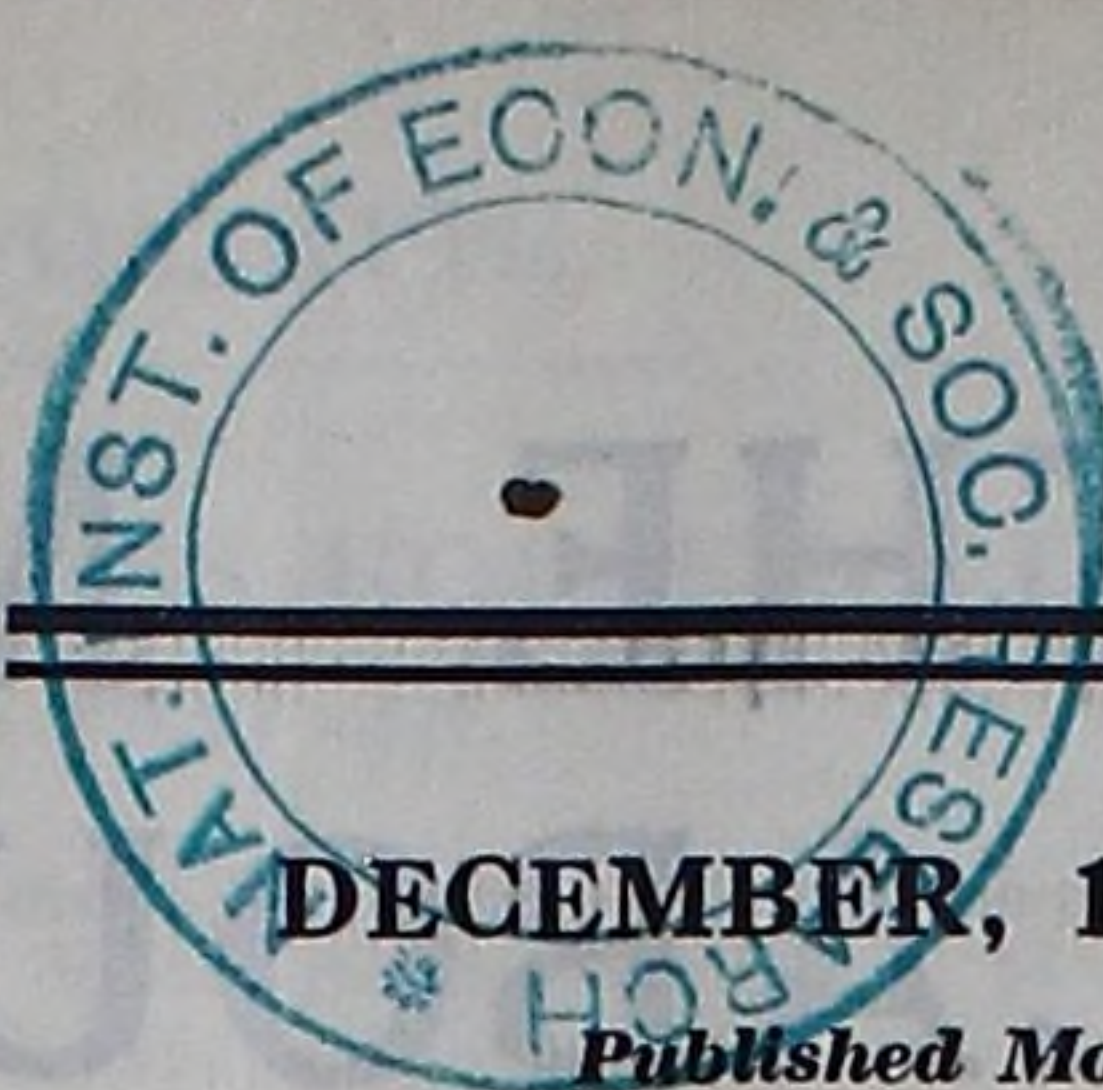


Vol. XLVIII.
No. 12.



DECEMBER, 1940.
Published Monthly.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Contents

