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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE



Principal Contents

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

Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940.

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards.

Training of Munition Workers.

Regulation of Wartime Industrial Relations in Canada.

Economic Mobilisation Measures in Canada.

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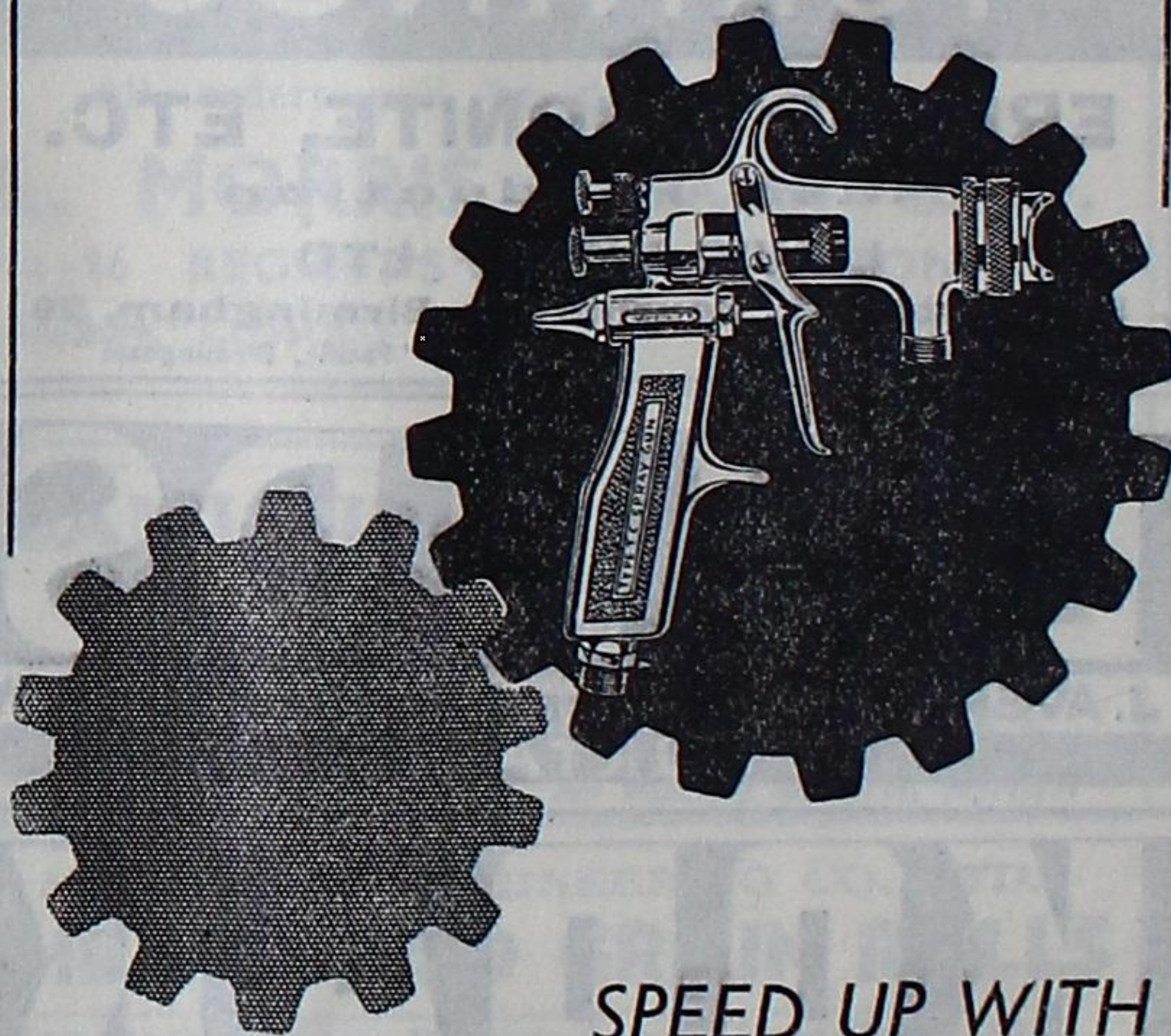
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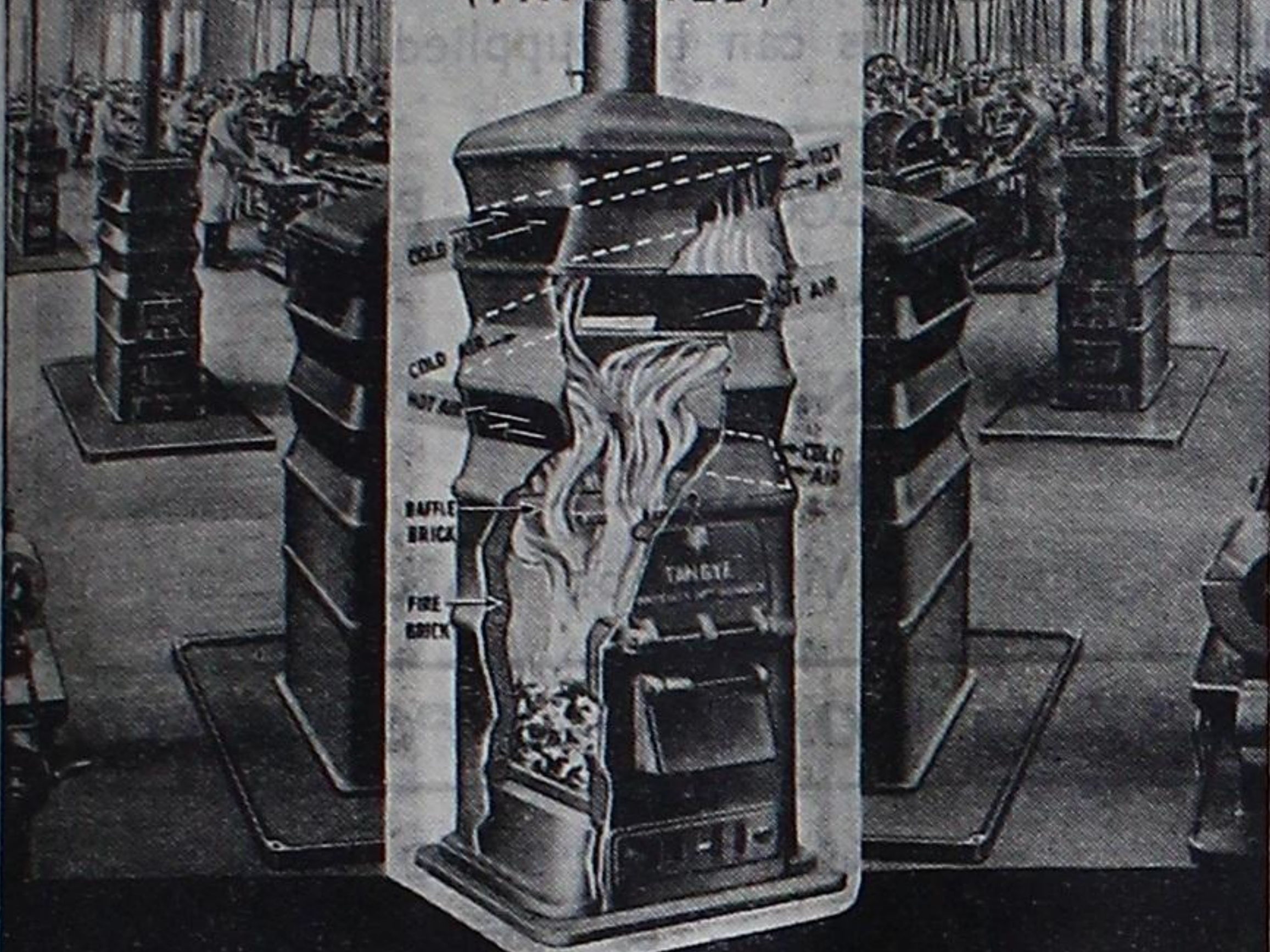
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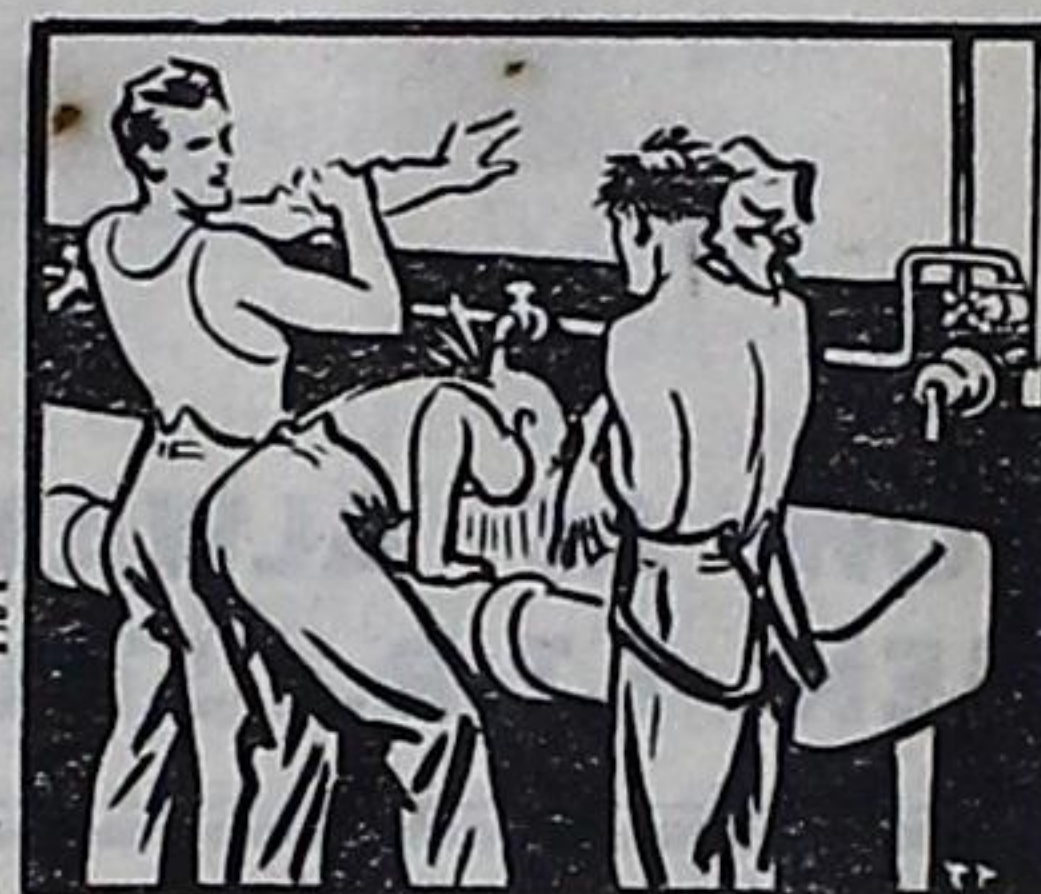
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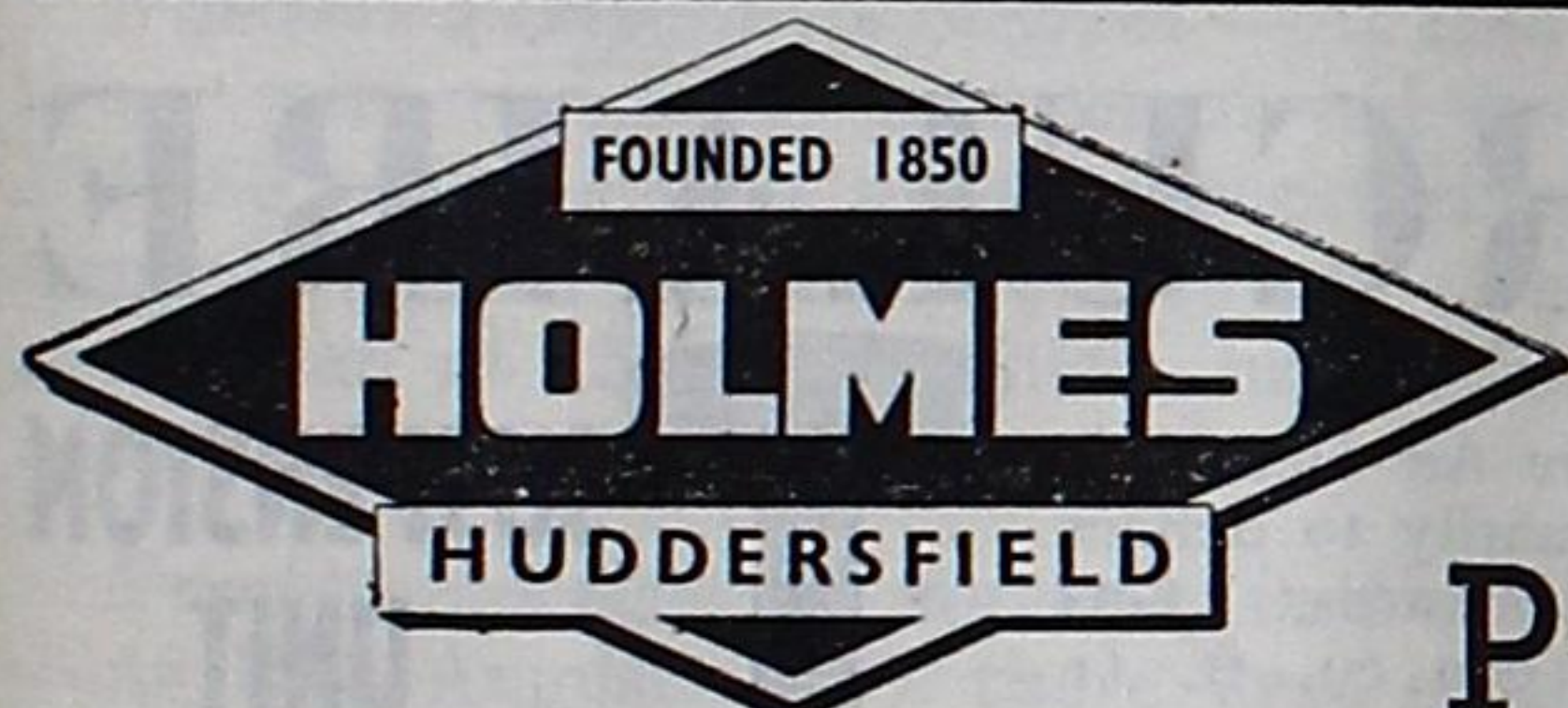
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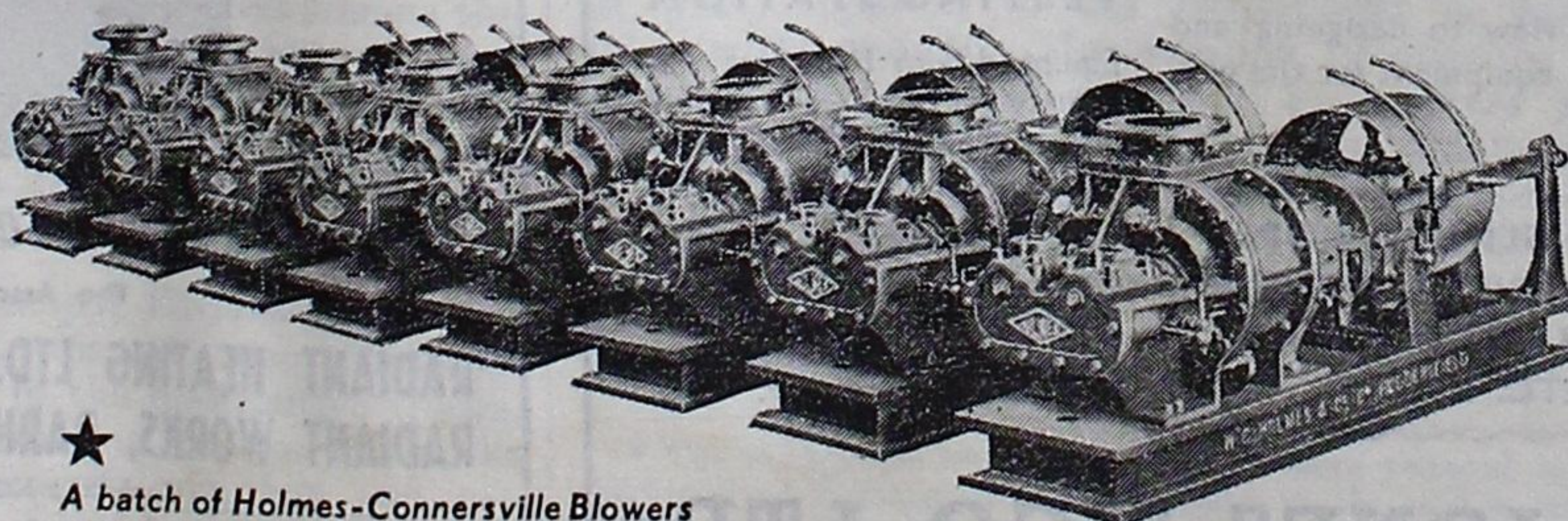


