers | Further war bonus granted, for a full normal week of 48 hours, of 4s. to those 21 years and over, of 3s. to those 18 to 20, of 2s. to those 16 and 17 and 1s. to those 14 and 15.* Further war bonus granted, for a full normal week of 48 hours, of 2s. 6d. to those 18 years and over and of 2s. to those under 18.* |
| | England and Wales | Pay day in week commencing 20 May. | Male workers employed in the manufacture of refractory goods. | Further war bonus granted as will bring the total war bonus up to 7s. 6d. for a full normal working week to those 21 years and over, up to 5s. to those 18 and under 21 and up to 3s. 6d. to those under 18.* |
| Glass Manufacture. | Stourbridge and district. | Pay day in week commencing 20 May. | Workpeople employed in the fire-brick industry. | Further war bonus granted of 2s. 6d. a week to men 21 years and over, of 1s. to boys and youths under 21 and of 1s. 6d. to females with 12 months' service in the trade. |
| | Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley. | 17 May | Pressed glass makers | Increase† of 1s. a week. |
| Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture. | Yorkshire | Pay day in week commencing 27 May. | Workpeople employed in glass bottle manufacture (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Increase† of 1s. a week for men and of 6d. for youths and females. |
| | England and Wales | 1st pay day following 27 May. | Workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry. | War bonus granted of 2s. a week to men, of 1s. 2d. to women, and of proportional amounts to youths and girls.‡ |
| Pig-Iron Manufacture, and Iron and Steel Manufacture. | Cleveland and Durham. | 5 May | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase of 13·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift for men and of 4d. a shift for boys and youths, granted in November, 1939; in addition net flat-rate advances granted† of 0·8d. a shift to men and of 0·4d. a shift to boys and youths. |
| | Tees-side | | Cokemen and by-product workers | <i>Decrease† of 0·8d. a shift for men and of 0·4d. a shift for boys and youths.</i> |
| | North Lincolnshire... | 5 May | Skilled engineers, etc. employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works. | Increase of 13·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 66·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift for men, and of 4d. a shift for boys and youths, granted in November, 1939; in addition net flat-rate advances granted† of 0·8d. a shift to men and of 0·4d. a shift to boys and youths. |
| | Bilston | 5 May | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase of 14·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 62·5 per cent. above the standard rates, and discontinuance of flat-rate advances of 8d. a shift for men and of 4d. a shift for boys and youths, granted in November, 1939; in addition net flat-rate advances granted† of 0·8d. a shift to men and of 0·4d. a shift to boys and youths. |
| | Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. | 1st pay in May. | Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces. | <i>Decrease† of 0·8d. a shift for men and of 0·4d. a shift for boys and youths.</i> |
| | Corby | 5 May | Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces. | <i>Decrease† of 0·7d. a shift for men and of 0·35d. a shift for boys and youths.</i> |
| | North-East Coast Area. | 5 May | Iron puddlers and millmen Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years. | <i>Decrease† of 0·8d. a shift for men and of 0·4d. a shift for boys and youths.</i> |
| | West of Scotland ... | 29 Apr. | Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills. | |
| | Great Britain§ ... | 5 May | 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). | 5 May | Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc. | |
| | Barrow-in-Furness... | | Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). | |
| | Workington... .. | 5 May | Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. | |
| | Scunthorpe | | Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc. | <i>Decrease† of 0·8d. a shift for men and of 0·4d. a shift for boys and youths.</i> |
| | Bilston | 5 May | Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills. | |
| | West of Scotland ... | | Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces. | |
| | Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire. | 5 May | Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland. | |
| | England and Scotland. | | Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works. | |
| | North-East Coast Area. | 5 May | Roll turners employed in steel works | Increase of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 62·5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1·2d. an hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0·75d. an hour; plus in each case 62·5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus. |
| | Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district. | | | |
| | South-West Wales ... | 5 May | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture :— Adult workers Youths 18 and under 21 years Boys under 18 years | Increase of 2·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates for those with base rates of 48s. and over a week, and varying with the basis rates to 0·18 per cent. for those with base rates of 43s. a week, making wages 37·5 per cent. above the basis rates of 54s. and over a week and varying inversely with the basis rates to 45·49 per cent. above the basis rates for those with base rates of 48s., and 54·56 per cent. for those with base rates of 43s. a week. Increase of 2·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 89·58 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 2·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 53·33 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 3d. a shift previously paid). |

* This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Clay Industries and does not apply to undertakings at which sanitary pipes, sanitary fireclay goods, glazed bricks and glazed terra cotta are made.

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

‡ This increase affected firms affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry. Details of the minimum rates were published in the January issue of this GAZETTE, see page 32.

§ This decrease 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.