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--|------|---|------|
| Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in November | 299 | Unemployment Fund | 312 |
| Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :— | | Unemployment Allowances | 312 |
| Weekly Expenditure of Working-Class Households in the United Kingdom in 1937-38 | 300 | Employment Overseas | 312 |
| Average Weekly Earnings of Workpeople in the Principal Industries at July, 1940 | 306 | Retail Prices Overseas | 312 |
| Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Byssinosis) Act, 1940 | 307 | Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living ... | 313 |
| Protection of Glass in Factories | 307 | Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in November | 314 |
| Factory Canteens | 307 | Trade Disputes in November | 319 |
| Medical Supervision in Factories | 308 | Fatal Industrial Accidents | 320 |
| Schedule of Reserved Occupations :— | | Industrial Diseases | 320 |
| Office or Department Managers in the London Area : Advisory Committee | 308 | Unemployment Insurance : Decisions given by the Umpire | 320 |
| Coal Mining Occupations : Appointment of Tribunal | 308 | Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 | 321 |
| Electricians : Retention in Industry of Men on Work of National Importance | 308 | Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 :— | |
| Shop Hours in Winter | 308 | National Arbitration Tribunal Awards | 321 |
| Cancellation of Bank Holidays | 308 | National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards | 322 |
| Food Control | 309 | Emergency Powers (Defence) :— | |
| New Cost-of-Living Index in the United States ... | 309 | Factories (Canteens)... .. | 323 |
| Employment and Unemployment in November : | | Factories (Glass Protection) | 323 |
| Employment in November | 310 | Hours of Closing of Shops | 323 |
| Composition of Unemployment Statistics : Great Britain | 311 | Bank Holiday | 323 |
| Unemployment Chart | 311 | Official Publications Received | 323 |
| Duration of Unemployment | 311 | Trade Boards Acts | 324 |
| Unemployment among Boys and Girls | 312 | Legal Cases Affecting Labour | 324 |
| | | Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee ... | 324 |

NOTE.—The article "Weekly Expenditure of Working-class Households in the United Kingdom in 1937-8" will be reprinted separately, price 3d.

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

Price Sixpence net.
Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d. net, post free.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVIII.—No. 12.]

DECEMBER, 1940.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 11th November was 308,131, a reduction of 25,805 as compared with 14th October. Those registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, numbered 96,577, about 60 per cent. of whom were miners; this was an increase of 952 as compared with 14th October. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 23,548, a reduction of 3,481 as compared with 14th October.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 11th November were 295,110 wholly unemployed, 66,787 temporarily stopped, and 1,027 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 14th October there was a reduction of 6,385 in the number wholly unemployed, of 8,670 in those temporarily stopped, and of 282 in the number of unemployed casual workers. At 18th November there were 39,194 women registered as applicants for work in districts to which they had been evacuated, an increase of 1,034 as compared with 21st October.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 11th November was 669,428, as compared with 696,962 at 14th October and 1,204,499 at 13th November, 1939.

A special analysis of the duration of unemployment of persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges as applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances at 25th November showed that of a total of 359,000 men, 154,000, or nearly 43 per cent., had been on the register for less than two weeks, and 191,000, or over 53 per cent., for less than four weeks. As compared with 20th May, 1940 (the latest date for which similar figures had previously been obtained), the number who had been on the register for twelve months or more was nearly halved, and numbered 54,000, of whom three-fourths were aged 50 or over. Full details are given on pages 311 and 312.

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 November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of nearly £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 661,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £8,000 in those of 220,000 workpeople.*

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the increases were those employed in pottery manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, heating, ventilating and

domestic engineering, the woollen industry in Yorkshire, and the milk distributive trade in England and Wales. Among these, pottery workers received increases of 4d. a day in the case of men, 3d. a day in the case of women and 2d. a day in the case of juniors; workpeople employed in iron and steel manufacture in various districts received increases of 1.6d. a shift for men and 0.8d. a shift for youths and boys; skilled craftsmen and adult mates and assistants employed in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry obtained an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire rates of wages were raised by approximately $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the case of timeworkers and by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers; and in the milk distributive trade in England and Wales the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 3s. a week for men and women and by 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week for juveniles.

Other groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased included coal miners in Leicestershire, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts, tinsplate workers, tobacco workers, bakers in some districts, and journeymen and assistants employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland.

The decreases in rates of wages affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, and were due to the operation of sliding-scale agreements under which wage rates fluctuate in correspondence with the ascertained proceeds of the industry.*

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1940, in the industries for which statistics are available, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £2,000,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 7,800,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th November, the official cost-of-living index figure was 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 92 per cent. at 1st November.

For food alone, the index figure at 30th November was 73 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 72 per cent. at 1st November.

Among items other than food there were increases, averaging about 5 per cent., in the prices of clothing, partly due to the operation of the Purchase Tax. There were also increases in the prices of coal in many towns.

Further particulars are given on page 313.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 79. In addition, 9 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 88 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 20,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November was about 48,000 working days.

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

* See footnote in previous column.

WEEKLY EXPENDITURE OF WORKING-CLASS HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1937-38.