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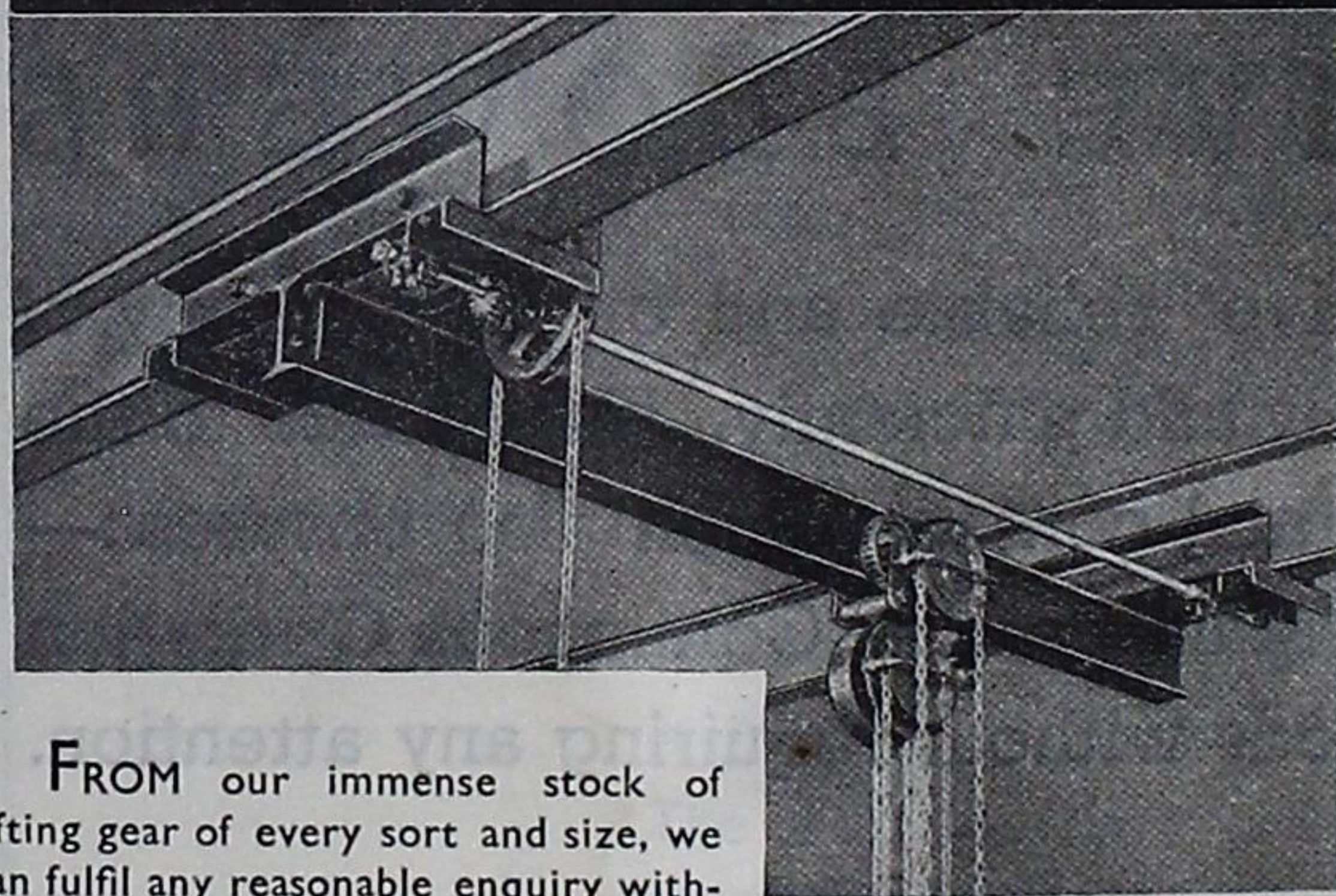
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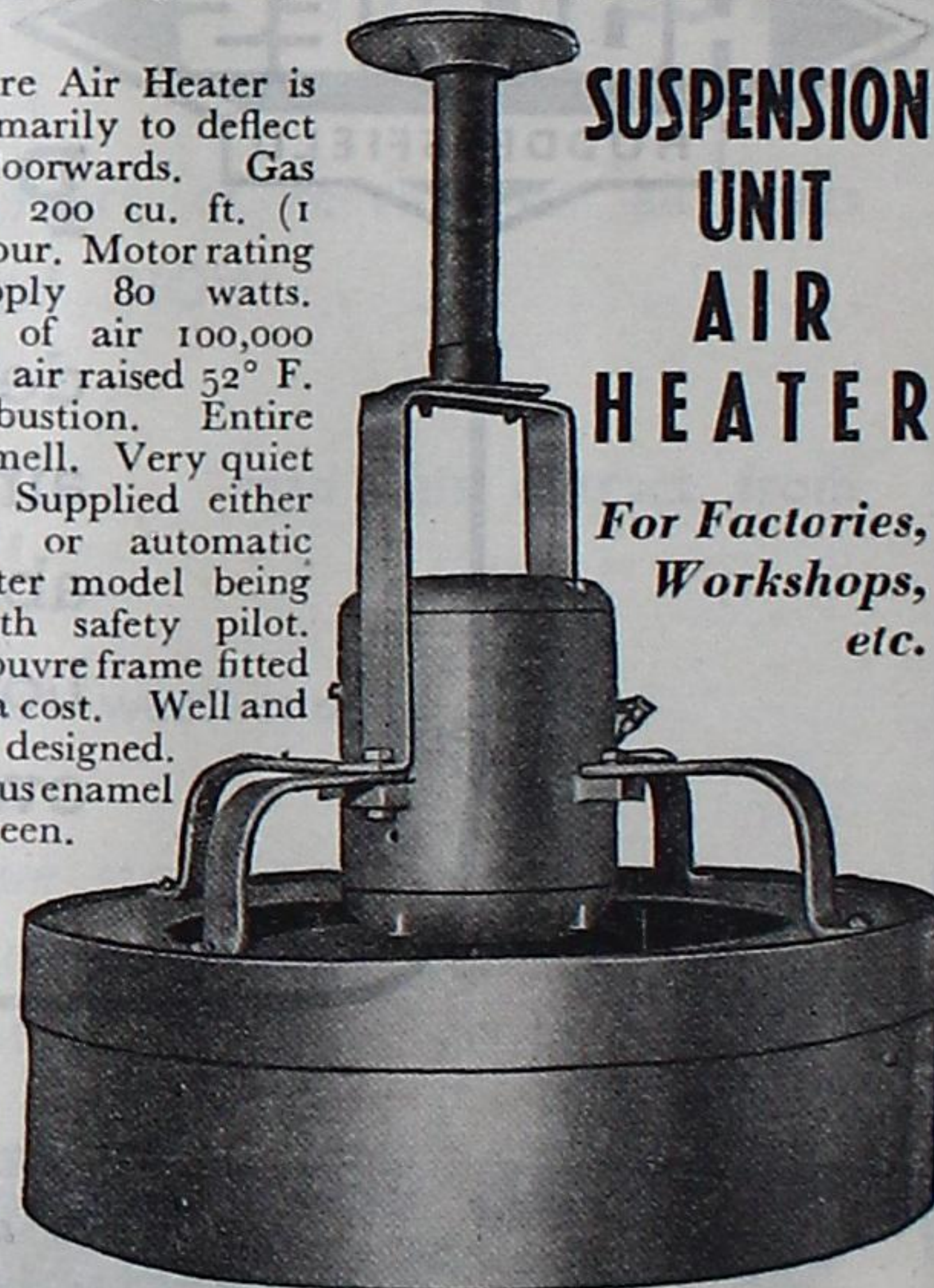
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

Detailed figures are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There were reductions in unemployment, between 15th July and 12th August, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, building and public works contracting, tailoring and dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, hotel and boarding-house service, the

entertainments and sports industries, linen manufacture and shipping service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in pottery and earthenware manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the hosiery industry, and boot and shoe manufacture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £120,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,060,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £13,000 in those of 190,000 workpeople.*

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

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,700,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 7,450,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRAINING OF MUNITION WORKERS.

MANUAL FOR TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

A Manual for the guidance of Technical Colleges providing training for workers for the production of munitions has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and issued to Local Education Authorities and other Governing Bodies of Technical Colleges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

ISSUE OF AWARDS.

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

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

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

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT, 1939.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

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

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

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

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

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

The Home Produced Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 15th August, which came into force on 19th August, increased the maximum retail prices of home-produced fresh eggs by 3d. per dozen. Under a further Order, the Home Produced Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, 1940, dated 29th August, which came into force on 2nd September, home produced eggs are dealt with in two main groups, viz., "marked" eggs, which have been graded for size and tested for quality at authorised packing stations, and "unmarked" eggs. Maximum retail prices, varying according to the sizes of eggs, are 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen for marked eggs, 2s. 9d. and 3s. for unmarked fresh eggs, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. for preserved eggs.

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

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

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

prices of Eire fresh eggs. A further Order, the Imported Eggs (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 29th August, which came into force on 2nd September, increased the maximum retail prices of all categories of imported eggs. The revised prices range from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen, the latter figure applying to Eire large fresh eggs.