|| The sliding-scale percentage warranted an increase of 8·75 per cent., but an increase of 3·75 per cent. had already been anticipated in the previous percentage increase granted in November, 1939.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics) |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Engineering | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | Commencement of pay week in week beginning 27 May. | Women and girls employed in federated engineering establishments (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders under Trade Boards Acts, or by agreements in other industries).† | Increase in the cost-of-living bonus of 1s. a week for those 14 and 15 years, of 2s. a week for those 16 and 17 years and of 3s. a week for those 18 years and over. Standard minimum rates after change: 15s. week at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over. |
| | Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Mid - Glamorgan. | 1 Apr. | Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops. | Increase of 3s. 6d. a week of 47 hours for fully-rated craftsmen with <i>pro-rata</i> increases for all other grades. |
| Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 1 May | Workpeople employed in the pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener trade:— Men 21 years and over (other than homeworkers). Male workers under 21 years (other than homeworkers). Female workers (other than homeworkers). | Increases in the minimum rates* as follow:— Increase in minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour. Increases in minimum time rates of ½d. to 1d. an hour. Increases in minimum time rates of ½d. to 1d. an hour and of 1d. an hour in the piecework basis time rate. |
| Woollen and Worsted Industry. | Leicester ... | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.). | <i>Bonus on earnings decreased under a sliding-scale, based on the cost-of-food index number, from 2½d. to 2¼d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section—men 23 years and over, 45s., women, 21 and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section—men 23 and over, 47s. 6d., women, 21 and over, 28s.; plus in each case 2¼d. in the shilling.</i> |
| | West of England ... | Pay day in week ending 11 May. | Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry. | Increase of 2s. 6d. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers include: men 21 years and over—Class A occupations, 60s. 6d.; B, 57s. 6d.; C, 53s. 6d.; D, 50s. 6d.; women 18 years and over—Class A, 32s. 6d.; B, 31s.; C, 29s. 6d. |
| | South of Scotland†... | 1st full pay period in May. | Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry. | Cost-of-living percentage addition to weekly base rates for time-workers and pieceworkers increased from 69 to 78 (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuners' assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists, the prices are subject to a fixed percentage of 2·6 as well as the cost-of-living percentage addition, making the total percentage 82·6). |
| Rope, Twine and Net Making. | Great Britain ... | 29 May | Workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade. | Further increase of 5 per cent. on minimum rates making 10 per cent. on those in operation prior to 18th March, 1940.* |
| Lace Making | Nottingham, New-milns and district. | 25 May | Workpeople employed in lace curtain manufacture. | Increase† of 5 per cent. (7½ to 12½ per cent.) on wages in operation in September, 1939. |
| | Nottingham... | 10 May | Workpeople employed in levers lace manufacture. | Increase on current rates of 7½ per cent. for lacemakers and of 15 per cent. for auxiliary workers. |
| | Long Eaton and district. | 10 May | Workpeople employed in levers lace manufacture:— Twisthands (lacemakers) ... Auxiliary workers ... | Increase of 7½ per cent. on standard piece rates. New schedule of time and piece rates adopted subject to a bonus addition of 15 per cent. in place of schedule of 1920 which was subject to a deduction of 25 per cent., resulting in increases of various amounts. Time rates after change for female workers: 3½d. an hour at 14 years increasing to 7d. at 19 years and over (brasswinders 8½d.) plus in each case 15 per cent. |
| Fustian Cutting | Great Britain ... | 6 May | Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week for learners, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for other females, of ¾d. for males under 18 years and 1d. for males 18 years and over, of ½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates (7½d. to 8d.) and of 1s. 7d. to 6s. 7d. per pair of pieces in the minimum piece rates varying according to class and size of goods.* |
| Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | Pay day in week ending 11 May. | Workpeople employed in the coir mat and matting industry. | Increase of ½d. an hour for those 18 years and over and of ¼d. for those under 18. Rates after change include: dayworkers, 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 1s. 0½d. and 7½d. for men and women respectively at 21 years and over: pieceworkers—men, 1s. 2d.; women, 8d. |
| Elastic Web Manufacture. | Leicester ... Loughborough ... | 1 Mar. 27 Mar. | Female workers employed in the elastic web industry. | Increase on the cost-of-living sliding-scale rates of wages of 15 per cent. for those 18 years and over, and 10 per cent. for those 16 to 18, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rate after change at 20 years and over, 35s. 8d. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. | Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. | Pay day in week ending 18 May.‡ | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades. | Special payment granted (apart from basic wages) of 2s. 6d. a week to males 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. to males 18 and under 21 and to females 18 and over and of 1s. to juveniles under 18. |
| Calico Printing | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | 1st pay day in June.‡ | Machine calico printers ... | Supplementary wage increased† from 34·65 to 36 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged. |
| Silk Dyeing and Finishing. | Macclesfield ... | 2nd pay day in May. Pay day in week ending 18 May. | Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade. | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 74 to 78 per cent. on basis rates. Special payment granted (apart from basic wages) of 2s. 6d. a week to males 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. to males 18 and under 21 and to females 18 and over and of 1s. to juveniles under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over 59s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 37s. 1d. |
| Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece-Goods. | Great Britain ... | 10 May | Male workers ... | Increases in the general minimum time rates of ¾d. to 1½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at under 15 years increasing to 1s. 1½d. at 21 and over.* |
| | | | Female workers ... | Increases in the general minimum time rates of ½d. to ¾d. an hour and of ¾d. an hour in the piecework basis time rate (7½d. to 8d.). Minimum time rates after change: 2½d. at under 15 years increasing to 7½d. at 18 and over.* |
| | Northern Ireland ... | 6 May | Male workers ... | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of ½d. to ¾d. an hour for some workers, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged.* |
| | | | Female workers ... | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for some workers, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged. Also the 7½ per cent. or 1s. 6d. in the £ previously paid on minimum piece rates increased to 10 per cent. or 2s. in the £.* |
| Made-up Textiles. | Great Britain ... | 6 May | Workpeople employed in the made-up textile trade. | Increase† of 10 per cent. on existing Trade Board rates.*‡ |

* 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, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

† Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.

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

§ In the case of Scotland the change took effect on the pay day in week ending 25th May.