IN 1937-38 an enquiry was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain a representative collection of "budgets" giving particulars of the weekly expenditure of working-class households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The main purpose for which these particulars were required was to provide material for a revision of the basis of the official statistics generally known as the "cost-of-living index figures." Those statistics, which are widely used in the regulation of wages, were instituted in the year 1914 with the object of providing an indication of the average percentage changes, month by month, in the cost of maintaining the standard of living then prevailing among working-class families, and they have since been regularly compiled on the same basis and published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, the article on page 313). In view of the changes which had taken place in modes of living and habits of expenditure since 1914, the Minister of Labour announced, in April, 1936, that he proposed to undertake an enquiry into working-class household expenditure in order to ascertain what changes should be made in the items included in the computation of the cost-of-living index figures and in the numerical "weights," representing the relative importance of the separate items, used in the calculations. While this was the main object of the enquiry, it was also expected to provide information as to the kinds and amounts of food bought by working-class households, which would be of special value to the Health Departments of the Government in the study of problems of diet and nutrition. In this connection, an Advisory Committee on Nutrition, appointed by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland in May, 1935, had recommended that in view of the small amount of information available as to the actual consumption of food by different sections of the population, and of the importance of the issues involved, early steps should be taken to collect family budgets and to undertake dietary surveys on a comprehensive scale.

SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY, AND PROCEDURE ADOPTED.

In preparing the plans for the enquiry, the Department had the assistance of an influential Committee (including representatives of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations,* the Trades Union Congress General Council, the Co-operative movement, retail traders, statisticians, and the Government Departments concerned) which was appointed by the Minister of Labour, in May, 1936, to advise as to the methods by which the enquiry should be conducted.† The Committee gave careful consideration to the scope of the enquiry, the form and contents of the questionnaires and instructions to be issued, and the methods to be adopted in order to obtain budgets from a representative selection of working-class households. Their recommendations were accepted by the Minister, and the enquiry was conducted throughout on lines which they had approved. The procedure followed is briefly described below.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Department should aim at collecting budgets from at least 10,000 households, and that with this objective in view it would be desirable to apply to about 25,000 to 30,000 households. In accordance with these recommendations, a representative selection was taken of over 30,000 adult wage-earners and small-salary earners, distributed over all districts of Great Britain ‡; and with certain exceptions, noted below, these persons were visited during the first half of October, 1937, and invited to supply particulars, on printed forms provided for the purpose, of the expenditure of their households (or of their own expenditure if they were living alone) during the week ending 23rd October.

The great majority of the households who were asked to supply information were those of persons insured against unemployment, including manual wage-earners generally and non-manual workers with salaries not exceeding £250 a year: the enquiry covered agricultural workers as well as workers engaged in industrial, commercial and clerical occupations. Arrangements were also made to include some of the principal classes of manual workers, and of non-manual workers with salaries not exceeding £250 a year, who were not insured against unemployment (e.g. employees in the permanent service of railway companies, local authorities, public utility undertakings, and Government Departments). In order to ensure, so far as possible, that the households who were asked to supply budgets should be generally representative and that different types of families should be included in approximately correct proportions, the principle of random sampling was adopted in compiling the list of persons to be approached. From the registers of adult workers insured against unemployment the required number of names was taken at regular intervals, and similar methods were, so far as practicable, employed in compiling the lists of uninsured workers to be visited. The households visited included some in which the principal wage-earner was unemployed at the date of the enquiry, but it was decided to exclude cases of long-continued unemployment, and the lists of names and addresses were accordingly examined, before the enquiry began, in order to eliminate persons who were known to be applicants for unemployment assistance. (The exclusion of these persons from the scope of the enquiry resulted from a decision of the Minister of Labour after the Advisory Committee had failed to reach agreement on the question of their inclusion or exclusion :

it is worthy of note, however, that this was the only point on which the Committee found themselves unable to make an agreed recommendation).

VISITS TO HOUSEHOLDS.

The visits to the selected households were organised, in each district, by the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges, assisted by informal local advisory committees and by groups of voluntary helpers whose co-operation was secured by the Exchanges or by the local committees. Lists of the households to be visited were distributed to the Employment Exchanges during September, and a letter was sent from the Ministry of Labour to each of these households, giving a short explanation of the objects of the enquiry and stating that they would be visited on behalf of the Department in October and invited to supply information. During the first half of October the voluntary helpers visited the households, explained the enquiry in detail, and invited them to keep a record of all expenditure during the week beginning 17th October and to enter the particulars on printed forms provided for the purpose. The households who promised to supply budgets were visited again during the week to which the budgets related, and given any assistance they required in filling up the forms; and shortly after the end of the week the visitors called again to collect the completed budgets and to see, so far as practicable, that no items of expenditure had been omitted.

Each of the voluntary helpers was provided with a pamphlet containing an explanation of the objects of the enquiry and detailed instructions as to the procedure to be followed in visiting the households and collecting budgets.