The Sugar (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, dated 21st August, which came into force on 26th August, advanced the maximum retail prices of sugar by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., to, e.g., 5d. for granulated and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. for cubes and refiners' caster sugar. Slightly higher prices may be charged in remoter parts of Scotland and in the Scilly Isles.

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

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

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

The Oranges (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 4th September, which came into force on 9th September, reducing the maximum retail price of oranges to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

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

FOOD RATIONING.

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

REGULATION OF WARTIME INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN CANADA.

In an Order in Council issued on 19th June, 1940, the Committee of the Privy Council in Canada have laid down the principles according to which, in the view of the Committee, the relations between employers and workers should be regulated in Canada during the period of the war. In a preliminary statement, the Order declares that the Government has received from representative bodies of industry and labour expressions of their desire to cooperate with the Government in the present crisis, and that "it would conduce to the removal of misunderstandings and to the extension of common interests and national purpose were a declaration to be made by the Government at this time of certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war, the acceptance of which by employers and workpeople would make for the avoidance of industrial strife and the utmost acceleration possible in the production which is so essential in present circumstances." Accordingly, the statement continues, the Committee had formulated, on the basis of a report presented by the Minister of Labour, the principles set out in the Order, and recommended that they should be approved as constituting a declaration by the Government of principles for the regulation of labour conditions and the avoidance of labour unrest during the war. The more important of these principles are as follows:—

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

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

There should be no interruption in productive or distributive operations on account of strikes or lockouts. Where any difference arises which cannot be settled by negotiation between the parties, assistance in effecting a settlement should be sought from the Government conciliation services, and, failing settlement of the difference in this manner, it should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has been extended under the War Measures Act to apply specifically to all war work.

Employees should be free to organise in trade unions, free from any control by employers or their agents. In this connection, attention is directed to Section 11 of the provisions of Chapter 30, 3 George VI, an Act to Amend the Criminal Code, under which it is declared to be an offence, subject to prescribed penalties, for any employer or his agent wrongfully and without lawful authority to refuse to employ or dismiss from employment, any person because of his membership in a lawful trade union, or to use intimidation to prevent a workman from belonging to a trade union, or to conspire with other employers to do either of such acts.

Employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other representatives chosen by them, should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives of employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labour and other working conditions, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement.

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

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

Any suspension which may be made of labour conditions established by law, agreement or usage, requisite to the speeding of wartime production, should be brought about by mutual agreement and should be understood as applying only for the period of emergency.

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

ECONOMIC MOBILISATION MEASURES IN CANADA.

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

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILISATION ACT.

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

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES ACT.

This Act provides for the establishment of a Department of National War Services, the primary function of which is to carry out the objects of the above-mentioned National Resources Mobilisation Act in regard to registration. To this end the Department is (a) to carry out registrations and surveys; (b) to place the results of such registrations and surveys at the disposal of the Government; (c) to promote, organise, and co-ordinate different forms of voluntary assistance with a view to the most effective use of personal services or material contributions for the prosecution of the war and the welfare of the nation; and (d) to co-ordinate the existing public information services of the Government, and originate or employ other means in order to promote the most effective use of such services. The competent Minister is also empowered to establish national, provincial or local councils, committees and boards and to use existing organisations and agencies to assist him in carrying out the purposes of the Act.

NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPLY COUNCIL.

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

The personnel of the Council were duly announced on 28th June, and, at the first meeting of the Council on 3rd July, the Minister of Labour emphasized the importance of ensuring an adequate labour supply, in particular in those industries definitely connected with the prosecution of the war, and suggested that the Government might find it necessary to call on industry to assist in training its own workers. The Minister also drew attention to the importance of the transference of labour from non-war to war industry and the need for the promotion of a spirit of co-operation between employers and workers so as to ensure the maintenance of production.

WAR-TIME INDUSTRIES CONTROL BOARD.

By an Order in Council issued on 2nd July, 1940, provision has been made for the establishment of a War-time Industries Control Board and for the appointment of controllers for the major industries. The Board is responsible for organising the services of, and the available agencies for, the supply of munitions, and the controllers are to exercise for their respective industries some of the wide powers of the Minister of Munitions and Supply to conserve, co-ordinate, restrict and regulate certain essential supplies.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL REVIEW.

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

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

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

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

Division.	Numbers on Register at 12th Aug. 1940.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(—) as compared with 15th July 1940.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 12th Aug. 1940.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(—) as compared with 15th July 1940.
London† ...	222,589	— 11,363	Scotland ...	103,417	— 11,074
Eastern ...	31,008	— 1,053	Wales ...	75,470	— 5,108
Southern† ...	21,357	+ 679	Great Britain ...	799,452	— 27,814
South-Western ...	21,843	+ 547	Northern Ireland	68,287	— 3,123
Midlands ...	34,067	+ 3,191	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	867,739	— 30,937
North-Midlands ...	36,264	+ 4,404			
North-Eastern ...	59,833	+ 392			
North-Western ...	117,042	— 8,660			
Northern ...	76,562	+ 231			

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

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

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

* The total number of unemployed casual workers in Great Britain at 12th August, 1940, was 31,916, including 30,265 men, 91 boys, 1,554 women and 6 girls. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of unemployed casual workers at 12th August 1940, was 33,889.

† As from 22nd July, 1940, the County of Sussex and those parts of the County of Kent which, prior to that date, were within the area of the Southern Division, are included in the London Division (see page 214 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE). The figures relate to the Divisions as now constituted.

† It is probable that there have been considerable changes, since July, 1939, in the total numbers of insured persons and in their distribution between different industries, owing partly to recruitment for the Forces and partly to transfers into the munitions industries. The percentages of unemployment in July and August, 1940, compiled on the basis of these figures and given in this GAZETTE, are, therefore, subject to revision.

slate quarries, employment remained very depressed, and many men were transferred to other work. There was little change in other mining and quarrying industries.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the iron and steel industries, including pig iron manufacture, employment continued at a very high level. In the tinplate industry, however, there was a further reduction in activity, with some increase in the number of workpeople temporarily suspended.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.
London* ...	101,153	6,302	103,463	11,671	222,589
Eastern... ..	16,098	1,370	11,468	2,072	31,008
Southern* ...	10,683	796	8,185	1,693	21,357
South-Western ...	10,803	1,350	7,661	2,029	21,843
Midlands ...	10,304	1,210	20,623	1,930	34,067
North-Midlands ...	17,847	824	15,584	2,009	36,264
North-Eastern ...	33,286	2,039	20,860	3,648	59,833
North-Western ...	55,391	3,802	52,153	5,696	117,042
Northern ...	51,081	4,201	13,458	7,822	76,562
Scotland ...	48,114	4,278	43,303	7,722	103,417
Wales ...	54,891	3,690	11,981	4,908	75,470
Great Britain ...	409,651	29,862	308,739	51,200	799,452
Northern Ireland ...	35,257	2,358	27,528	3,144	68,287
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	444,908	32,220	336,267	54,344	867,739

* See footnote † in previous column.

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

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.			General Scheme.			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
London† ...	4.4	9.5	6.0	4.5	9.5	6.1	1.4	7.4	2.1
Eastern ...	3.2	7.8	4.3	3.7	7.8	4.8	1.4	8.1	1.9
Southern† ...	2.3	5.8	3.0	2.5	5.8	3.2	0.7	6.0	0.9
South-Western ...	2.1	4.6	2.6	2.2	4.6	2.7	1.0	8.4	1.1
Midlands ...	1.2	5.9	2.5	1.3	5.9	2.6	0.7	4.4	0.9
North-Midlands ...	2.5	6.4	3.5	2.6	6.3	3.6	1.2	6.7	2.0
North-Eastern ...	3.5	6.2	4.3	3.6	6.1	4.3	1.7	17.0	2.3
North-Western ...	3.8	7.1	4.9	3.9	7.1	4.9	1.8	8.9	2.0
Northern ...	8.0	10.6	8.4	8.2	10.6	8.6	2.3	14.9	3.2
Scotland ...	4.4	10.5	6.1	4.6	10.5	6.3	1.7	12.7	2.5
Wales ...	10.1	11.5	10.3	10.4	11.5	10.5	3.4	13.2	3.7
Special Schemes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	4.0	7.8	5.0	4.2	7.8	5.2	1.4	8.7	1.9
N. IRELAND ...	17.5	27.5	20.9	18.1	27.6	21.6	13.8	24.0	14.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	4.3	8.4	5.4	4.4	8.4	5.5	2.0	9.1	2.4

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

	General and Agricultural Schemes.			General Scheme.			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
London ...	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	...	+ 1.4	+ 0.2
Southern ...	...	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	...	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	...	+ 1.2	+ 0.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1939.						
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
17 June ...	456,498	15,129	266,953	28,345	766,835	834,214
15 July† (a)	456,760	21,231	318,983	38,086	835,060	906,470
(b)	448,966	—	—	—	827,266	898,676
12 August ...	409,651	29,862	308,739	51,200	799,452	867,739

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

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1939.									
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
17th June ...	4.6	6.8	5.2	4.7	6.8	5.3	2.1	5.6	2.3
15th July ...	4.6	8.2	5.6	4.7	8.2	5.7	2.2	6.6	2.5
12th August...	4.3	8.4	5.4	4.4	8.4	5.5	2.0	9.1	2.4

* The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1939, and are subject to revision: see footnote † on page 242.

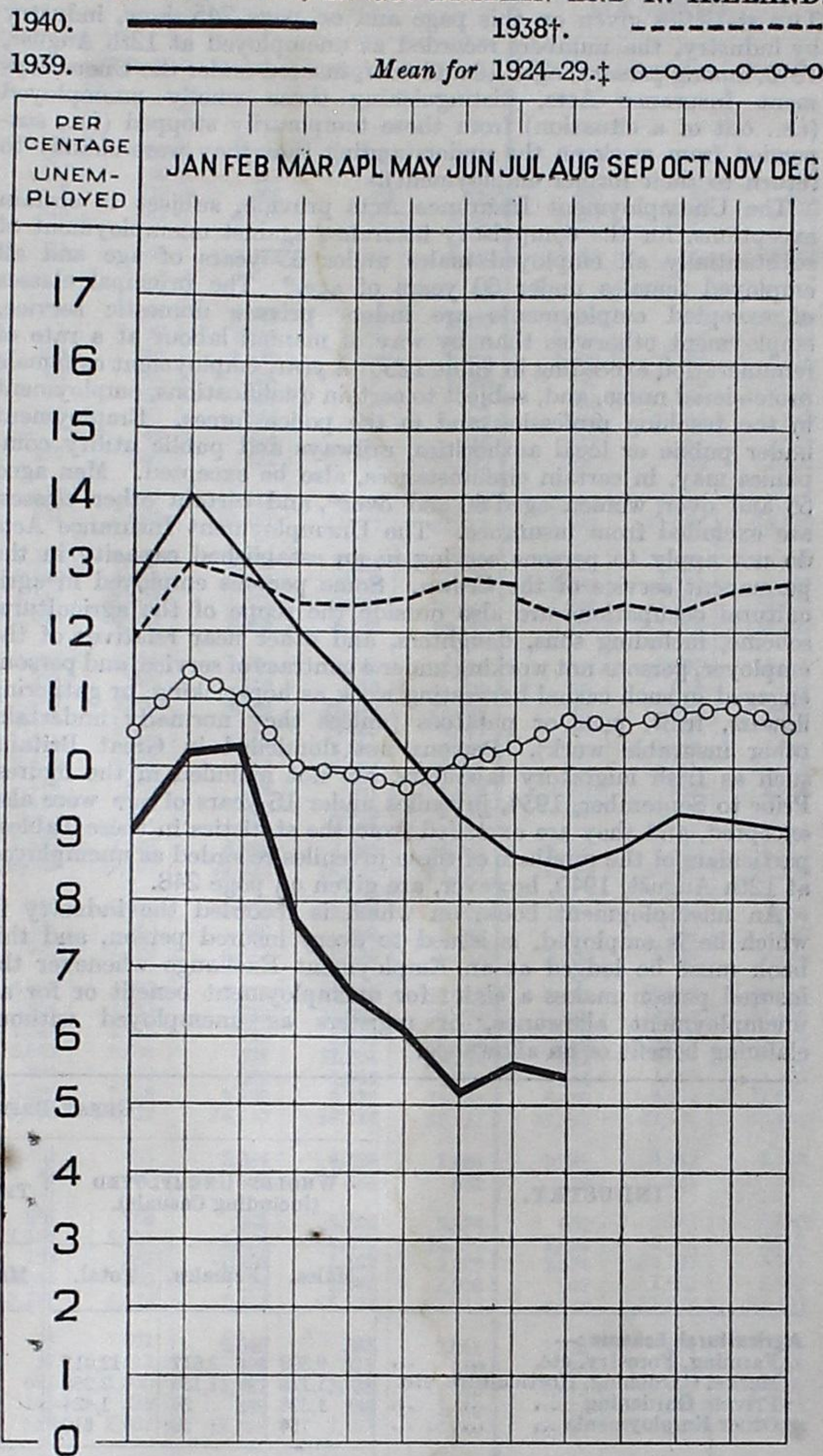
† See footnote † on page 242.