|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ In some cases this increase had been voluntarily put into operation on 1st January, 1940.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring. | England and Wales | 8 May | Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates of 10 per cent., except for certain classes of workers making morning coats for whom there was an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a log hour.* |
| Hat, Cap and Millinery. | Northern Ireland ... | 13 May | Workpeople employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 10 per cent. except for learners in the retail branch of the trade.† |
| Felt Hat Making. | Atherstone and Bedworth. | 24 May | Male pieceworkers ... Female pieceworkers ... | Bonus‡ of 32½ per cent. on list prices increased to 35 per cent. Bonus‡ of 7½ per cent. on list prices increased to 10 per cent. |
| Fur | Great Britain ... | 17 May | Workpeople employed in the fur trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. or 5s. a week for male workers, of 1s. 6d. or 3s. for female workers, and in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. or 1¼d. an hour for cutters and nailers, and of 4s. a week for female machinists, liners, finishers and hand fur sewers.† |
| Linen and Cotton Embroidery. | Northern Ireland ... | 20 May | Workpeople employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of ½d. to 1¼d. an hour according to occupation (except top sewing sections where there was no change), and of corresponding increases for pieceworkers.† |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing. | Northern Ireland ... | 13 May | Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers, of 1s. to 1s. 6d. for learners and of 9d. to 4s. a week for female workers, of 1d. and 1¼d. an hour for male and female workers respectively in piecework basis time rates, and of 10 per cent. on piecework rates.† |
| Baking | Scotland ... | 27 May | Male workers ... | General minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts according to area. Rates for adult workers: foremen, 75s. 6d. to 91s.; charge-hands, 57s. 9d. to 63s. 6d.; ovenmen, 67s. to 76s.; doughmakers, 64s. 6d. to 74s.; journeymen bakers, 63s. 6d. to 71s.; roundsmen, 58s. 9d. to 71s.; other male workers 21 years of age and over, 52s. 9d. to 60s. 9d.; jobbers to receive 1s. extra for each Saturday and 6d. for each other day; and night workers ½th more than the above rates.§ |
| | | | Female workers ... | General minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts according to area. Rates for adult workers: forewomen, 40s. to 52s. 9d.; charge hands, 37s. to 47s. 9d.; confectioners, oatcake bakers, hot plate workers, table workers, etc., 38s. to 44s. 9d.; other female workers 21 years of age and over, 34s. to 39s.; casual workers to receive 6d. or 1s., for each Saturday and 3d. or 6d. extra for each other day, and night workers ½th more than the above rates.§ |
| | Aberdeen ... | 25 May | Bakers and confectioners ... | Increase‡ of 1s. a week for journeymen and of 6d. a week for other classes. Rate after change for journeymen, 77s. |
| | Edinburgh and Leith | 20 May | Bakers and confectioners ... | Increase‡ of 1s. a week. Rates after change: 78s. to 83s. 6d. according to times of start. |
| | Fife and Kinross ... | 25 May | Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies. | Increase‡ of 1s. a week. Rate after change for journeymen, 76s. |
| | Lothians ... | May | Adult male bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies. | Increase‡ of 1s. a week. Rates after change: 76s. for those starting at 4 a.m. (3 a.m. Saturdays); ovenmen and those starting at 3 a.m. (2 a.m. Saturdays) to receive 5s. a week extra. |
| Aerated Waters Manufacture. | Scotland ... | 6 May | Workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade. | Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. to ¾d. an hour for male workers and of ½d. or ¾d. an hour for female workers.† |
| Brewing | Sheffield ... | 17 May | Adult male workers ... Youths and female workers ... | Increase of 2s. a week (2s. to 4s.) in war bonus. Rates after change: 2-horse carters and lorry drivers, 68s., other workers, 66s. Increase of 1s. a week (1s. to 2s.) in war bonus for youths under 21 and girls under 20, and of 1s. 6d. (1s. to 2s. 6d.) for women 20 and over. Rates after change: youths, 25s. at 16 increasing to 55s. at 20; females, 22s. at 16 increasing to 35s. 6d. at 20 and over. |
| Tobacco | Great Britain ... | 20 May | Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade. | Increases‡ in general minimum time rates of 4s. 10½d. a week for adult male workers and of 3s. 3d. a week for women and juveniles with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.† |
| Furniture Manufacture. | Hull ... | Commencement of week ending 31 May. | Furniture trade operatives ... | Increase of ½d. an hour for journeymen and of ¼d. an hour for women. Rates after change: journeymen, 1s. 8½d.; women, 9½d. |
| | High Wycombe and district ... | Pay day in week ending 1 June. | Journeymen ... | Increase‡ of ½d. an hour. Standard rate after change, 1s. 7½d.; Wycombe Section, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 7d. |
| | | | Labourers ... | Increase‡ of ½d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d.). |
| | | | Female timeworkers ... Apprentices ... | Increase‡ of ½d. an hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increases‡ ranging from 3d. to 10d. a week according to age. Rates after change: 11s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. |
| | West of England and South Wales. | 20 May | Furniture trade operatives ... | Increase of ½d. an hour for men and of ¼d. an hour for women and boys. |
| | Belfast ... | 1st pay day in May. | Furniture trade operatives ... | Increase of 1d. an hour for men and of ½d. an hour for women. Rates after change:—cabinet-makers, 1s. 8d. an hour, plus 3s. a week tool allowance; women, 8½d. an hour. |
| Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 20 May | All classes of male and female workers. | Increase of 1s. a week or ½d. an hour, with an additional increase of ½d. an hour for metal polishers, grade 2.† |
| Paper Box Making. | Great Britain ... | 1 May | Workpeople employed in the paper box trade. | Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. to 6s. a week for males, of 1s. 6d. or 3s. for females and of 6s. and 3s. in the piecework basis time rates for males and females respectively, resulting from the introduction of a cost-of-living sliding scale.† |
| | Northern Ireland ... | 27 May | Workpeople employed in the paper box trade. | Increases of 1s. to 6s. a week in the general minimum time rates, of ½d. an hour in the piecework basis time rates for females and of 10 per cent. or 2s. in the £ in the minimum piece rates.† |
| Paper Bag Making. | Great Britain ... | 1 May | Workpeople employed in the paper bag trade. | Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. to 6s. a week for males, of 1s. 6d. or 3s. for females, and of 3s. in the piecework basis time rate for females resulting from the introduction of a cost-of-living sliding scale.† |

* Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in January, 1940 (see page 65 of the February, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE), in anticipation of the Trade Board Order.

† 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.