Households which were found to include lodgers, provided with meals by the households with whom they were living, were not asked to supply budgets, in view of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to the total weekly expenditure of the lodgers. Similarly, lodgers who were paying an inclusive charge for rent and food, and persons who were living as part of the household of a parent whose name was not on the lists of persons to be approached, were not asked to provide budgets. Single adults who were living alone, however, and making their own arrangements for food, were included within the scope of the enquiry and were invited to supply budgets. The elimination, from the lists, of wage or salary-earners who were neither heads of households nor single persons living alone was necessary since it was desired that budgets should be obtained from a representative sample of households, in which different types of families would be represented in their correct proportions. As households with several wage-earners would be over-represented unless the sample were limited to heads of households (including persons living alone) it was essential that other cases should be excluded from the list, and this could only be done when the necessary information had been obtained by visits to the households concerned.

In order to ensure that all districts should be adequately represented in the budgets received it was arranged that if, in any Employment Exchange area, the number of households from which budgets were obtained was equivalent to less than two-fifths of the total number of persons whose names and addresses were included in the list to be visited in that area, further households, taken from a reserve list compiled by the Ministry of Labour by the method of random sampling referred to above, should be visited until the minimum number of budgets required from that area had been obtained.

THE ENQUIRY FORMS.

The budget forms, on which the information was to be supplied, asked for particulars of:—

(a) the composition of the household—the sex and age (if under 18) of each person, the occupation and industry of each wage and salary-earner, and the number of days worked in the previous week; *

(b) housing—the rent (or purchase payments) and rates, number of rooms in the house or dwelling, number of rooms let (if any) and rent received;

(c) expenditure on food—the quantity and cost of each item bought on each day of the week;

(d) expenditure on gas and electricity during the week (if a slot meter was used) or during the period covered by the last account (in other cases);

(e) expenditure during the week on fuel, clothing, cleaning materials, furniture and household utensils, travelling, entertainments, newspapers, books, insurances, trade union subscriptions, and various other items, a printed list of each of the main items being provided, with a space for "other expenditure";

(f) garden, allotment, etc., produce—the quantities of eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc., raised at home and consumed in the household during the week.

For the enquiry relating to October, 1937, a separate form was used for households of agricultural workers, which included, in addition to the above-mentioned items, questions as to allowances in kind (food, coal, dwelling rent-free, etc.) provided by the employer. For the subsequent enquiries, in January, April and July, 1938, (see paragraph on page 301) these questions were inserted in all the forms, including those issued to industrial households.

* Now the British Employers' Confederation.

† The membership and terms of reference of the Advisory Committee were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1936 (page 206).

‡ A collection of budgets was also obtained by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour—see first column on page 301.

* The enquiry form relating to the week ending 30th April, 1938 (see paragraph on page 301 as to "Enquiries at Quarterly Intervals"), asked for the number of days worked in that week, the previous week having included Easter Monday.

The forms contained a page of instructions for the guidance of the householder, and an assurance that all information supplied would be treated as strictly confidential. The names and addresses of householders supplying information did not appear on the forms, which bore only a reference number for purposes of identification, if required.

Where the personal expenditure of some members of the family, particularly the wage-earners or salary-earners, was not known to the housewife or other person who filled up the form, the individuals concerned were asked to supply, confidentially, particulars of their personal expenditure on a separate form which could be handed personally to the visitor or, if preferred, posted direct to the Headquarters of the Ministry.

In view of the wide variations in expenditure on clothing in different weeks, and at different seasons of the year, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, to obtain records of such expenditure from a large number of households week by week over a period of twelve months. Those households who supplied budgets for the week ending 23rd October were accordingly asked if they would be willing to give the Department particulars of such expenditure week by week, and to a representative selection of those who agreed to do so special forms were sent for this purpose, to be returned, when filled up, direct to the Ministry of Labour in reply envelopes which were provided.

ENQUIRIES AT QUARTERLY INTERVALS.

As expenditure on many articles varies at different periods of the year, the Advisory Committee recommended that budgets should be obtained for each of four separate weeks, at quarterly intervals. Households which supplied budgets for a week in October, 1937, were accordingly visited again in January, 1938, and invited to supply similar particulars for the week beginning 23rd January. This procedure was repeated in April and July, 1938, the weeks taken being those beginning 24th April and 17th July. In cases in which the household expenditure in the week beginning 17th July was likely to be affected by absences from home owing to holidays or, in holiday centres, by temporary additions of lodgers to the household, arrangements were made for the substitution of the nearest week of a normal character.

PAYMENTS FOR BUDGETS.

The persons who were invited to supply budgets in October, 1937, were informed that the Department would pay 2s. 6d. for each completed budget supplied on the official enquiry forms; that a similar payment would be made for each budget supplied in January, April, and July, 1938, and that a further payment of 2s. 6d. (making 12s. 6d. in all) would be made to those households who supplied budgets covering all four of those weeks.

ENQUIRIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour arranged for a simultaneous enquiry on similar lines, and the budgets so obtained were forwarded to the Ministry of Labour in London for tabulation with those relating to Great Britain, in order that statistics might be compiled covering the whole of the United Kingdom.

NUMBER OF BUDGETS RECEIVED.

Of the persons whose names were included, as explained above, in the lists of wage-earners and small-salary earners compiled by the Department, the total number visited, in Great Britain, was approximately 31,000.* Nearly 9,000 of these were found by the visitors to be either not within the scope of the enquiry (e.g. lodgers, paying an inclusive charge for rent and food, or members of households containing boarders, or sons, daughters, etc., living as part of the household of parents whose names were not on the lists of persons to be visited—see explanation above) or persons unable to supply budgets, owing to expected absence from home during the budget week or to other causes. Of the remaining 22,000, the number who supplied budgets for the week ended 23rd October was 12,967, or nearly 60 per cent., and a further 559 budgets were received from Northern Ireland, making a total of 13,526 for the United Kingdom.

In addition to the arrangements described above, the National Federation of Women's Institutes, to which are affiliated large numbers of Women's Institutes in rural districts throughout England and Wales, rendered the Department valuable assistance by organising a collection of budgets from members of a representative selection of local Women's Institutes. The number of budgets so supplied for the week ended 23rd October, 1937, was 439—the great majority from households of agricultural workers. Inclusive of these, the total number of budgets received from all sources, for that week, was 13,965. The numbers of households supplying budgets in response to the subsequent quarterly enquiries were 12,967 in January, 12,498 in April, and 12,220 in July, 1938.

For this highly satisfactory response the Department is greatly indebted to the local advisory Committees who assisted the Employment Exchanges in organising and supervising the local enquiries, to the many thousands of voluntary helpers who undertook the work of visiting the households, distributing the forms, and collecting the budgets, and to a number of organisations (including the Trades Union Congress General Council, the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the National Federation of Women's Institutes, the National Union of Agricultural Workers, the trade unions representing railway workers, and the National Association of Local Government Officers) who specially recommended their affiliated organisations, local branches, and individual members to co-operate fully in the enquiry.

* This total excludes those who were no longer at the addresses recorded, or were not available for interview owing to sickness, absence from home, or other causes. It includes, however, those cases in which households taken from a reserve list were visited, owing to the desired number of budgets not having been obtained from households on the first list (see explanation above).

All the budgets received were carefully examined, and supplementary enquiries were made of many of the households either in order to clear up minor points of doubt or difficulty or to obtain further details which were required to enable full use to be made of the particulars supplied. The great majority of the budgets appeared to have been compiled carefully and with substantial accuracy. A small proportion, however, proved to be seriously defective and had to be rejected as unsuitable for tabulation, and a number of others were found to be ineligible for inclusion in the statistics since they had been obtained from households which should not, under the instructions issued to the visitors, have been asked to supply budgets (e.g. households containing lodgers, or households the head of which was not included in the list of wage-earners or small-salary earners to be visited).

The Table below shows the number of budgets, suitable for tabulation, obtained in respect of each of the four dates from households within the scope of the enquiry. The households classified as "industrial, etc." were households the head of which was engaged in an industrial, commercial, or clerical occupation. Those classified as "agricultural" were households the head of which was engaged in an agricultural occupation: many of these latter households included other wage-earners, one or more of whom were in many cases engaged in a non-agricultural occupation.

| | Number of households supplying effective budgets. | | | | Number of these households supplying budgets for the four weeks. |
|---|---|----------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| | October, 1937. | January, 1938. | April, 1938. | July, 1938. | |
| Budgets collected by the Ministry of Labour:— | | | | | |
| Industrial, etc., households | 10,221 | 9,536 | 9,205 | 9,030 | 8,905 |
| Agricultural households | 1,649 | 1,583 | 1,541 | 1,517 | 1,491 |
| Budgets collected through the National Federation of Women's Institutes | 413 | 399 | 380 | 373 | 366 |
| Totals | 12,283 | 11,518 | 11,126 | 10,920 | 10,762 |

The total number of budgets received which were eligible for inclusion in the statistics and suitable for tabulation was 45,847. Of this total, 2,799 were received from households who did not supply budgets for all the four weeks covered by the enquiry. The number of households supplying budgets for the whole of those four weeks was 10,762.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGETS SUPPLIED BY INDUSTRIAL, ETC., HOUSEHOLDS.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL HOUSEHOLDS SUPPLYING EFFECTIVE BUDGETS.