‡ The figures on line (a), and those for previous dates, include men in attendance at Government Training Centres, who are excluded from line (b) and from the figures for 12th August (see article on page 223 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940).

§ Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED,* INSURED PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER, IN GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND.



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 12TH AUGUST, 1940.

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

* See footnote * in previous column.

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

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

§ This total includes, in addition to applicants for unemployment allowances, 2,812 women, aged 60-64, who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3 (4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.

¶ See explanation on page 244.

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

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

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and all employed females under 60 years of age.* The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250† a year, employment as female professional 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. Men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 and over*, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, however, are given on page 248.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges 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, to be sick or deceased, to have joined the Forces, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed (given in the Table below) relate only to persons, aged 16 and over, insured against unemployment. They 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 242 and 243 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 243.

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

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. ...	9,398	2,617	12,015	128	359	487	9,526	2,976	12,502	5,860	2,756	8,616
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	1,128	1,130	2,258	27	62	89	1,155	1,192	2,347	1,047	1,183	2,230
Private Gardening ...	1,398	26	1,424	82	—	82	1,480	26	1,506	1,317	20	1,337
Other Employments ...	754	56	810	33	4	37	787	60	847	712	55	767
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	12,678	3,829	16,507	270	425	695	12,948	4,254	17,202	8,936	4,014	12,950
Fishing ...	1,752	173	1,925	115	10	125	1,867	183	2,050	1,842	183	2,025
Mining:—												
Coal Mining ...	24,115	194	24,309	32,056	1	32,057	56,171	195	56,366	56,165	194	56,359
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	132	—	132	—	—	—	132	—	132	131	—	131
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	177	2	179	44	—	44	221	2	223	220	2	222
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	1,708	6	1,714	311	—	311	2,019	6	2,025	1,214	5	1,219
Flate Quarrying and Mining ...	561	1	562	757	—	757	1,318	1	1,319	1,318	1	1,319
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	154	169	323	47	17	64	201	186	387	186	186	372
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	406	7	413	20	1	21	426	8	434	314	8	322
Total, Mining ...	27,253	379	27,632	33,235	19	33,254	60,488	398	60,886	59,548	396	59,944
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	329	11	340	24	1	25	353	12	365	353	12	365
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	794	139	933	99	7	106	893	146	1,039	865	143	1,008
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	246	19	265	12	—	12	258	19	277	186	19	205
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	1,369	169	1,538	135	8	143	1,504	177	1,681	1,404	174	1,578
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	1,691	591	2,282	176	64	240	1,867	655	2,522	1,653	654	2,307
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	716	3,549	4,265	1,096	7,821	8,917	1,812	11,370	13,182	1,768	11,360	13,128
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	674	363	1,037	117	40	157	791	403	1,194	773	403	1,176
Glass Bottles ...	440	159	599	172	50	222	612	209	821	612	209	821
Total, Glass ...	1,114	522	1,636	289	90	379	1,403	612	2,015	1,385	612	1,997
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals ...	1,538	1,270	2,808	47	62	109	1,585	1,332	2,917	1,494	1,324	2,818
Explosives ...	519	634	1,153	8	20	28	527	654	1,181	525	652	1,177
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	323	226	549	10	10	20	333	236	569	322	236	558
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	1,125	1,043	2,168	229	89	318	1,354	1,132	2,486	1,310	1,099	2,409
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	3,505	3,173	6,678	294	181	475	3,799	3,354	7,153	3,651	3,311	6,962
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	325	8	333	33	—	33	358	8	366	356	8	364
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	2,901	110	3,011	6,251	10	6,261	9,152	120	9,272	9,134	120	9,254
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	610	141	751	37	24	61	647	165	812	599	164	763
Tin Plates ...	291	112	403	4,392	469	4,861	4,683	581	5,264	4,679	580	5,259
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	506	48	554	183	3	186	689	51	740	666	51	717
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	342	190	532	38	22	60	380	212	592	366	211	577
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	4,975	609	5,584	10,934	528	11,462	15,909	1,137	17,046	15,800	1,134	16,934
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	9,009	2,610	11,619	767	303	1,070	9,776	2,913	12,689	9,268	2,894	12,162
Electrical Engineering ...	1,014	681	1,695	50	23	73	1,064	704	1,768	1,015	694	1,709
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	877	19	896	31	—	31	908	19	927	790	19	809
Constructional Engineering ...	1,192	30	1,222	133	5	138	1,325	35	1,360	1,257	31	1,288
Total, Engineering ...	12,092	3,340	15,432	981	331	1,312	13,073	3,671	16,744	12,330	3,638	15,968

* Women aged 60 and under 65 ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 1st July, 1940.

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

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	5,480	1,558	7,038	227	94	321	5,707	1,652	7,359	4,889	1,600	6,489
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	394	85	479	23	13	36	417	98	515	368	96	464
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	362	34	396	124	8	132	486	42	528	480	41	521
Total, Vehicles	6,236	1,677	7,913	374	115	489	6,610	1,792	8,402	5,737	1,737	7,474
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	7,838	380	8,218	639	11	650	8,477	391	8,868	7,868	386	8,254
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	1,503	268	1,771	646	20	666	2,149	288	2,437	2,108	287	2,395
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,103	69	1,172	28	1	29	1,131	70	1,201	1,027	67	1,094
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	1,597	4,186	5,783	32	108	140	1,629	4,294	5,923	1,590	4,286	5,876
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	346	481	827	156	65	221	502	546	1,048	492	546	1,038
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	220	436	656	95	60	155	315	496	811	311	495	806
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	236	249	485	11	36	47	247	285	532	231	283	514
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	425	41	466	49	—	49	474	41	515	437	41	478
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	408	580	988	124	130	254	532	710	1,242	525	705	1,230
Metal Industries not separately specified	2,886	3,836	6,722	427	511	938	3,313	4,347	7,660	3,062	4,327	7,389
Total, Other Metals	8,724	10,146	18,870	1,568	931	2,499	10,292	11,077	21,369	9,783	11,037	20,820
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	1,589	4,125	5,714	1,296	3,340	4,636	2,885	7,465	10,350	2,881	7,463	10,344
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1,314	3,915	5,229	1,023	2,847	3,870	2,337	6,762	9,099	2,337	6,754	9,091
Total, Cotton	2,903	8,040	10,943	2,319	6,187	8,506	5,222	14,227	19,449	5,218	14,217	19,435
Woollen and Worsted	1,135	2,499	3,634	1,283	5,640	6,923	2,418	8,139	10,557	2,330	7,975	10,305
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	321	1,177	1,498	373	1,563	1,936	694	2,740	3,434	684	2,697	3,381
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	147	397	544	63	222	285	210	619	829	206	618	824
Linen ...	3,957	13,228	17,185	739	3,145	3,884	4,696	16,373	21,069	102	1,440	1,542
Jute ...	340	2,975	3,315	171	1,491	1,662	511	4,466	4,977	509	4,465	4,974
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	253	1,328	1,581	22	341	363	275	1,669	1,944	180	1,127	1,307
Hosiery ...	270	3,492	3,762	547	7,442	7,989	817	10,934	11,751	802	10,856	11,658
Lace ...	76	291	367	82	570	652	158	861	1,019	157	857	1,014
Carpets ...	163	860	1,023	245	1,418	1,663	408	2,278	2,686	391	2,259	2,650
Other Textiles	499	3,003	3,502	49	1,469	1,518	548	4,472	5,020	468	3,058	3,526
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,741	1,499	3,240	4,945	2,581	7,526	6,686	4,080	10,766	5,250	3,463	8,713
Total, Textiles	11,805	38,789	50,594	10,838	32,069	42,907	22,643	70,858	93,501	16,297	53,032	69,329
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,236	1,732	2,968	594	416	1,010	1,830	2,148	3,978	1,814	2,144	3,958
Leather Goods	393	827	1,220	52	131	183	445	958	1,403	419	947	1,366
Total, Leather	1,629	2,559	4,188	646	547	1,193	2,275	3,106	5,381	2,233	3,091	5,324
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	6,481	8,138	14,619	795	5,098	5,893	7,276	13,236	20,512	6,842	12,759	19,601
Dress Making and Millinery ...	525	9,216	9,741	28	3,705	3,733	553	12,921	13,474	547	12,808	13,355
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	322	1,506	1,828	417	1,348	1,765	739	2,854	3,593	738	2,850	3,588
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	283	7,265	7,548	55	5,641	5,696	338	12,906	13,244	171	6,234	6,405
Other Dress Industries	160	770	930	88	294	382	248	1,064	1,312	244	1,059	1,303
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	2,180	2,340	4,520	3,376	3,892	7,268	5,556	6,232	11,788	5,429	6,222	11,651
Total, Clothing	9,951	29,235	39,186	4,759	19,978	24,737	14,710	49,213	63,923	13,971	41,932	55,903
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	2,530	4,038	6,568	134	361	495	2,664	4,399	7,063	2,341	4,247	6,588
Grain Milling ...	505	190	695	64	42	106	569	232	801	422	215	637
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	643	4,283	4,926	45	913	958	688	5,196	5,884	659	5,181	5,840
Other Food Industries	1,711	7,277	8,988	64	1,130	1,194	1,775	8,407	10,182	1,654	8,321	9,975
Drink Industries	1,715	1,981	3,696	51	182	233	1,766	2,163	3,929	1,574	2,137	3,711
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	282	1,264	1,546	7	543	550	289	1,807	2,096	247	1,653	1,900
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	7,386	19,033	26,419	365	3,171	3,536	7,751	22,204	29,955	6,897	21,754	28,651
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	2,301	179	2,480	347	24	371	2,648	203	2,851	2,432	201	2,633
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	335	174	509	74	37	111	409	211	620	365	211	576
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	7,639	2,056	9,695	1,148	682	1,830	8,787	2,738	11,525	8,476	2,690	11,166
Other Woodworking ...	679	413	1,092	176	143	319	855	556	1,411	768	543	1,311
Total, Woodworking, etc.	10,954	2,822	13,776	1,745	886	2,631	12,699	3,708	16,407	12,041	3,645	15,686

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 12TH AUGUST, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 12TH AUG., 1940.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	15TH JULY, 1940.	14TH AUG., 1939.	
Agricultural Scheme:—															
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	448,130	30,940	479,070	2.1	8.5	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.1	9.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.5	1.9
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	61,520	14,700	76,220	1.8	7.7	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.9	8.1	3.1	+ 0.4	- 0.9	3.0
Private Gardening ...	104,230	610	104,840	1.3	4.3	1.4	0.1	—	0.0	1.4	4.3	1.4	- 0.1	- 1.4	1.3
Other Employments ...	49,120	750	49,870	1.5	7.5	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.6	8.0	1.7	...	- 2.1	1.6
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	663,000	47,000	710,000	1.9	8.1	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.0	9.1	2.4	- 0.1	- 1.5	1.9
Fishing ...	31,120	760	31,880	5.6	22.8	6.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	6.0	24.1	6.4	- 2.2	- 10.2	6.4
Mining:—															
Coal Mining ...	835,070	3,860	838,930	2.9	5.0	2.9	3.8	0.1	3.8	6.7	5.1	6.7	- 0.2	- 4.6	6.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	10,990	—	10,990	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.2	...	- 5.6	1.2
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,740	10	3,750	4.7	20.0	4.8	1.2	—	1.1	5.9	20.0	5.9	+ 1.6	- 9.7	5.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,210	580	50,790	3.4	1.0	3.4	0.6	—	0.6	4.0	1.0	4.0	- 0.3	- 4.5	2.6
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	9,300	20	9,320	6.0	5.0	6.0	8.2	—	8.2	14.2	5.0	14.2	- 5.1	+ 5.8	14.2
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,170	1,320	10,490	1.7	12.8	3.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.2	14.1	3.7	- 0.1	- 2.8	3.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	18,440	230	18,670	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.3	3.5	2.3	- 0.1	- 4.1	1.8
Total, Mining	936,920	6,020	942,940	2.9	6.3	2.9	3.6	0.3	3.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	- 0.2	- 4.5	6.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,590	90	13,680	2.4	12.2	2.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.6	13.3	2.7	- 0.8	- 7.9	2.7
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,900	2,470	31,370	2.7	5.6	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.1	5.9	3.3	+ 0.1	- 4.4	3.2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,390	660	18,050	1.4	2.9	1.5	0.1	—	0.0	1.5	2.9	1.5	- 0.1	- 4.2	1.2
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,880	3,220	63,100	2.3	5.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	5.5	2.7	- 0.1	- 5.1	2.5
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,200	6,300	100,500	1.8	9.4	2.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	2.0	10.4	2.5	- 0.3	- 4.9	2.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	32,000	41,220	73,220	2.2	8.6	5.8	3.5	19.0	12.2	5.7	27.6	18.0	+ 4.8	- 13.8	18.0
Glass:—															
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	23,500	7,860	31,360	2.9	4.6	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	5.1	3.8	- 0.1	- 5.3	3.8
Glass Bottles ...	17,100	2,080	19,180	2.6	7.6	3.1	1.0	2.4	1.2	3.6	10.0	4.3	+ 0.1	- 7.6	4.3
Total, Glass	40,600	9,940	50,540	2.7	5.3	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.5	6.2	4.0	...	- 6.2	4.0
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—															
Chemicals ...	84,850	33,360	118,210	1.8	3.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	4.0	2.5	...	- 2.1	2.4
Explosives ...	27,920	7,900	35,820	1.9	8.0	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.9	8.3	3.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	3.3
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	19,040	6,060	25,100	1.7	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	3.9	2.3	+ 0.1	- 1.5	2.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	57,830	21,590	79,420	1.9	4.8	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	5.2	3.1	+ 0.3	- 2.7	3.0
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	189,640	68,910	258,550	1.8	4.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	4.9	2.8	+ 0.2	- 1.8	2.7
Metal Manufacture:—															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,040	40	17,080	1.9	20.0	1.9	0.2	—	0.2	2.1	20.0	2.1	...	- 7.1	2.1
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	183,090	5,790	188,880	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.4	0.2	3.3	5.0	2.1	4.9	+ 0.2	- 3.8	4.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	51,020	4,530	55,550	1.2	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	3.6	1.5	+ 0.1	- 2.0	1.4
Tin Plates ...	24,170	2,520	26,690	1.2	4.4	1.5	18.2	18.7	18.2	19.4	23.1	19.7	+ 5.5	+ 13.7	19.7
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	30,600	2,430	33,030	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	- 0.5	- 6.3	2.2
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22,590	4,230	26,820	1.5	4.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	5.0	2.2	- 0.3	- 4.3	2.2
Total, Metal Manufacture	328,510	19,540	348,050	1.5	3.1	1.6	3.3	2.7	3.3	4.8	5.8	4.9	+ 0.5	- 2.6	4.9
Engineering, etc.:—															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	598,800	62,850	661,650	1.5	4.2	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	4.6	1.9	+ 0.1	- 2.4	1.9
Electrical Engineering ...	96,440	26,450	122,890	1.1	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.7	1.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4	1.4
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	58,850	1,090	59,940	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	—	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	- 0.1	- 4.2	1.5
Constructional Engineering ...	47,550	1,880	49,430	2.5	1.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.9	2.8	- 0.1	- 5.2	2.6
Total, Engineering	801,640	92,270	893,910	1.5	3.6	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	4.0	1.9	+ 0.1	- 2.5	1.8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	415,490	43,680	459,170	1.3	3.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	3.8	1.6	+ 0.2	- 1.8	1.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	10,530	1,770	12,300	3.7	4.8	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	4.0	5.5	4.2	...	- 4.1	3.8
Total, Vehicles	426,020</														