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

§ Rates of wages were fixed by the Trade Board on the basis of a cost-of-living figure of 65. Provision was made for increases of 1s., 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. according to the weekly wage to operate for an increase of 5 points (65 to 70) in the cost-of-living figure and of increases of 6d., 9d. or 1s. according to the weekly wage for each additional 5 points above 70. The rates quoted represent those fixed by the Trade Board for a cost-of-living figure of 75 and under 80. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics). |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Building | Scotland | 1st pay day in May. | Apprentices | War bonus granted of 2s. a week. Rates after change : 12s. in 1st year of apprenticeship increasing to 35s. in 5th year.* |
| | Belfast and certain other districts in Northern Ireland. | 1 May | Hodsmen, scaffolders, steel erectors and labourers. | Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change at Belfast : hodsmen, scaffolders, steel erectors, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. |
| Monumental Masonry. | Glasgow | 30 May | Workpeople employed in the monumental masonry industry. | Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change : cutters, turners, scabblers, 1s. 9d.; polishers, bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 8d. |
| Road Passenger Service. | Lancashire (excluding Mersey-side District). | 12 May | Drivers, conductors, cleaners and garage hands on prescribed frequency or scheduled services. | Minimum rates adopted as follows:—drivers, 1s. 3d. an hour (1st year) to 1s. 4½d. (after 3 years); conductors, 1s. 1d. (1st year) to 1s. 2½d. (4th year), plus 4s. a week war bonus in each case; junior conductors, 9d. an hour at 18 years of age increasing to 1s. 1d. at 21 years of age, plus 2s. a week war bonus; cleaners and garage manual labourers, 55s. (a six day week of 50 hours), plus 2s. 6d. a week war bonus.† |
| | | | Drivers, cleaners and garage hands engaged on excursion and tour services. | Minimum rates adopted as follows : drivers, 11s. a day plus 4s. a week war bonus; cleaners, greasers and garage labourers, 52s. 6d. (a six day week of 50 hours), plus 2s. 6d. a week war bonus.† |
| Waterworks Undertakings. | Certain Waterworks Undertakings in the Midlands Area.‡ | 1st full pay week in May. | Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Increase of ½d. an hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include : trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 4d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 7d.; meter readers, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. an hour respectively less than in Zone A. |
| Railway Service | Northern Ireland ... | 1 May | Railway employees (conciliation grades) of the Belfast and County Down Railway. | Deduction from earnings, based on the rates of pay in operation prior to November, 1927, reduced from 7½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. |
| Road Haulage (Goods). | Great Britain ... | 6 May | Road motor transport drivers, attendants and mates. | Statutory minimum rates of wages increased by 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week, according to area for drivers under 21 years of age, of vehicles of carrying capacity of 30 cwt. or less (20 cwt. or less in the London area), 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.‖ |
| | Lancashire (excluding Mersey-side District). | 1st pay day in May. | Horse carters | Increases of 1s. a week. Rates after change : single horse drivers, 56s. a week; teamsmen, 61s. |
| Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services). | Certain Authorities in the East Midlands Area.¶ | 1st pay day following 13 May. | Manual workers, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Increase of ½d. an hour. Scheduled rates after change for road and general labourers : Grade A Areas, 1s. 4½d.; Grade A (1), 1s. 3½d.; Grade A (2), 1s. 2½d.; Grade B, 1s. 2½d.; Grade B (1), 1s. 1½d.; Grade C, 1s. 1½d.; Grade D, 1s. 0½d.; Grade E, 1s. 0½d. |
| | England and Wales | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in the domestic section of the roller leather industry. | Increases of 1d. an hour for adult male timeworkers, of ½d. for youths and females and of a further 5 per cent. on piece prices for pieceworkers. Minimum basic rates after change :—skilled dayworkers, 1s. 5½d. Lancashire, Cheshire and Wrexham—semi-skilled dayworkers, 1s. 3d. wet work, 1s. 2½d. dry work; other districts, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 0½d.; youths, 4½d. at under 16 increasing to 10½d. at 20–21 years; females, 4d. at under 16 increasing to 9½d. at over 21 when competent. |
| Leather Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture. | Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time rates for adult timeworkers, of ½d. to 1d. for youths, of 2s. to 4s. a week for apprentices and of a further 5 per cent. on piecework rates. Rates after change : Provinces—skilled workers, 1s. 5½d., semi-skilled, 1s. 2½d.; London—skilled, 1s. 6d., semi-skilled, 1s. 3½d.; Cutters on day work—during 6 months' probation, 1s. 6½d., after 6 months' probation, 1s. 7½d.; apprentices, 18s. a week at 15 years of age increasing to 43s. at 20. |
| Rubber Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 20 May | Workpeople employed in rubber manufacture. | Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1d. an hour for males and ½d. to ¾d. for females. Minimum time rates after change : males, 3½d. at under 16 years increasing to 1s. 1d. at 21 and over; females, 3½d. at under 16 years increasing to 7½d. at 21 and over.** |
| Skip and Basket Making. | Lancashire and Cheshire. | 6 May | Skip and basket makers | Decrease of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 105½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. |
| Entertainments | Suburban London and Provinces. | 13 May | Workers employed in certain theatres and music halls. | War bonus granted varying from 2s. to 5s. a week according to earnings to those paid a fixed weekly wage, and of 4d. a night and 4d. a matinee performance to part-time workers.†† |
| | Manchester, Salford and district. | 20 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates (excepting for special lower grade halls) include : projectionists—chief, 70s. to 105s., others, 30s. to 70s.; house engineers and electricians, 92s. 6d. or 105s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. to 62s. 6d.; utility men, doormen or assistant foremen and boilermen, 45s. to 52s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists—21 years of age and over, 45s. to 50s., under 21 years, 15s. to 40s.; cashiers, 20s. to 35s.; female attendants, 18s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.††§§ |
| | Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Brigg, Scunthorpe and Louth. | 4 Mar. | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include : projectionists—chief, 63s. to 90s., others, 30s. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. or 57s. 6d.; utility men, doormen and boilermen, 45s. or 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 42s. 6d. or 45s., between 20 and 21, 32s. 6d. or 37s. 6d., under 20 years 25s. or 30s.; cashiers, 20s. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants 17s. 6d. to 23s.†† |
| | Certain towns in the Midlands.‖‖‖ | 13 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include : projectionists—chief, 62s. to 90s., others, 22s. 6d. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 60s.; utility men, doormen, assistant foremen and boilermen, 40s. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 42s. or 45s., between 20 and 21, 32s. 6d. or 37s. 6d., under 20 years, 25s. 6d. or 30s.; cashiers, 19s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants, 16s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.†† |
| | | | | |

* This increase was agreed upon by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

† These rates were adopted as the result of an agreement made between the Commercial Motor Users' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union, which is to operate as a temporary arrangement for six months.

‡ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

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

|| These increases took effect as the result of an Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service giving effect to proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board. Corresponding increases had already been put into operation voluntarily in March, 1940, in anticipation of the Road Haulage Emergency Order, in the case of 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 (see page 122 of the April issue of this GAZETTE), and in April, in the case of certain other areas in England and Wales (see page 150 of the May issue of this GAZETTE).

¶ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the East Midland Area Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (manual workers).