As shown in the foregoing Table, the numbers of households of industrial, commercial, etc., workers who supplied effective budgets (suitable for tabulation and eligible for inclusion in the statistics) ranged from 10,221 in October, 1937, to 9,030 in July, 1938; of these, 8,905 supplied budgets for all the four weeks covered by the enquiry. The information furnished by these households is summarised in the Table on pages 304 and 305, which gives figures, in separate columns, compiled from (a) all the effective budgets obtained in October, 1937, and in January and April, 1938,* and (b) the budgets received from the 8,905 households who furnished information for all the four weeks. An examination of the Table, however, will show that the inclusion or exclusion of the households who supplied less than four budgets has no material effect on the statistics. For example, the average expenditure per household computed from all the budgets received for a week in October, 1937, was 85s. 10d., whilst the average for the 8,905 households who supplied all four budgets was 85s. 9d. The corresponding figures in January, 1938, were 85s. 11½d. and 85s. 10d., and those for April, 1938, were 86s. 9½d. and 86s. 11d., respectively. Similarly, if the figures given at the end of the Table for each of the five main groups of expenditure are compared, it will be seen that in no case does the inclusion or exclusion of the figures for households who supplied less than four budgets affect the average expenditure by more than one penny, and in a number of cases the two averages are identical. In these circumstances, the statistics compiled from the budgets furnished by the 8,905 households who supplied information for the whole series of four weeks may be regarded as representative of the general results of the enquiry, so far as households of wage-earners and small-salary earners in industrial, commercial, etc., occupations are concerned, and they have accordingly been utilised for the purpose of the summary given below.

The efforts which were made to ensure that all districts should be adequately represented in the budgets received, as described above in the section relating to "Visits to Households," met with a large measure of success, since the 8,905 industrial households who supplied four budgets were distributed over the main administrative divisions of the United Kingdom in proportions corresponding closely with those shown by the total numbers of men insured against unemployment, in 1937-38, in industries other than agriculture. The following Table shows the distribution, over the main administrative divisions, of the 8,905 households who supplied budgets for all the four weeks covered by the enquiry, and gives corresponding

* The number of budgets supplied in July, 1938, by households who had not furnished effective budgets for each of the three earlier weeks covered by the enquiry was so small that their inclusion would have had no appreciable effect on the statistics. The figures, given in the Table, relating to a week in July, 1938, have accordingly been based solely on the particulars supplied by the 8,905 households who furnished the whole series of four budgets.

figures as to the total numbers of men, aged 21 years and over insured against unemployment under the general scheme (i.e., excluding those insured under the agricultural scheme and the special schemes for banking and insurance*) in each of those areas in 1937 :—

| Division. | Households who supplied four budgets. | | Men, aged 21 and over, insured against unemployment under the general scheme. | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Number. | Percentage of total number. | Number. | Percentage of total number. |
| London and South-Eastern | 2,295 | 25.8 | 2,364 | 28.0 |
| South-Western | 776 | 8.7 | 629 | 7.5 |
| Midlands | 1,276 | 14.3 | 1,253 | 14.9 |
| North-Eastern | 1,035 | 11.6 | 901 | 10.7 |
| North-Western | 1,281 | 14.4 | 1,225 | 14.5 |
| Northern | 572 | 6.4 | 569 | 6.8 |
| Total, England | 7,235 | 81.2 | 6,941 | 82.4 |
| Wales | 434 | 4.9 | 463 | 5.5 |
| Scotland | 980 | 11.0 | 862 | 10.2 |
| Northern Ireland | 256 | 2.9 | 157 | 1.9 |
| Total, United Kingdom | 8,905 | 100.0 | 8,428 | 100.0 |

The figures as to the numbers insured, given in the last two columns of this Table, relate to individuals, whilst those in the two previous columns relate to households. In the absence, however, of statistics as to the numbers of working-class households in different areas, the broad correspondence of the figures given as to the proportions of households supplying budgets and the proportions of insured men in each area suggests that the budgets were adequately distributed over different districts.

An analysis, however, of the types of households from whom budgets had been received showed that families in which both husband and wife were in wage-earning employment were over-represented in the total. This was due to the fact that the registers of persons insured against unemployment, from which the list of persons to be visited was mainly compiled, contained two entries in respect of each household in which both husband and wife were insured workers, but only one entry where the husband alone was in wage-earning employment. Households in which both husband and wife were in insured employment, therefore, had a two-fold chance of inclusion in the lists of addresses to be visited, and the numbers of budgets received from such households were, in fact, approximately double the numbers required to provide the correct proportion. In order to adjust this discrepancy, the figures given in these budgets were tabulated separately, and the totals obtained were halved before being combined with the totals of the figures given in the other budgets to provide a basis for the general averages given on pages 304 and 305.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS.

From the particulars given on page 304 it will be seen that the average number of persons in the industrial households who supplied budgets was approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$, of whom nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ were aged 18 years or over and one was a child under 14 years. The average number of wage or salary-earners was $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the average number of days worked by these earners in the four weeks for which particulars were obtained was 5.0 per week†.