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 12TH AUGUST, 1940.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY : TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AT 12TH AUG., 1940.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	15TH JULY, 1940.	14TH AUG., 1939.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	108,330	73,400	181,730	2.3	5.5	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.5	6.0	3.9	...	- 2.0	3.7
Grain Milling ...	29,700	3,970	33,670	1.7	4.8	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	5.8	2.4	...	- 2.6	2.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ...	25,810	52,560	78,370	2.5	8.1	6.3	0.2	1.8	1.2	2.7	9.9	7.5	- 0.8	+ 0.3	7.5
Other Food Industries ...	73,390	66,480	139,870	2.3	10.9	6.4	0.1	1.7	0.9	2.4	12.6	7.3	- 0.5	- 1.2	7.2
Drink Industries ...	92,960	27,600	120,560	1.8	7.2	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	7.8	3.3	- 0.2	- 2.3	3.1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	15,520	29,020	44,540	1.8	4.4	3.5	0.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	6.2	4.7	+ 0.4	- 0.2	4.6
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	345,710	253,030	598,740	2.1	7.5	4.4	0.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	8.8	5.0	- 0.3	- 1.5	4.9
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ...	63,760	3,360	67,120	3.6	5.3	3.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	4.2	6.0	4.2	+ 0.4	- 3.1	4.0
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,150	2,250	11,400	3.7	7.7	4.5	0.8	1.7	0.9	4.5	9.4	5.4	+ 0.7	- 5.0	5.1
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	117,720	27,230	144,950	6.5	7.6	6.7	1.0	2.5	1.3	7.5	10.1	8.0	- 0.8	- 1.5	7.8
Other Woodworking ...	18,130	5,750	23,880	3.7	7.2	4.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	4.7	9.7	5.9	+ 0.2	- 4.6	5.6
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	208,760	38,590	247,350	5.2	7.3	5.6	0.9	2.3	1.0	6.1	9.6	6.6	- 0.4	- 2.5	6.4
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	50,640	18,010	68,650	1.2	4.7	2.1	4.2	8.8	5.4	5.4	13.5	7.5	- 2.3	+ 3.6	7.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27,030	49,160	76,190	1.6	5.4	4.1	0.4	2.4	1.6	2.0	7.8	5.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	5.3
Wall Paper Making ...	5,000	2,620	7,620	2.8	6.9	4.2	0.1	1.7	0.7	2.9	8.6	4.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8	4.9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,530	5,770	10,300	1.6	4.2	3.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	5.1	3.6	+ 0.5	- 0.2	3.6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	189,570	98,820	288,390	5.2	5.7	5.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	6.1	6.8	6.4	- 0.4	+ 1.0	6.2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	276,770	174,380	451,150	4.0	5.5	4.6	1.5	2.3	1.7	5.5	7.8	6.3	- 0.6	+ 1.5	6.2
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,028,230	13,320	1,041,550	5.3	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.4	3.0	5.4	- 0.2	- 5.0	5.0
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	361,560	2,030	363,590	10.5	3.3	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.8	3.4	10.7	- 1.0	- 16.3	10.3
Total, Building and Contracting ...	1,389,790	15,350	1,405,140	6.7	2.9	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.8	3.1	6.8	- 0.4	- 7.9	6.4
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	40,170	28,710	68,880	1.7	7.0	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.8	7.9	4.4	+ 0.1	- 1.0	4.3
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,240	2,200	13,440	1.8	8.5	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.6	10.2	4.7	+ 1.7	- 0.3	4.6
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,140	5,930	12,070	3.6	5.6	4.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	4.3	6.7	5.5	- 0.5	- 2.8	5.4
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus ...	29,750	13,310	43,060	1.3	3.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	3.5	2.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	2.0
Musical Instruments ...	7,400	2,010	9,410	6.3	6.9	6.4	1.6	4.5	2.3	7.9	11.4	8.7	- 1.7	- 0.6	8.7
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	7,590	9,830	17,420	3.6	8.1	6.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.2	8.8	6.8	- 0.1	- 1.0	6.8
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	102,290	61,990	164,280	2.2	6.3	3.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.7	7.2	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8	4.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	210,830	11,630	222,460	1.9	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	- 0.2	- 3.9	1.9
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	155,750	9,480	165,230	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	- 0.2	- 2.8	1.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,430	12,740	211,170	0.6	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.7	0.9	...	- 0.9	0.9
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	37,140	3,200	40,340	3.2	4.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.1	3.3	- 0.3	- 4.0	3.0
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,450	4,960	161,410	2.9	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	- 0.2	- 6.2	2.6
Shipping Service ...	122,870	6,760	129,630	9.9	8.0	9.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	10.0	8.6	9.9	- 1.4	- 9.3	9.6
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	135,410	1,610	137,020	17.3	10.6	17.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	17.8	10.6	17.7	- 3.1	- 7.2	17.3
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	25,570	510	26,080	3.1	2.9	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	3.3	4.1	3.3	- 0.4	- 4.1	3.3
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	160,980	2,120	163,100	15.0	8.7	14.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	15.5	9.1	15.4	- 2.7	- 6.7	15.0
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	17,770	2,890	20,660	4.8	6.1	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.9	6.5	5.1	- 0.3	- 6.5	5.0
Total, Transport, etc. ...	849,390	42,150	891,540	5.5	4.4	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.7	4.6	5.6	- 0.8	- 4.8	5.4
Distributive Trades ...	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	3.0	5.1	3.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.2	5.6	4.1	- 0.3	- 2.9	3.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...	176,450	96,300	272,750	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	- 0.1	- 1.4	1.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service ...	183,340	31,460	214,800	3.8	10.9	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	11.1	4.9	+ 0.1	- 2.4	4.7
Local Government Service ...	382,560	90,290	472,850	6.4	10.2	7.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	6.5	10.7	7.3	- 0.1	- 4.6	7.1
Professional Services ...	107,770	115,450	223,220	2.3	5.6	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5	5.9	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	4.1
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,300	67,170	156,470	6.3	10.7	8.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	6.5	11.4	8.6	- 1.7	- 3.6	8.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	192,850	314,440	507,290	5.8	12.5	9.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	5.9	13.0	10.3	- 0.5	...	10.0
Laundry Service ...	30,820	123,710	154,530	2.0	6.3	5.4	0.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	8.6	7.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	7.2
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,350	19,700	30,050	2.7	5.3	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.8	5.8	4.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2	4.7
Other Industries and Services ...	123,450	65,750	189,200	6.0	6.6	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.3	7.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 4.3	6.2
Total, Miscellaneous ...	1,120,440	827,970	1,948,410	5.3	9.5	7.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	5.4	10.3	7.5	- 0.2	- 1.9	7.2
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	14,322,000	3.7	6.3	4.4	0.7	2.1	1.1	4.4	8.4	5.5	- 0.2	- 3.2	5.2
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES† ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	15,032,000	3.6	6.4	4.3	0.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	8.4	5.4	- 0.2	- 3.1	5.0

* The percentages for August, 1940, and those for July, 1940, and August, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1939 (see last paragraph of text on page 244).

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed at 12th August, 1940, differed from the figures for 15th July, 1940, by 1,000 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.) :—			
Distributive Trades ...	— 4,547	— 950	— 5,497	Coal Mining ...	— 1,421	— 37	— 1,458
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ...	— 4,407	+ 35	— 4,372	Carpets ...	— 300	— 981	— 1,281
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	— 3,424	+ 9	— 3,415	Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ...	— 1,400	+ 131	— 1,269
Dress Making and Millinery ...	— 202	— 3,026	— 3,228	Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	— 1,237	+ 30	— 1,207
Tailoring ...	— 1,432	— 1,449	— 2,881	Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :—			
Hotel, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	— 1,285	— 1,394	— 2,679	Tin Plates ...	+ 1,295	+ 176	+ 1,471
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ...	— 1,260	— 1,323	— 2,583	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	— 8	+ 1,539	+ 1,531
Building ...	— 2,455	+ 34	— 2,421	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	+ 60	+ 1,626	+ 1,686
Linen ...	— 245	— 1,782	— 2,027	Hosiery ...	— 31	+ 2,574	+ 2,543
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ...	— 681	— 1,269	— 1,950	Woollen and Worsted ...	+ 702	+ 2,699	+ 3,401
Shipping Service ...	— 1,781	— 55	— 1,836	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	+ 360	+ 3,149	+ 3,509
Paper and Paper Board ...	— 1,304	— 234	— 1,538				

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London* ...	3,299	3,003	6,302	5,769	5,902	11,671
Eastern ...	646	724	1,370	914	1,158	2,072
Southern* ...	447	349	796	905	788	1,693
South-Western ...	878	472	1,350	1,226	803	2,029
Midlands ...	636	574	1,210	982	948	1,930
North-Midlands ...	390	434	824	842	1,167	2,009
North-Eastern ...	1,216	823	2,039	1,998	1,650	3,648
North-Western ...	2,165	1,637	3,802	3,080	2,616	5,696
Northern ...	2,300	1,901	4,201	4,654	3,168	7,822
Scotland ...	2,270	2,008	4,278	3,666	4,056	7,722
Wales ...	1,594	2,096	3,690	2,294	2,614	4,908
Great Britain ...	15,841	14,021	29,862	26,330	24,870	51,200
N. Ireland ...	399	1,959	2,358	499	2,645	3,144
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	16,240	15,980	32,220	26,829	27,515	54,344

The following Table shows the number of insured juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed† at 12th August, 1940 :—

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London* ...	1,976	2,647	4,623	3,241	5,024	8,265
Eastern ...	321	725	1,046	492	1,039	1,531
Southern* ...	216	348	564	419	661	1,080
South-Western ...	227	324	551	335	587	922
Midlands ...	271	328	599	466	813	1,279
North-Midlands ...	171	375	546	437	1,077	1,514
North-Eastern ...	310	636	946	669	1,524	2,193
North-Western ...	988	1,606	2,594	1,520	2,415	3,935
Northern ...	912	1,804	2,716	1,541	2,589	4,130
Scotland ...	1,364	2,093	3,457	2,036	3,913	5,949
Wales ...	631	1,807	2,438	646	1,674	2,320
Special Schemes ...	—	7	7	—	18	18
Great Britain ...	7,387	12,700	20,087	11,802	21,334	33,136
N. Ireland ...	427	2,031	2,458	550	2,617	3,167
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	7,814	14,731	22,545	12,352	23,951	36,303

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

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

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

* See footnote † on page 242.