** 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.

†† This increase was the result of an agreement between the Entertainment Protection Association and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

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

§§ These changes were the result of an agreement between the Manchester, Salford and District branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

||| The principal towns affected include Bilston, Brierley Hill, Cannock, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Redditch, Smethwick, Stourbridge, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, Wednesbury, Willenhall and Worcester.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Entertainments— <i>contd.</i> | Loughborough ... | 6 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | War bonus granted of 10 per cent. on weekly rates of wages. |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire. | 27 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | War bonus granted of 10 per cent. on weekly rates of wages. |
| | Aberdeen ... | 27 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | War bonus granted of 10 per cent. to those whose weekly earnings were up to 42s. 6d. and of 5 per cent. to those whose earnings were over that amount. |
| | Dundee and Perth ... | 13 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | War bonus granted of 7½ per cent. on weekly rates of wages. |
| | Glasgow and West of Scotland. | 20 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | War bonus granted of 7½ per cent. on weekly rates of wages. |
| Milk Distribution. | England and Wales | 5 May | Male workers Female workers | Increase in minimum rates of 4s. a week for those 21 years and over and of 2s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for roundsmen 21 years and over in A, B and C Areas respectively, 49s., 59s., 63s.*† Increase in minimum rates of 3s. a week for those 21 years and over and of 2s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for workers at 21 years and over in A, B and C Areas respectively include: roundswomen, 42s., 47s., 54s. 6d.; shop assistants, 31s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 41s.*† |
| Waste Reclamation. | Great Britain ... | 10 May | Workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade. | Increase in general minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 20 years and over, of ½d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles.*† |
| Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 13 May | Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade. | Increases in the general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1½d. an hour for males, of ½d. to 1d. for females and of 2d. for males and 1d. for females in piecework basis time rates, resulting from the adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding scale.*‡ |
| Button Making | Great Britain ... | 13 May | Male workers (except those who have had not less than 2 years' experience in certain operations). | Increase in the general minimum time rates of ½d. to ¾d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at under 15 years of age increasing to 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. at 21 and over according to occupation.* |
| | | | Female workers | Increase of ½d. an hour in the piecework basis time rate (8d. to 8½d.) for workers other than homeworkers and of ½d. in the general minimum time rates. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at under 15 years of age increasing to 7½d. at 18 and over.* |
| Toy Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 10 May | Male workers | Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1s. to 4s. a week. Minimum rates after change: woodcutting machinists, 67s.; wood body makers, 63s.; body painters, 61s.; other workers, 15s. at under 15 years increasing to 56s. at 21 and over.* |
| | | | Female workers | Increase of 1s. or 2s. a week. Minimum rates after change: body painters, 33s.; other workers, 11s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. at 21 and over.* |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Entertainments | Manchester, Salford and district. | 20 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists and electricians, of 48 to 54 for other male staff, and of 48 for all female staff in cinemas which do not regularly open on Sundays, and of 44 to 48 hours for projectionists, of 44 to 50 for other male staff and of 44 for all female staff where regular Sunday performances take place. |
| | Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Brigg, Scunthorpe and Louth. | 4 Mar. | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for female staff. |
| | Certain towns in the Midlands. (See note on p. 177.) | 13 May | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 to 50 for female staff. |

* 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.

† The areas are as follows:—Area A.—Areas administered by Rural District Councils, Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a population of less than 10,000, other than any area within the Metropolitan Police District; Area B.—Areas other than areas A and C; Area C.—City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

‡ 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).

§ The increase did not apply to those employed in the weaving of hair machine belting, who are outside the scope of the Trade Board, and no change was made in the general minimum piece-rates fixed for workers employed in hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

| I. Cases. | | I. Cases— <i>continued.</i> | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----|
| LEAD POISONING. | | EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION | |
| Among Operatives engaged in— | | Pitch 11, Tar 2, Oil, 7 ... | 20 |
| Smelting of Metals ... | 1 | CHROME ULCERATION. | |
| Shipbreaking ... | 1 | Manufacture of Bichromates | 1 |
| Other Contact with Molten Lead ... | 2 | Chromium Plating ... | 6 |
| White and Red Lead Works ... | 2 | TOTAL ... | 7 |
| Electric Accumulator Works ... | 1 | Total, Cases ... | 46 |
| Paint used in Other Industries ... | 1 | II. Deaths. | |
| Painting of Buildings ... | 1 | ARSENICAL POISONING ... | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 9 | CHRONIC BENZENE POIS'N'G | 1 |
| OTHER POISONING† ... | 5 | EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (Oil) ... | 2 |
| ANTHRAX‡ ... | 5 | Total, Deaths ... | 4 |

* 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.

† Mercurial, 1. Arsenical, 1. Aniline, 1. Chronic Benzene, 2.

‡ Wool, 1. Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins, 3. Other Industries, 1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Home Secretary has made the following Regulations* :—
The Bottling of Beer, Wines and Spirits (Overtime) Regulations, 1940, made on 10th May, 1940, for factories in which is carried on the bottling or canning of beer, wines or spirits, modifying the provisions of Section 73 of the Act, as to overtime, to meet seasonal or other special pressure of work.

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

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made the following Regulations† :—

The Factories (Ventilation) Revocation Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1940, made on 22nd April, 1940, under Section 135 (2) of the Act, revoking the Order dated 4th February, 1902, so far as it relates to Northern Ireland, made under Section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which prescribes a standard of ventilation for certain humid textile factories other than cotton cloth factories.

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

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940. No. 729. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1940. No. 41. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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.

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. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND... | Per cent. 29 | Per cent. 40 | Per cent. 46 | Per cent. 39 | Per cent. 58 | 1 June |
| OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| Éire ... | 45† | 54† | 59† | 58† | 77 | Feb. |
| Germany ... | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 27 | Apr. |
| Portugal† | 1,963 | 1,998 | 1,928 | 1,806 | 1,833 | Mar. |
| Sweden† | 35 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 66 | Mar. |
| Switzerland ... | 20 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 43 | May |
| OTHER COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | 27 | 31 | 39 | 42 | 46 | Apr. |
| Canada ... | 9 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 19 | Apr. |
| New Zealand ... | 25 | 36 | 41 | 49 | 51 | Mar. |
| South Africa ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 9 | Mar. |
| United States... | 33 | 36 | 27 | 21 | 24 | Apr. |

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. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | A.B.C.D.E. | Per cent. 46 | Per cent. 55 | Per cent. 59 | Per cent. 56 | Per cent. 81 | 1 June |
| OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| Éire ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 59† | 70† | 73† | 73† | 97 | Feb. |
| Germany ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | Apr. |
| Sweden ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 58 | 62 | 66 | 69 | 86 | Apr. |
| Switzerland ... | A.B.C.D. | 30 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 48 | May |
| 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 | Mar. |
| New Zealand ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 37 | 47 | 51 | 57 | 61 | Mar. |
| South Africa ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 16 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 26 | Mar. |
| United States... | A.B.C.D.E. | 43 | 47¶ | 45¶ | 43¶ | 43 | Dec. |

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

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 March, 1940. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 3/1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.—Schedule of reserved occupations. Revised May, 1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 0d.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1938. Home Office. [Cmd. 6203; price 6d.]

* Exceptions to this are: Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; United States and Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages are weighted averages, relating, for food to 30 towns and, for all items, to the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Figure for August.