HOUSING, RENTS, ETC.

Of the total number of industrial households covered by the enquiry 80 per cent. were renting their dwellings, the average weekly payment for rent, rates and water charges (after deducting any rent received for rooms sub-let) being 10s. 8d. The number of rooms† rented (exclusive of any sub-let) averaged 3.9. Nearly 18 per cent. of the households either owned or were buying their dwellings, and the weekly payments made by these households for instalments of purchase price, etc., ground rent, rates and water charges (after deducting any rent received for rooms sub-let) averaged 12s. 9d. The remaining 2 per cent. of the households were provided with dwellings rent-free by the employers of the wage-earners, a large proportion of whom were coal miners. The average weekly expenditure on rent or purchase instalments, rates, water charges, etc., distributed over all the households who supplied budgets, was 10s. 10d.

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD.

The total weekly expenditure on food averaged 34s. 1d.‡ There was apparently little variation in the total at different periods of the year, the weekly averages for the 8,905 industrial households who supplied information for four weeks being 34s. 2½d. in October, 33s. 10½d. in January, 33s. 9d. in April, and 34s. 6½d. in July.

For most of the individual items of food, the figures given on page 304 show only slight differences in the average expenditure as between the four separate weeks covered by the enquiry, but the influence of seasonal variations in supplies or consumption is reflected in the expenditure recorded for some articles, such as mutton and lamb, pork, fruit and vegetables. It is noteworthy that expenditure on eggs showed relatively little variation in these four weeks, although (as will be seen from the second Table in the next column) there were considerable changes in the quantities bought.

* Divisional figures are not available for persons insured under the special schemes.

† In October, 1937, and in January and July, 1938, the particulars related to the number of days worked in the week preceding the budget week; in April, 1938, they related to the budget week. It should also be remembered that households the head of which had been unemployed for a long period were excluded from the scope of the enquiry (see first column on page 300).

‡ Including kitchens, but excluding sculleries, bath-rooms, etc.
§ This figure excludes expenditure on alcoholic drinks, mineral waters, etc., and on food for animals, poultry, etc., which is included under "Expenditure on Other Items."

The Table below shows the average weekly expenditure, of the 8,905 households who supplied four budgets, on some of the principal items of food :—

| Article. | Average expenditure in each of the four weeks. | | | | Average for four weeks. |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | October, 1937. | January, 1938. | April, 1938. | July, 1938. | |
| Bread ... | s. d. 2 9 | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 7½ | s. d. 2 8½ |
| Flour ... | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10 | 0 9½ | 0 10 |
| Cakes, buns, pastries, biscuits, etc. | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ |
| Oatmeal, breakfast cereals, rice, sago, tapioca, barley, macaroni, etc. | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| Beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork (joints cuts and mince) | 4 7½ | 4 9½ | 4 9½ | 4 7½ | 4 8½ |
| Other meat, rabbits, poultry, etc. (including sausages and potted meat) | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 6 |
| Bacon, ham, etc. | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 2 0½ | 1 11 |
| Fish (fresh, dried, cured, canned and potted, including fried fish and chips) | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 4½ |
| Milk : | | | | | |
| Fresh, whole | 3 0½ | 3 1½ | 3 0½ | 3 0½ | 3 0½ |
| Skimmed (liquid) and buttermilk, condensed and dried milk, and cream... | 0 6½ | 0 6 | 0 5½ | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| Butter... | 2 7½ | 2 4 | 2 4½ | 2 5½ | 2 5½ |
| Margarine | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ |
| Lard, suet, dripping and other cooking fats... | 0 7½ | 0 7 | 0 6½ | 0 5½ | 0 6½ |
| Cheese... | 0 8 | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ |
| Eggs | 1 11½ | 1 10½ | 1 9½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ |
| Tea | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 8½ | 1 7½ |
| Cocoa, coffee, etc. | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 1½ | 0 2½ |
| Sugar | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ |
| Jam, marmalade, syrup, honey, etc. | 0 7 | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ |
| Potatoes | 0 11½ | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 2½ | 1 1½ |
| Other vegetables (fresh, dried, canned, etc.) | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 4½ | 1 9½ | 1 4½ |
| Apples, oranges and bananas | 0 10½ | 1 0½ | 1 0 | 0 11½ | 0 11½ |
| Other fruit (fresh, dried, canned, etc.) and nuts | 0 9½ | 0 8½ | 0 9½ | 1 1 | 0 10½ |
| Meals away from home | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ |
| Other food† | 0 10½ | 0 9½ | 0 8½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ |
| Total | 34 2½ | 33 10½ | 33 9 | 34 6½ | 34 1 |