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

Industry.	Aged 14 and 15 years.		Aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Textiles :—				
Cotton ...	64	156	90	313
Woollen and Worsted ...	32	115	100	525
Linen ...	63	211	404	1,459
Hosiery ...	13	366	29	954
All other Textiles ...	121	524	355	1,462
Total, Textiles ...	293	1,372	978	4,713
Leather, Leather Goods, Fur ...	50	115	88	183
Clothing :—				
Tailoring ...	75	666	126	944
Dress Making and Millinery ...	12	371	19	796
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	15	545	27	938
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	71	133	194	398
Other Clothing ...	18	118	27	123
Total, Clothing ...	191	1,833	393	3,199
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	114	398	139	553
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	21	340	96	601
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	4	28	12	51
All other Food and Drink ...	111	385	236	652
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	250	1,151	483	1,857
Woodworking, etc. :—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	151	95	253	183
All other Woodworking ...	187	57	297	120
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	338	152	550	303
Paper, Printing, etc. :—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27	199	33	296
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	134	320	189	489
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	32	97	91	343
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	193	616	313	1,128
Building and Contracting :—				
Building ...	290	26	782	41
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	159	1	337	4
Total, Building and Contracting ...	449	27	1,119	45
Other Manufacturing Industries :—				
Rubber ...	39	59	60	186
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	56	55	47	66
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	23	94	18	115
All Others ...	23	35	41	49
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	141	243	166	416
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	39	10	38	19
Transport and Communication ...	224	19	697	60
Distributive Trades ...	2,402	3,110	2,854	4,713
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...	48	52	96	140
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—				
Professional Services ...	65	220	92	634
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	71	79	149	291
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	128	645	264	1,718
Laundry Service ...	117	595	88	699
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	32	76	45	96
All other Industries and Services ...	206	455	399	1,015
Total, Miscellaneous ...	619	2,070	1,037	4,453
Total, General Scheme* ...	7,542	12,132	14,139	23,552
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* ...	7,814	12,352	14,731	23,951

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

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

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of five weeks ended 31st August, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,027,000, compared with £948,000 during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1940, and £2,013,000 during the four weeks ended 26th August, 1939.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the latest information contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, relating to changes in retail prices and cost of living in the principal countries overseas.

FINLAND.

In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 7.4 per cent. above the figure for January, 1940, and 19.3 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939.

GERMANY.

In May, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a rise of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for April, 1940, and of 2.4 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

JAPAN.

In the middle of March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure had risen by 1.5 per cent. above the figure for February, 1940, and by 13 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

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

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.—In April, 1940, the official cost-of-living figure showed an increase of 9.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for January, 1940, and of 21.3 per cent. over the figure for July, 1939.

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

Sweden.—At 1st July, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure increased by 3.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st April, 1940, and by 14.2 per cent. over the figure for 1st July, 1939. At 1st June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light, was 1.2 per cent. above the figure for 1st May, 1940, and 16.1 per cent. above the figure for 1st September, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At 15th March, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure for 33 cities combined showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for 15th December, 1939, and of 1.3 per cent. over the figure for 15th June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for 51 cities at 14th May, 1940, was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for 16th April, and 3.7 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In June, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food in 30 towns indicated that no change had occurred as compared with the figure for May, 1940; there was, however, an increase of 2.7 per cent. over the figure for August, 1939.

CANADA.

In August, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was unchanged as compared with the figure for July, 1940, and showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in August, 1940, remained unchanged as compared with the previous month, but showed a rise of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

ACCORDING to information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 59,822 on 27th July, 1940, to 61,543 at 31st August. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of three Unemployment Assistance (Employment Period) Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. The three Orders are due to expire simultaneously on 29th October, 1940. At 28th August, 1939, when only two such Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 70,961.

HUNGARY.*

Unemployment declined during March. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month numbered 47,028, as compared with 48,239 at the end of February, 1940, and 58,107 at the end of March, 1939.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.†—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 497,000, 31.2 per cent. were unemployed in May, 1940, as compared with 26.0 per cent. in April, 1940, and 11.5 per cent. in May, 1939.

Sweden.‡—Of a total of approximately 700,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions 10.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1940, as compared with 15.8 per cent. at the end of March, 1940, and 9.0 per cent. at the end of April, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment declined during May, but increased during June, according to the League of Nations' *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, for July, 1940.

At the end of June, 1940, approximately 9,000 applicants for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 7,200 at the end of May, 1940, and 35,285 at the end of May, 1939.

UNITED STATES.

Statistics published in the official *Employment Security Review*, for August, 1940, show that at the end of June, 1940, 5,737,673 applications for employment were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges, an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the end of May, 1940, but a decline of 8.7 per cent. as compared with the end of June, 1939.

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

This estimate and the statistics of applications for employment include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the official *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* for May, 1940, the index of industrial employment showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the middle of April, as compared with the previous month. The index is based on returns received from selected representative undertakings. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings in the year 1928-29 be represented by 100, the corresponding index for April, 1940, was 131.2, as compared with 132.0 for the previous month, and 126.4 in April, 1939.

CANADA.

Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, indicates that there was an increase during July in the total number of workpeople employed by firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st August, 1940, was 127.9, as compared with 124.7 at 1st July, 1940, and 117.5 at 1st August, 1939.

At the end of July, 1940, 6.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 256,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 7.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1940, and 11.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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

* *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, April, 1940. Budapest.

† *Kommersiella Meddelanden*, June, 1940. Stockholm.

‡ *Sociala Meddelanden*, June, 1940. Stockholm.

§ Provisional figure.

|| Revised figure.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 31st August, 1940.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914 ...	66%	87%
Increase since 1st August, 1940 :—		
Index points ...	+2	+2
Per cent. ...	+1*	+1*

FOOD.

At 31st August† the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was slightly higher than at the beginning of the month. This was chiefly due to an increase of ½d. per lb. in the price of granulated sugar, and to increases, averaging ½d. each, in the prices of eggs. The prices of fish (other than the kinds subject to price-control) were also higher. These increases were partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices of potatoes, averaging nearly 1½d. per 7 lb.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 31st Aug., 1940, compared with	
	31st Aug., 1940.	1st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Aug., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 2½	—	10
Thin Flank ...	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	—	25
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	1 0½	1 0½	0 9½	—	34
Thin Flank ...	0 6	0 6	0 4½	—	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	—	12
Breast ...	0 8	0 8	0 7½	—	7
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	1 0	1 0	0 10½	—	15
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon† ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 3	—	23
Fish ...	...	...	...	7	50
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea ...	2 6	2 6	2 4	—	7
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 5	0 4½	0 3	11	64
Milk ... per quart	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	—	15
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 4½	—	13
Salt ...	1 0½	1 0½	1 3½	—	22
Cheese‡ ...	...	...	0 10	—	29
Margarine||—					
Special ...	0 9	0 9	0 6½	—	12
Standard ...	0 5	0 5	...	—	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	11	47
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 7½	0 9½	0 6½	-14	21

Of the average rise of 2d. per lb., since 1st September, 1939, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to increased duty.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st August, 1940, and 31st August, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Aug., 1940.	31st Aug., 1940.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ...	Per cent. 44	Per cent. 58	Per cent. 58
Thin Flank ...	15	43	44
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	76	77
Thin Flank ...	1	23	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	65	66
Breast ...	14	22	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	74	74
Breast ...	-3	-3	-3
Bacon† ...	35	64	65
Fish ...	116	202	223
Flour ...	26	26	26
Bread ...	42	47	46
Tea ...	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	115	140
Milk ...	92	120	121
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	28	28
Salt ...	7	32	32
Cheese‡ ...	16	49	49
Margarine|| ...	-8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	110	132
Potatoes ...	33	88	61
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	64	66

* A rise of 2 points on a total of 164 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a little more than 1 per cent.; similarly, a rise of 2 points on a total of 185 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 per cent.

† As 1st September was a Sunday, the figures relate to 31st August.

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

§ Since this date the change in the average price has been slight (less than one-half of one per cent.) but sufficient to alter the average to the nearest ¼d.

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

¶ On 1st and 31st August, 1940, two brands of margarine, "special" and "standard" were on sale at 9d. and 5d. per lb., respectively. The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages calculated from the prices of various brands on sale at those dates.

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

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

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

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 31st August the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st August, and about 42 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during August was between 1 and 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 2 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, about 1 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and less than 1 per cent. for boots and shoes. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 31st August the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 195 per cent.

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

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 31st August, 1940, is approximately **87 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 85 per cent. at 1st August, 1940, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 2 points between 1st August and 31st August is equivalent to about 1 per cent. The rise of 32 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 21 per cent. Of these 32 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	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	87	85	87			

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.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during August resulted in an increase estimated at about £120,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,060,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £13,000 in those of about 190,000 workpeople.

These totals 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 ...	251,700	190,200	£ 6,900	£ 12,950
Metal, Engineering, &c. ...	205,100	—	22,900	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	250,000	—	45,700	—
Other ...	353,400	400	44,200	50
Total ...	1,060,200	190,600	119,700	13,000

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

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

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

In other industry groups there were increases in the wages of brick makers, pottery workers, silk workers at Macclesfield, shoe and slipper operatives in the Rossendale Valley district, vehicle builders, coopers, manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland, furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, and horse carters in Scotland. The minimum rates of wages fixed by a number of Trade Boards, including those for tobacco and rubber manufacture, were also increased.

Of the estimated total increase of £119,700 a week, about £5,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £30,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £6,200 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £27,250 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £49,400 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £6,450 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Almost the whole of the decrease of £13,000 was due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry as shown by the district ascertainment.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–AUGUST, 1940.†

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during these eight months, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

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

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

Hours of Labour.

THE principal change in normal weekly hours of labour reported as having come into operation during August affected agricultural workers in Durham where the hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were reduced from 60 to 50 as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 9·03 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 52·2 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Yorkshire ...			Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	West Yorkshire ...			Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 36·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) ...			Increase of 1·47 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 6·74 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Derbyshire ...			Increase of 0·28 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 49·47 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 93 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Leicestershire ...			Increase of 4·04 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 69·24 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Cannock Chase ...			Increase of 2·02 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58·79 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 56·79 per cent. for all other workers.§
	North Staffordshire ...			Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 92 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of collieries and 87 per cent. at others.§
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Scotland ...	1st day of pay period first commencing in July.	Boys employed in and about coal mines.	New schedule of minimum rates adopted involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change: underground:—3s. 10½d. a shift at 15 to 16 years increasing to 5s. 4½d. at 17 and 18; surface:—2s. 10½d. at 14 to 16 years increasing to 3s. 10½d. at 17 to 18; plus operating percentage, flat-rate advances and war wage additions, in each case.
	South Yorkshire ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·035 per cent. on the new basis rates of July, 1940,|| making wages 13·02|| per cent. above the basis rates.§
	West Yorkshire ...	1 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay week in Aug.		Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 67 per cent. above the basis rates.§ Flat-rate increase¶ of 7d. a shift for men and of 3½d. a shift for boys and youths.

* 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 August had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1940.

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

§ Flat-rate advances, previously paid in addition to the basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.

|| By agreement between the coal owners of Scotland and the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers, a new basis was established, as from 1st July, 1940, at 100 per cent. above the former basis rates of 1888, the existing percentage of 125·97 on the standard of 1888 being converted to 12·985 per cent. on the new standard of July, 1940.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i>)	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland	5 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths. <i>Decrease* in war bonus of 1½d. a shift (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1½d.) for those 18 years and over and of ½d. a shift (7½d. to 7d.) for those under 18 years.</i>	
	Cumberland... ..	26 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.		
	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.	
	North Lincolnshire	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen		
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).				
	Banbury and district	4 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.		
	Corby	4 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate increase* of 5d. a shift (9d. to 1s. 2d.) for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. a shift (4½d. to 7d.) for those under 18.	
Northamptonshire (excluding Corby)	4 Aug.				
Brick Manufacture.	South and West Durham.	5 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Scale of hourly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: shot firers, 1s. 5½d.; getters, 1s. 5d.; fillers, 1s. 4½d.; panmen, millfeeders and clay mixers, 1s. 3d.; wheelers and setters, 1s. 4½d.; setters only, 1s. 5½d.; wheelers and drawers, 1s. 4½d.; kiln firemen and boiler firemen, 11s. 3d. a shift of 8 hours; labourers, 1s. 3d.†	
	West Cumberland ...	5 Aug.			
	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 26 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of common building bricks (except Flettons):— Men Women and girls Boys and youths	Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 23s. 6d. at 16 years increasing to 36s. at 18 years.† Scale of weekly rates adopted for a normal week of 48 hours, of 17s. at 14 and 15 years, increasing to 50s. at 20 years.†	
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms)‡	5 Aug.	Engineering workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries.	Addition of a supplement of 3d. an hour to the standard rate in lieu of the bonus of 13½ per cent. previously granted. Minimum rates after change include: fitters, turners, etc., 1s. 9d.; patternmakers, boilermakers, etc., 1s. 10d.; strikers, 1s. 6d.; plus 5s. a week war addition in each case.	
Pottery, etc., Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.§	1st pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the pottery and stoneware trades (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increases* of 4d. a day or part of any day worked for men, of 3d. for women and of 2d. for male and female workers under 21 years of age.	
Pig Iron Manufacture and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., and Corby.	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.	
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.		
	Great Britain|| ...	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (2·4d. to 7·2d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·2d. to 3·6d.) for boys and youths.	
	North-East Coast Area.	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.		
	West of Scotland ...	4 Aug.¶	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (1·6d. to 6·4d.) for men and of proportional amounts for youths.	
	Great Britain** ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc.).		
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Workpeople employed in steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (3·2d. to 8d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·6d. to 4d.) for boys and youths.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	4 Aug.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.		
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (2·4d. to 7·2d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·2d. to 3·6d.) for boys and youths.	
	Scunthorpe ...	4 Aug.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.		
	Bilston ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	Increases* of 1s. 11½d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. a week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 5½d. a week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years and of 6d. a week for boys 15 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.	
	West of Scotland ...	4 Aug.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.		
	South-West Wales ...		Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. a week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. a week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. a week for girls 14 to 17 years.	
Electrical Cable Making.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Essex.	3rd pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Increases in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. to 1d. an hour for male workers and of ¾d. to 1½d. for female workers.††	
Keg and Drum Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums.	Flat-rate increase* of 4·8d. a shift (2·4d. to 7·2d.) for men and of 2·4d. a shift (1·2d. to 3·6d.) for boys and youths.	
Galvanising	England and Wales‡‡	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing).		