‡ Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

§ A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

|| Figure for July to September.

¶ Figure for June.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE).

CONTROLLED UNDERTAKINGS AND CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

Order in Council* amending the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

HIS MAJESTY, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, shall be amended as follows:—

1. After Regulation fifty-four B, the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

Controlled Undertakings.

54c.—(1) If the Minister of Supply is satisfied that it is expedient that any war production undertaking, or any class or description of such undertakings, should become subject to the provisions of this Regulation, he may by order declare that undertaking, or every undertaking of that class or description, to be a controlled undertaking, and thereupon the following provisions shall have effect as respects every undertaking to which the order relates:—

(a) the undertakers shall carry on the undertaking in accordance with orders made or directions given by a competent authority, and such orders or directions may, in particular—

(i) require the undertakers to employ upon such work and for such period as may be specified in the order or directions, such persons, or such class or description of persons, or such number of persons, or such number of persons of such class or description, as may be so specified;

(ii) fix the price or remuneration to be paid for any articles produced or supplied or services rendered by the undertakers (whether to a competent authority or otherwise) in accordance with the order or directions;

(b) no obligation or limitation imposed on the undertakers by or by virtue of any Act or other instrument determining their functions shall prevent or excuse the undertakers from complying with any such order or directions;

(c) with a view to ascertaining whether any such orders or directions with respect to an undertaking are complied with, any person authorised in that behalf by a competent authority may at any time enter and inspect any premises used or appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation any of the following Ministers and authorities shall be a competent authority, that is to say, a Secretary of State, the Admiralty, the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Minister of Supply, and the Minister of Aircraft Production.

(3) A competent authority may, to such extent and subject to such restrictions as it thinks proper, delegate all or any of its functions under this Regulation to any specified persons or class of persons.

(4) In this Regulation the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“Article” includes electricity and any substance, vehicle, or vessel;

“Undertaking” means any public utility undertaking or any undertaking by way of any trade or business, and the expression “undertakers” shall be construed accordingly;

“War production undertaking” means an undertaking which, in the opinion of the competent authority, is or should be principally engaged upon the production or supply of articles required for the use of the armed forces of the Crown or otherwise for the prosecution of the war or the defence of the realm, or upon the performance of services required for such purposes.

(5) This Regulation shall, in its application to Northern Ireland, have effect as if for the reference to the Minister of Labour and National Service there were substituted a reference to the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland.

2. The following amendments shall be made in Regulation fifty-five:—

(1) After paragraph (2) there shall be inserted the following new paragraph:—

“(2A) A competent authority may, if it appears to that authority to be necessary so to do in the interests of the public safety, the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, make or give as respects any undertaking all or any orders or directions which might have been made or given under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of Regulation fifty-four C by an authority which is a competent authority for the purposes of that Regulation, if the undertaking had been a war production undertaking and had been declared under that paragraph to be a controlled undertaking, and sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of that paragraph shall apply accordingly.”

(2) In paragraph (5) after the words “that is to say” there shall be inserted the words “the Treasury”, after the word “Health” there shall be inserted the words “the Minister of Labour and National Service”, and at the end of the said paragraph there shall be inserted the words “and any such competent authority may, to such extent and subject to such restrictions as it thinks proper delegate all or any of its functions under this Regulation to any specified persons or class of persons.”

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 781. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

(3) After the said paragraph (5) there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

"(5A) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that the powers conferred by this Regulation may be exercised as respects any undertaking whether or not the undertaking has been declared to be a controlled undertaking, and that paragraph (2A) of this Regulation authorises the making of any such orders or the giving of any such directions as are therein mentioned in relation to any undertaking, notwithstanding that the undertaking is being carried on under paragraph (4) of this Regulation by a person authorised in that behalf by the competent authority."

(4) At the end of paragraph (8) there shall be inserted the words "and as if for the reference to the Minister of Labour and National Service" there were substituted a reference to the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland.

3. After Regulation fifty-eight the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

Control of Employment.

58A.—(1) The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter in this Regulation referred to as 'the Minister') may direct any person in the United Kingdom to perform such services in the United Kingdom as may be specified by the direction, being services which that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, capable of performing.

(2) Any services required by a direction given under this Regulation to be performed shall be performed upon such terms as to remuneration and conditions of service as the Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, direct:

Provided that in determining the terms upon which any such services are to be performed the Minister shall have regard to any rates of salary, fees or wages for the performance of those services which appear to the Minister to be usual, and, in particular, in the case of services usually rendered under a contract of service, shall have regard to any determination relating to the remuneration and conditions of service of persons employed in the district in the capacity and in the trade in which the person to whom the direction relates is to serve, being a determination contained in an agreement between organisations representative of employers and workers or in a decision of a Joint Industrial Council, conciliation board, arbitration tribunal or other similar body, or, in the absence of any such determination, shall have regard to the remuneration and conditions of service in practice prevailing among good employers in that trade in the district.

(3) Any directions given by the Minister under this Regulation may, in accordance with his instructions, be given on his behalf by any person duly authorised in writing by him, and any person so authorised shall be called a "National Service Officer."

(4) The Minister may by order make provision for regulating the engagement of workers by employers and the duration of their employment, and for giving effect to the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, and may, in particular, provide by any such order:—

(a) for requiring persons to register such particulars about themselves as may be prescribed by or under the order;

(b) for requiring persons carrying on any undertaking to keep such books, accounts and records relating to the undertaking as may be prescribed by or under the order;

(c) for requiring persons carrying on, or employed in connection with, any undertaking, to produce to such person as may be designated by or on behalf of the Minister or by or on behalf of any other authority or person specified in the order such books, accounts or other documents relating to the undertaking and to furnish such estimates, returns or information relating thereto as may be prescribed by or under the order;

(d) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Minister thinks it expedient to provide, including, in particular, the entry and inspection of premises with a view to securing compliance with directions given under this Regulation;

and any such provision may be made so as to relate either to persons or undertakings generally or to any particular person or undertaking or class or description of persons or undertakings.

(5) This Regulation shall, in its application to Northern Ireland, have effect as if for the reference therein to the Minister of Labour and National Service there were substituted a reference to the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland."

RUPERT B. HOWORTH.

INDUSTRIAL RECORDS, INFORMATION AND INSPECTION.

The Factory Undertakings (Records and Information) (No. 2) Order, 1940,* dated May 28, 1940, made by the Minister of Supply under Regulations 55 and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Supply to be necessary for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community and expedient that this Order should be made:

Now therefore the Minister of Supply in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 55 and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Factory Undertakings (Records and Information) (No. 1) Order, 1940,† is hereby varied—

(1) in Article 1 by inserting after the words "Factories Act, 1937", the words

"or the use in Northern Ireland for or in connection with that undertaking of any premises which are a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938";

(2) in paragraph (1) of Article 2 by inserting after the words "Minister of Labour and National Service" where they firstly appear, the words "or Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland"; and by substituting for the words "Minister of Labour and National Service" in head (b) of that paragraph, the words "authority serving the notice";

(3) in paragraph (2) of Article 2 by adding after the word "means", the words

"in relation to any premises situate in Great Britain"; and

(4) by adding to Article 2 the following paragraph

"(3) In this Article the expression 'authorised person' means in relation to any premises situate in Northern Ireland

(a) any person authorised by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland; and

(b) any person appointed under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938"

2. This Order shall come into force on the 28th day of May, 1940; and may be cited as the Factory Undertakings (Records and Information) (No. 2) Order, 1940.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1940.

ARTHUR ROBINSON,
Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

The Industry (Records and Information) (No. 1) Order, 1940,* dated May 28, 1940, made by the Minister of Supply under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Whereas it appears to the Minister of Supply to be necessary in the interests of the defence of the realm, the efficient prosecution of war, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community and expedient that this Order should be made:

Now therefore the Minister of Supply in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby orders as follows:—

1. Every person carrying on any undertaking shall, upon being requested so to do either by notice served on him or by special or general direction issued by a competent authority, keep such books, accounts and records relating to that undertaking as may be prescribed in the notice or direction.

2.—(1) Every person carrying on or employed in connection with any undertaking, shall upon being requested so to do either by notice served on him or by special or general direction issued by or on behalf of a competent authority or designated authority—

(a) produce to such person, or to a person of such class or description, as may be mentioned in the notice or direction, such of the books, accounts and other documents relating to that undertaking, as may be mentioned or described in the notice or direction;

(b) furnish to the authority serving the notice or issuing the direction, within such period and on and in such form (if any) as may be prescribed by the notice or direction, such estimates, returns and other information relating to that undertaking as may be mentioned or described in the notice or direction; and

(c) permit such person, or a person of such class or description, as may be mentioned or described in the notice or direction to enter and inspect, with a view to securing compliance with this Order, any premises used for or in connection with that undertaking.

3. In this Order the expression

"competent authority" means any Minister or authority who is deemed to be a competent authority for the purposes of Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939; and the expression

"designated authority" includes the Secretary for Mines and the Secretary for Petroleum.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 28th day of May, 1940; and may be cited as the Industry (Records and Information) (No. 1) Order, 1940.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1940.

ARTHUR ROBINSON,
Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

The Undertakings (Inspection) Order, 1940,† dated May 30, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulations 55 and 58a of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 55 and 58a of the Defence (General) Regulations hereby makes the following Order.

1. This Order may be cited as the Undertakings (Inspection) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

2. Every person carrying on or employed in connection with any undertaking shall—

(a) permit any person authorised by the Minister or a person of such class or description as may be authorised by the Minister to enter and inspect any premises used for or in connection with that undertaking with a view to securing compliance with any Order made under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, or with any direction given or Order made under Regulation 58a of those Regulations;

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 817. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 451 (see page 125 of the April, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE).

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 891. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

(b) produce to such person so authorised as aforesaid such books, records or other documents relating to the undertaking as that person may demand for the purpose of such compliance as aforesaid;

(c) furnish to such person so authorised as aforesaid such information as that person may ask for relating to the undertaking for the purpose of such compliance as aforesaid.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 30th day of May, 1940.

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

RESTRICTION ON ENGAGEMENT

The Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1940,* dated June 5, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order.

1. This Order may be cited as the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1940.

2.—(1) Subject as hereafter provided—

(a) an employer carrying on an undertaking (or any branch or department thereof) in any industry set out in the Appendix hereto shall not seek to engage or engage any worker for work in any such undertaking or branch or department thereof except by notifying to a local office particulars of the vacancy to be filled and by engaging for that vacancy a worker submitted to him by a local office;

(b) a worker seeking to engage for work in any such undertaking or branch or department thereof shall register himself for work at a local office and obtain his employment by means of being submitted to an employer by a local office;

(c) (i) an employer shall not seek to engage or engage any male worker whose normal employment is employment in the coal-mining industry or whose current unemployment book issued under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1939, bears the industry letter S.A., except for work in that industry; and

(ii) an employer shall not seek to engage or engage any male worker whose normal employment is employment in agriculture or whose current unemployment book issued under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1939, bears the industry letters ZTF, ZTG, ZVN or ZVO, except for work in agriculture;

unless in either case set out in this paragraph the worker is a person who has been submitted to the employer by a local office as a person suitable for filling a vacancy previously notified by the employer to the local office.

(2) This Article shall not apply to the re-engagement of any person by an employer if the re-engagement of that person occurs—

(a) within a period of not more than fourteen consecutive days immediately following the day on which he was last employed by that employer or immediately following the end of a period of sickness if his engagement with that employer was terminated by reason of such sickness; or

(b) on his resumption of work on the termination of any stoppage of work due to a trade dispute where he ceased to be employed owing to such stoppage of work.

(3) This Article shall not apply to persons who are employed as managers, salesmen or clerks (other than costing clerks, progress clerks and draughtsmen) or in domestic service.

3. Where the engagement or re-engagement of workers by employers is effected in accordance with arrangements made whether before or after the date of this Order between an employer or any organisation of employers and a trade union, being arrangements approved by the Minister and in accordance with such directions, if any, as may be given by the Minister with respect to the operation of the arrangements, the provisions of Article 2 of this Order shall not apply to the engagement or re-engagement.