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

† These changes were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council of the Clay Industries.

‡ These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus. In addition the rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary scheme.

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

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teeside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

¶ This increase took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st August—in most cases this was the 4th August.

** This increase affected mainly the 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.

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

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales	5 Aug.	Skilled craftsmen	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: London—within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour; area between 12 and 15 miles radius from Charing Cross, 1s. 11d.; cities with over 500,000 population, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; all other districts 1s. 10d.
	Scotland	5 Aug.	Adult mates and assistants ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: London district—within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 6d. an hour; all other districts 1s. 4d.
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.	England*	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Apprentices	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour.
			Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.).
Pen Manufacture and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Monday in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lock, latch and key trade.	Increase† of 5 per cent. for all workers. Weekly time rates after change for adult workers:—men, Class A occupations, 66s. 8d. to 80s. 6d.; Class B, 64s. 5d. to 74s. 9d.; Class C, 62s. 1d. to 70s. 2d.; Class D, 60s. 11d. to 67s. 10d.; bobbers 73s. to 89s. 4d.; women, 19 years and over, 31s. 1d. (33s. 1d. on power pressing, varnishing, emery wheeling on capstan lathes, polishing and burnishing, lacquering and plating).
			Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increase† of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men and charge hands and of 2s. a week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 73s. 10d. to 83s. 4d.; tool makers 21 to 25 years, 63s. 10d.; charge hands, 67s. 10d. or 75s. 10d.; others 53s.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years ...	Increase† of 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week according to age.
			Apprentices	Increase† of 4d. to 1s. a week according to age.
Brass Manufacture.	Birmingham and the Midlands.	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Aug.	Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase† of 4d. to 10d. a week according to age. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 29s. a week.
			Female pieceworkers	Increase† of 10d. a week in basis piecework rate (30s. 6d. to 31s. 4d.).
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	4 Aug.	Male workers	Increase† in bonus of 4s. a week for those 21 years and over and of 2s. a week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 31s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., Grade C occupations, 65s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade D1, 72s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade D2, 74s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade E1, 77s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade E2, 79s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Farriery	Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock.	Commencement of first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Cost-of-living war bonus increased† by 4.8d. a shift (4d. to 8.8d.) for men and by 2.4d. a shift (2d. to 4.4d.) for women and juveniles.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	Leicester	1st pay day in Aug.	Farriers	Increase of 1d. an hour as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 8d. an hour; drivers, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
	Bury and district ...	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding scale, based on the cost-of-food index number, from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. 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 3d. in the shilling.
	West of England ...	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filler cloths) for mechanical purposes.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 26s. 4d. to 28s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 10d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 26s. 6d. plus 28s. 6d. cost-of-living wage, plus 3s. war bonus; women, 20s. plus 17s. 10d. cost-of-living wage, plus 2s. war bonus.
Silk Manufacture.	Macclesfield... ..	1st pay day in Aug.	Juvenile workers employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Revised scales of weekly rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change: males, 15s. at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, increasing to 48s. at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 21; females, 15s. at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 18.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield... ..	2nd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in silk manufacture.	Increase† of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the shilling.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Sept.‡	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 78 to 87 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 59s. 10d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment; women 18 years and over, 37s. 5d. plus 1s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	19 Aug.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary wage increased† from 36 to 38.25 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Scotland	5 Aug.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings decreased† from 18s. to 17s. in the £.
			Female workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for those other than learners, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for learners, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.||
Hat, Cap and Millinery.	Scotland	5 Aug.	Male workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour and of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.||
			Female workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for those other than learners, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for learners and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.||
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture.	Rossendale Valley (Bacup, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall), Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Radcliffe, Rochdale and St. Annes.	7, 9 or 14 Aug. according to make-up day.	Male workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour and of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.||
Baking	Scotland	1 Aug.	Shoe and slipper operatives ...	Increase† of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basis wages of 1920, leaving wages 15 per cent. below basis wages.
	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles and Selkirk).	3 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase† of 6d., 9d. or 1s., according to weekly wages. General minimum time rates after change for adults: foremen, 77s. 6d. to 93s., chargehands, 59s. 3d. to 65s. 6d., ovenmen, 69s. to 78s., doughmakers, 66s. 6d. to 76s., journeymen bakers, 65s. 6d. to 73s., roundsmen, 60s. 3d. to 73s., other men, 54s. 3d. to 62s. 3d.; forewomen, 41s. to 54s. 3d., chargehands, 38s. to 49s. 3d., confectioners, oatcake bakers, hot plate workers, table workers, etc., 39s. to 46s. 3d., other women, 35s. to 40s.||
			Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase† of 2s. a week for adults and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 74s.

* Principally Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall districts, Bolton, Wigan and London. In the case of firms outside the Midland Area, 15 per cent. is to be added to the rates quoted.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics and the Brassfounders' Employers' Association.
§ In respect of the preceding pay period.
|| 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tobacco	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade.	Increases* in the minimum time rate of 2s. 3d. a week for men, of 1s. 6d. for women and juveniles with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.†
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham... ..	1 Aug.	Packing case makers	Increase* of ½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for boys and youths. Rate after change for sawyers, machinists, box and packing case makers 23 years and over, 1s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe and district.	Pay day in week ending 3 Aug.	Journeymen... .. Female timeworkers Apprentices	Increase* of ½d. an hour. Standard rate after change, 1s. 8d.; Wycombe Section, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 7½d. Increase* of ½d. an hour (11d. to 11½d.). Increases* ranging from 3d. to 10d. a week according to age. Rates after change, 11s. 6d. to 35s. 4d.
Vehicle Building.	Great Britain‡ ...	1st pay week after 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Increase in war bonus of ½d. an hour (1d. to 1½d.) for men, of ¼d. (¼d. to ¾d.) for those 19 to 21 years of age and of ¼d. (¼d. to ¾d.) for those 16 to 19.
Coopering.	Great Britain also Belfast.§	1st pay day following 5 Aug.	Coopers	Increase* of 1d. an hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change: London 1s. 11d.; other districts, 1s. 10d.
Printing and Bookbinding.	Great Britain|| ...	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 20 Aug.	General, jobbing and newspaper printing and bookbinding operatives, including journalists.	Increase of 5s. a week for men and for women on men's work, of 2s. 6d. for other adult women and of 1s. 6d. for male and female juveniles.
Wallpaper Manufacture.	England	Pay day in week ending 27 July.	Workpeople employed in the wallpaper industry.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. a week for men and of 9d. for other workers.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.¶	1st full pay week in Aug.	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 Area include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 4½d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 7½d.; meter readers, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. The rates in Zones B & C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. an hour respectively less than in Zone A. War bonus increased** by 6d. a day (8d. to 1s. 2d.) for adult workers 21 years and over, and by 3d. (4d. to 7d.) for juniors. Rates after change for labourers: Class 1 Area, 1s. 3d. an hour; Class 2, 1s. 2d.; Class 3, 1s. 1d.; plus 1s. 2d. a day bonus in each case.
	Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.¶	1 July**		
Road Haulage (Goods).	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and the Buxton and High Peak Districts of Derbyshire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Horse carters	Increase* of 1s. a week. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 57s.; two-horse carters, 62s.; stablemen, 57s.
	Scotland (except Angus and Dundee).	1st pay day in July.	Horse carters employed by general contractors.	Increase of 4s. a week for men, and scale of wages adopted for juniors. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s.; two-horse carters, 68s.; juniors, 22s. at 16 years of age rising by 5s. each year to 37s. at 19 years and to 47s. at 20 years of age.††
	Scotland	1st pay day in July.	Horse carters employed by railway contractors.	Increase of 2s. a week. Weekly rates after change: class I stations, 58s.; class II, 53s.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Scotland.‡‡	1st full pay period beginning on or after 1 July.§§	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	War advance increased§§§ by 2s. a week (3s. to 5s.) for full-time able-bodied male workers, 21 years and over, and by proportional amounts for other classes.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Adult workers and certain classes of juveniles.	Increases* in the general minimum time rates of ½d. or ¼d. an hour, with corresponding increases in piece rates.†
Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade.	Increase* in the general minimum time rates of ½d. to ¾d. an hour for males, of ¼d. or ½d. for females, and of ¾d. for males and ½d. for females in piecework basis time rates.† |||
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in rubber manufacture.	Increases in general minimum time rates of ¾d. to 1d. an hour for males and of ½d. to ¾d. for females.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Agriculture.	Durham	25 Aug.	Ordinary adult male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts, 1924 and 1940, fixed at 50 in lieu of 60 hours previously fixed.
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- * Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
‡ This increase took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.
§ This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.
|| This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, the parties being the British Federation of Master Printers, the Newspaper Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. It does not apply to workers employed on London morning, evening and Sunday newspapers or Scottish daily newspapers.
¶ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area concerned.
** This increase was in accordance with a resolution of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, dated 15th August, 1940, and is retrospective to the date shown.
†† This increase was the result of an agreement made between the Scottish Contractors' and Horse-Owners' Association and the Scottish Horse and Motor-men's Association, dated 8th July, 1940, which provided *inter alia* for standard hours of employment and holidays with pay.
‡‡ The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Scottish Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
§§ This increase was the result of an Award by the National Arbitration Tribunal, dated 28th August, 1940, and is retrospective to the date shown.
||| 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).

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 50, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 85 in August, 1939. In these 50 new disputes about 6,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 2 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 52, involving 7,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 13,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress in Days
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	1	16	17	4,400	8,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	...	12	12	800	2,000
Building, etc. ...	1	10	11	1,600	2,000
Other ...	...	12	12	600	1,000
Total, August, 1940 ...	2	50	52	7,400	13,000
Total, July, 1940 ...	2	40	42	11,700	33,000
Total, August, 1939 ...	21	85	106	37,200	118,000

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

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

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–AUGUST 1940 AND 1939.†

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

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

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

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 95,000 in 1940, and 91,000 in 1939. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 173,000 in 1940, and 188,000 in 1939.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen,* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in August†, was as shown below. The total number of such deaths resulting from accidents in mines and quarries and in factories, works and places covered by the Factories Act was 205. Particulars of accidents in the railway service are not yet available for August.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Underground ...	66	Rubber ...	...
Surface ...	6	Gas Works ...	3
Metalliferous Mines ...	...	Electrical Stations ...	4
Quarries ...	4	Other Industries ...	2
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	76	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Factories.		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	8
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	4	Building Operations ...	37
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	6	Works of Engineering Construction ...	1
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	3	Warehouses ...	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	10	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...	129
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	10	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	} ‡
Shipbuilding ...	15	Engine Drivers, Motormen	
Other Metal Trades ...	4	Firemen ...	
Cotton ...	...	Guards (Passenger) ...	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2	Labourers ...	
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Mechanics ...	
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2	Permanent Way Men ...	
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	Porters ...	
Food and Drink ...	4	Shunters ...	
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	6	Other Grades ...	
		Contractors' Servants ...	—
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	‡
		Total (excluding Seamen and Railway Servants)	205

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch... ...	6
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Oil ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	...	TOTAL ...	8
Shipbreaking ...	...	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Printing ...	...	Manufacture of Bichromates	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...	Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	...	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Pottery ...	...	Chromium Plating ...	4
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Other Industries ...	12
Electric Accumulator Works ...	2	TOTAL ...	17
Paint and Colour Works ...	...	Total, Cases ...	39
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	II. Deaths.	
Shipbuilding ...	...	POISONING (Toxic Jaundice)	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...	COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS...	
Other Industries ...	...	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Painting of Buildings ...	1	Oil ...	2
TOTAL ...	3	Total, Deaths ...	4
OTHER POISONING.			
Aniline ...	5		
Toxic Jaundice ...	4		
TOTAL ...	9		
COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS...	1		
ANTHRAX (Wool) ...	1		

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 31st August, 1940, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd August, 1940, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, 1939.