4. In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"agriculture" includes forestry and horticulture; "building industry" means:—

(1) the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings;

(2) any processes and operations incidental to any of the aforesaid activities when performed in an undertaking engaged in any such activities; and

(3) the manufacture of any fittings of a kind commonly made in builders' workshops or yards, provided that the expression "building industry" does not include any of the activities mentioned in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) hereof when carried on by an undertaking engaged in but not wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any such activities unless such activities are carried on in a separate branch, department or other part of the undertaking, being a branch, department or other part which is itself wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any such activities as aforesaid for persons or

undertakings (other than the undertaking of which it forms part) entering into contracts with it or with the said undertaking;

"civil engineering contracting industry" means:—

(1) the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or demolition of docks, harbours, bridges, roads, viaducts, aqueducts, canals, pipe-lines, cableducts, railways, sea defences, river works, piers, quays and wharves, reservoirs and filter beds, sewage works and sewers, tunnels, gas holders and any works of a similar nature;

(2) any processes and operations incidental to any of the aforesaid activities when performed in an undertaking engaged in any such activities; and

(3) the manufacture of any fittings of a kind commonly made in civil engineering contractors' workshops or yards, provided that the expression "civil engineering contracting" does not include any of the activities mentioned in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) hereof when carried on by an undertaking engaged in but not wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any such activities unless such activities are carried on in a separate branch, department or other part of the undertaking, being a branch, department or other part which is itself wholly or mainly devoted to the carrying on of any such activities as aforesaid for persons or undertakings (other than the undertaking of which it forms part) entering into contracts with it or with the said undertaking;

"coalmining industry" means the industry in which coalmines are worked or carried on;

"coalmine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, tramways, and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine, but does not include any part of such premises on which any manufacturing process is carried on other than a process ancillary to the getting, dressing or preparation for sale of coal;

"general engineering industry" means the manufacture, assembly or repair of goods or articles of iron, steel or non-ferrous metals, which involves the use of machine tools, foundry or forging plant but shall not include the construction of the hull of any ship or any ship repair work;

"local office" means an employment exchange or other office appointed by the Minister as a local office for the purposes of this Order.

5. The provisions of this Order shall come into force on the 10th June, 1940:

Provided that directions may be given by or on behalf of the Minister that as regards any area the provisions of this Order shall not apply or shall only apply to such an extent as may be specified in the directions in respect of any period not exceeding fourteen days after the said 10th June, 1940.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this Fifth day of June, 1940.

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

APPENDIX OF INDUSTRIES.

Building industry.

Civil engineering contracting industry.

General engineering industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (EMERGENCY POWERS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1940.*

The Minister of Labour and National Service made the above Regulations on 7th May, 1940, amending the principal Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Regulations, which were made on 6th September, 1939, and subsequently amended by Regulations made on 20th December, 1939.

The Regulations have two main objects.

Firstly, they provide that an insured contributor shall not be deemed to be "not available for work" by reason only that he is engaged in the manning or launching of a lifeboat; and the manning or launching of a lifeboat shall not be deemed to be an occupation from which an insured contributor derives any remuneration or profit.

Secondly, they amend Regulation 9 of the principal Regulations, which deals with the increase of benefit in respect of dependent children. Under the original provisions regarding dependants' benefit a claimant who, while unemployed, was not actually mainly maintaining his dependent children could only be deemed to be doing so if he contributed to their maintenance not less than the amount of the increase of benefit received, and also was mainly maintaining them while in employment.

Under the new Regulations, however, a claimant whose children have been evacuated under an official evacuation scheme shall be entitled to increase of benefit in respect of them if he contributes towards the cost of their accommodation, maintenance and medical treatment not less than the sums, if any, required of him by the Local Authority in the reception area under the rules of the Departments of Health.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 877. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 744. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

STOREHOLDERS AND FOREMEN: ORDNANCE STORES, WAR OFFICE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed increased scales of pay for storeholders and foremen employed in the Ordnance Stores of the War Office. The Tribunal awarded the following increased scales of pay:—

Storeholders, Grade A—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| London ... | ... | ... | £230 × £12—£338 per annum |
| Provinces ... | ... | ... | £215 × £12—£323 „ „ |

Storeholders, Grade B—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| London ... | ... | ... | £215 × £12—£275 per annum |
| Provinces ... | ... | ... | £205 × £12—£265 „ „ |

Foremen—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| London ... | ... | ... | 74s. × 2s. 6d.—84s. a week |
| Provinces ... | ... | ... | 71s. × 2s. 6d.—81s. „ „ |

Award No. 61; dated 24th May, 1940.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.—A difference having arisen between the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades and the West Coast Ironmasters' Association as to the rates of wages to be paid to men operating the pig casting machine at Millom, Cumberland, Professor D. T. Jack, M.A., was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as neutral Chairman in the matter.

Professor Jack issued an Award determining the matter on 31st May, 1940.

PACKING CASE MAKING: SCOTLAND.—Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator in the matter of a difference between the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Boxmakers, Sawyers and Mill Workers and the Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers as to wages in the industry in all areas in Scotland except Aberdeen.

Sir Hector's Award, issued on 6th June, 1940, provided for an increase in wages of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour as from 8th April to operate until 30th June and for certain variations in accordance with the cost of living index figure to operate thereafter.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (E. & W.) 14, dated 3rd May, 1940, relating to holidays with pay.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal I. (33), dated 15th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for a certain class of worker.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H. (33), dated 17th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal W.D. (32), dated 28th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for workers in the retail bespoke branch of the trade.

Proposal W.D. (33), dated 28th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for workers in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal H.M. (23), dated 29th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal H.M.S. (19), dated 30th May, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal W.D.S. (25), dated 4th June, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 25th June, 1940.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Z. (35), dated 8th May, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 17th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order N. (22), dated 9th May, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 20th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates become effective.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order I. (32), dated 9th May, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 20th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.U. (6), dated 15th May, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 20th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order B.K. (5), dated 21st May, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 27th May, 1940, as the date from which such Direction became effective.

Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

Order B.K.S. (2), dated 20th May, 1930, confirming the fixation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 27th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Order B.K.S. (3), dated 20th May, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay and specifying 27th May, 1940, as the date from which such Direction became effective.

Rope Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders R. (64) and (65), dated 22nd May, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 29th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

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

Order Q. (44), dated 3rd June, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 10th June, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (68), dated 1st May, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for female workers, and specifying 6th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.M. (15 and 16), dated 1st May, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, and general overtime rates for certain workers in the retail branch, and general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general overtime rates for all workers in the factory branch of the trade, and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.S. (33), dated 1st May, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 13th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.E. (24), dated 13th May, 1940, confirming the variation of minimum rates of wages for female workers, and specifying 20th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B. (23), dated 20th May, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers, and specifying 27th May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.L. (14), dated 21st May, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and the piece work basis time rate for female workers, and specifying 31st May, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

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