‡ Figures not yet available.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (*see* Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The work, which the claimant was informed by his employers on the 14th February, 1940 that they required him to do, was also work on draughting plans for the heating and ventilation of a factory. It was a building to be used for the making of aero engines, and

the system of heating and ventilation was necessary for the health and comfort of those who were to be employed there. It was in consequence of the claimant's refusal to undertake this draughting work that the claimant's employment terminated.

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

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

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

"There are other matters to be considered in this case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Notwithstanding all this the claimant demands to be paid benefit out of the Unemployment Fund so long as he is unemployed.

"The claimant is, of course, entitled to maintain his conscientious objections, but neither in the Unemployment Insurance Act nor in the decisions of the Umpire, nor in common sense or justice is there anything to compel me to hold in the circumstances of the claimant's case that he is entitled to support out of the Unemployment Fund.

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

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (the latest pamphlet is that for the month of May, 1940, price 2d. net); the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price, 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, has been revised and is on sale in four parts.

* U.I. Code 8B, pamphlet No. 8/1939, page 59.

† Volume IV, pamphlet No. 9/1925, page 215.

‡ See the July, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, page 208. The Decision will also be printed in pamphlet No. 5/1940, U.I. Code 8B.

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

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

"Apart from the question of suitability of employment, which I have already discussed, the facts which I have stated as to the effect of the claimant's attitude to employment as a draughtsman, coupled with the condition imposed by the Local Tribunal that he shall continue in that occupation, negative any reasonable probability of the claimant being able to obtain in these days work which will not conflict with his objections.

"Until the claimant is able to give proof of that reasonable probability I am unable to say that he has proved his availability for work within the meaning of the statute."

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

OFFICERS AND CREWS EMPLOYED ON THE SLUDGE VESSELS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Navigators' and Engineer Officers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed for an advance of 15 per cent. in the rates of pay to meet the increased cost of living; the payment of seafarers' war risk money; and the payment to be made when vessels go to sea short-handed. With regard to the claim for an advance of 15 per cent., the Unions referred to advances which had been given in other services, in particular the Woolwich free ferry service and the Mercantile Marine. It was stated on behalf of the Council that they decided to grant a cost of living bonus of 4s. a week as from 1st April, 1940, to staff in receipt of wages of less than 100s. a week, and this bonus was also given to all the staff of the sludge vessels. The Council submitted that there was no special reason under present conditions for departing from this decision. As regards the claim for the payment of war risk money, the Unions asked for the rates fixed for the Merchant Service by the National Maritime Board. On behalf of the London County Council it was contended that the present rates were equitable as the war risk only arose when the vessels were making trips and had passed into a danger zone. With regard to the Unions' claim for short hand money, the Council submitted that there should be no alteration. The Court awarded as from 1st March, 1940, an increase of 10s. a week for officers, 5s. a week for all other ratings except boys, and 2s. 6d. a week in the case of boys, that from the same date the decisions of the National Maritime Board in regard to seafarers' war risk money shall be applied in full to the officers and crews of the sludge vessels owned and operated by the London County Council, and that on and after 26th August, 1940, short hand money shall for the period of the war be payable after one tide. *Award No. 1761; dated 20th August, 1940.*

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

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

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

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

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER,

1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES.

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

Claim: For advances in wages of 10s. per week in the case of men and of women on men's work, of 7s. 6d. per week in the case of other women and of 4s. per week in the case of male and female juveniles, on the rates provided by the joint agreements at present in operation between the respective employers' organisations and the seventeen trade unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

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

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

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

MIDLAND BRASSFOUNDRY INDUSTRY.

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

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

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the bonus additions to wages rates applicable under the grading scheme agreed between the Brassfounders Employers' Association and the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics to both day workers and pieceworkers who are members of the Society employed in the Midland general brassfoundry industry be increased by 4s. per week in respect of workmen of 21 years of age or over and 2s. per week in respect of youths aged between 18 and 21 years.

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

Award No. 2; dated 24th August, 1940.

MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NON-TRADING SERVICES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.

Parties: The Trade Union Side of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services in Scotland (Non Trading Departments), Manual Workers, and The Employers' Side of the Council.

Claim: For an increase in wages of 10s. per week for the manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland.

Award: The Tribunal awarded a further war advance of 2s. per week for full-time able-bodied male manual workers of 21 years of age or over with corresponding advances to all the other classes of manual workers.

Date of Operation: As from the beginning of the first full pay period beginning on or after 1st July, 1940.

Award No. 3; dated 28th August, 1940.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE). GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

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

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

2. The Second Schedule to the principal Order (which sets out classes of undertakings excepted) shall be varied as follows:—

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

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

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

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1507. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the August issue of this GAZETTE, pages 236 and 237.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 927.

* Vol. IX, pamphlet No. 7/1930, page 87.

† Vol. X, pamphlet No. 6/1931, page 129.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Undertakings (Inspection) Order (Northern Ireland), 1940*, dated 23rd July, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulations 55 and 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940,† dated 9th August, 1940, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

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

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

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

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).

PREVENTION OF EVASION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1940.

The National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940,§ dated August 17, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6, c. 81).

Whereas the Minister of Labour has made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939|| (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is desirable to amend the said regulations:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) by reason of any duties or liabilities which that person is or may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his being called from his civil employment for service during the present emergency in the armed forces of the Crown, or

(b) in order to evade the obligations imposed by subsection (1) of section 14 of the Act."

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

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

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

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

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1541. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1542. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1537. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

|| See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379.

¶ See the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE, page 380.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS
AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

(A.)—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (60), dated 9th August, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

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

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

(B.)—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

(C.)—REGULATIONS.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 12th August, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940, No. 1492), have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

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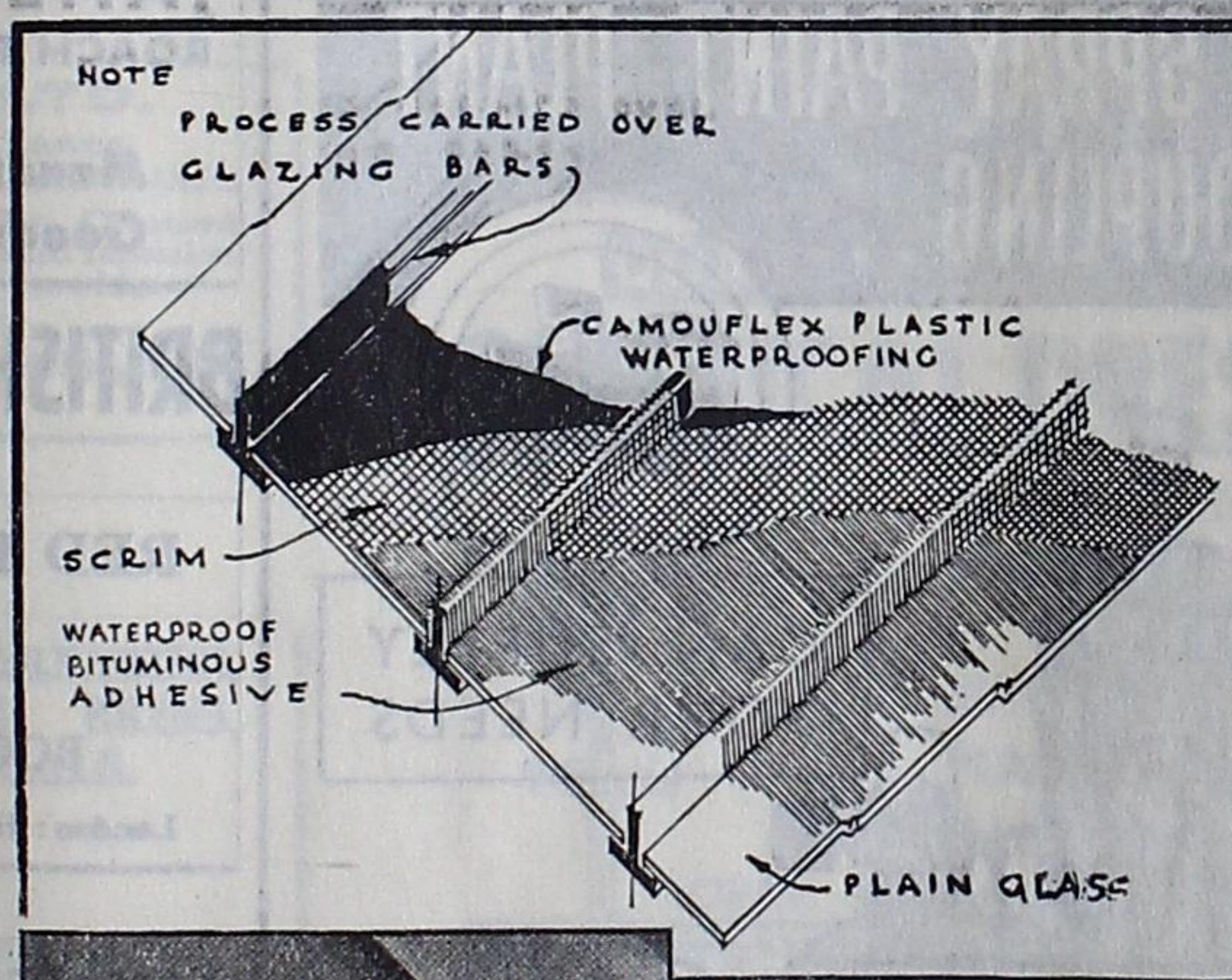
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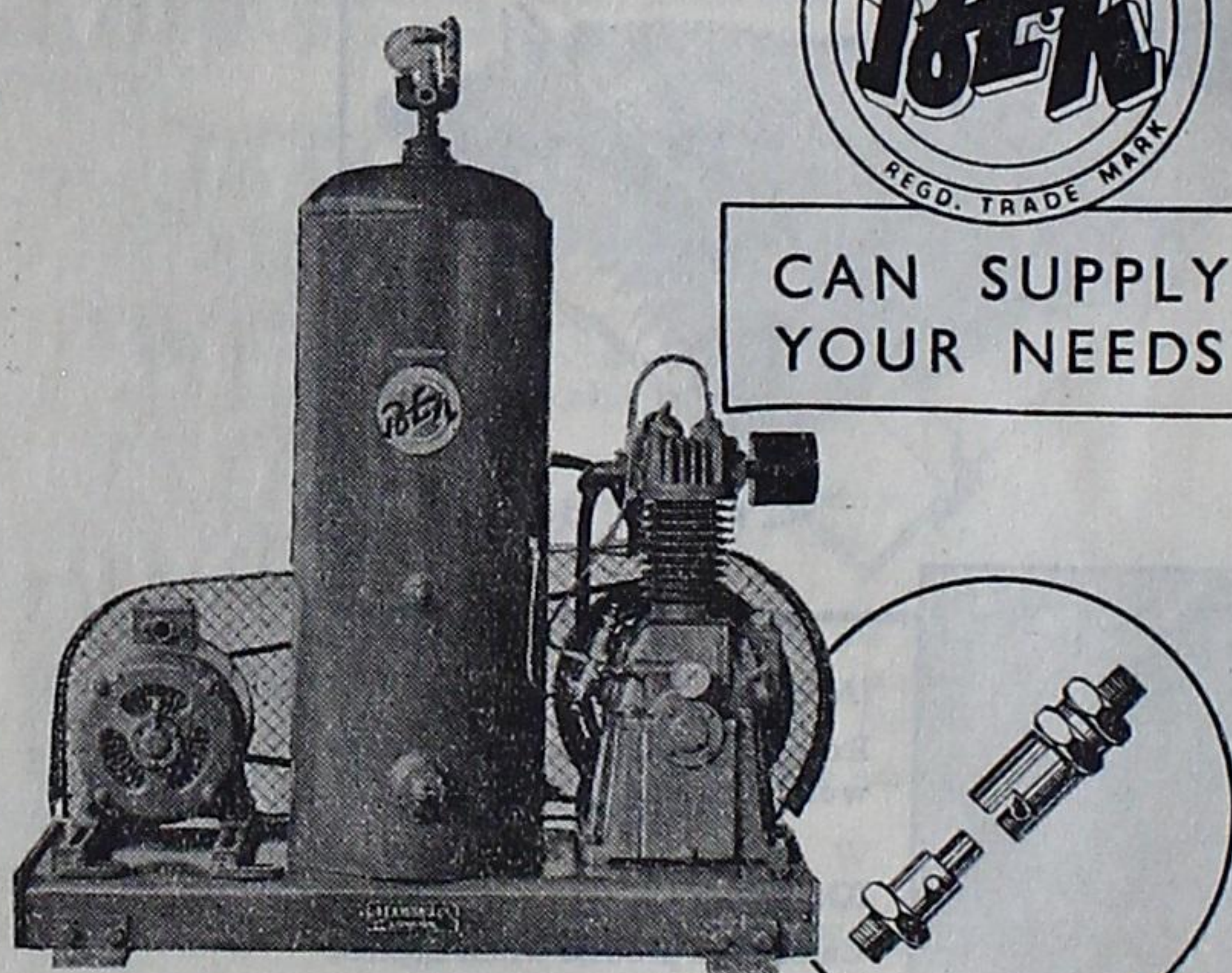


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