The following Table shows the average quantities of some of the principal foods bought by the 8,905 industrial households who supplied budgets for each of the four weeks. For the more important other articles of food a large proportion of the budgets received did not give sufficiently exact information as to the quantities bought to afford a satisfactory basis for the calculation of general averages.

| Article. | Average quantity bought in each of the four weeks | | | | Average for four weeks. |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | October, 1937. | January, 1938. | April, 1938. | July, 1938. | |
| Bread ... | lb. 13.5 | lb. 13.4 | lb. 13.5 | lb. 13.5 | lb. 13.5 |
| Flour ... | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork (joints cuts and mince) | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Bacon, ham, etc. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Milk, fresh, whole | pints 11.2 | pints 11.1 | pints 11.3 | pints 11.1 | pints 11.2 |
| Butter... | lb. 1.9 | lb. 1.8 | lb. 1.8 | lb. 1.9 | lb. 1.8 |
| Margarine | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Lard | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Cheese sold by weight | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Tea | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Sugar | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Jam and marmalade | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Potatoes | 13.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 13.8 |
| Eggs | Number 12.2 | Number 13.2 | Number 16.9 | Number 14.0 | Number 14.1 |
| Oranges | 2.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Bananas | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Apples | lb. 1.7 | lb. 1.3 | lb. 1.0 | lb. 0.7 | lb. 1.2 |

The households supplying budgets were asked to state the quantities of their own garden, allotment, etc., produce consumed in the weeks to which the budgets related. The particulars furnished showed that the number of households concerned formed only a small proportion of the total number of industrial households, and if the quantities of home produce consumed are averaged over all the households covered by the enquiry, they are equivalent to an average of only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of potatoes§ and about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cabbage weekly, with smaller quantities of other vegetables, and about one egg a fortnight. Some of the households also received allowances of food from their employers, but among the industrial workers the average value of such allowances, when distributed over all the households covered by the enquiry, was insignificant.

* Of this amount, nearly 7½d. was spent on cheese sold by weight, and the balance on cheese sold by the box or packet.

† See footnote § in previous column.

‡ The quantities shown do not include cheese sold by the box or packet which is included in the average of 8½d. shown in the previous Table (see footnote*).

§ The averages for the four separate weeks covered by the enquiry were 2.0 lb. in October, 1.1 lb. in January, 0.6 lb. in April, and 1.6 lb. in July.

EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING.

The average expenditure on clothing, clothing materials, and footwear (including repairing, dyeing and cleaning), as shown by the budgets supplied by 8,905 industrial, etc., households for the four weeks to which the enquiry related, was 9s. 4d. In view, however, of the wide variations in expenditure on clothing and footwear at different periods of the year arrangements were made to obtain, from a large and representative selection of the households who furnished budgets in October, 1937, records of their expenditure under this heading week by week over a period of twelve months. Among the 8,905 industrial households who supplied budgets for each of the four weeks covered by the enquiry, approximately 2,100 furnished the desired information, and the particulars given by these households are summarised in the Table below, which shows their average weekly expenditure in each of four periods of 13 weeks:—

| | Average weekly expenditure in the undermentioned periods. | | | | Average for the twelve months. |
|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 17 Oct., 1937 to 15 Jan., 1938. | 16 Jan., 1938 to 16 April, 1938. | 17 April, 1938 to 16 July, 1938. | 17 July, 1938 to 15 Oct., 1938. | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Men's clothing and materials ... | 2 11 | 2 0½ | 2 5 | 1 10½ | 2 3½ |
| Women's clothing and materials ... | 3 0½ | 2 2½ | 2 11½ | 2 2½ | 2 7½ |
| Children's clothing and materials ... | 1 3 | 0 10 | 0 11½ | 0 11 | 1 0 |
| Clothing repairs, and dyeing and cleaning | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ |
| Boots, shoes, etc. ... | 1 9½ | 1 4 | 1 6½ | 1 5½ | 1 6½ |
| Boot and shoe repairs | 0 8½ | 0 7 | 0 6½ | 0 7 | 0 7 |
| Total ... | 9 9½ | 7 1½ | 8 6½ | 7 2½ | 8 2 |

If the 2,100 households who supplied the regular weekly returns were a representative selection, the total of 8s. 2d. shown in the last column of this Table should approximate more closely to the average weekly expenditure on clothing and footwear (including repairs), among the industrial households covered by the enquiry, than the figure of 9s. 4d. shown by the budgets for four weeks. The selected households were obtained by taking names at regular intervals from a list of households who had supplied budgets, in October, 1937, and had indicated that they would also be willing to supply weekly returns of expenditure on clothing, and there is no reason to suppose that they were not a representative sample of those households. In fact, the average expenditure on clothing shown by the budgets received from these 2,100 households in the week ended 23rd October, 1937, was 9s. 6d., as compared with 9s. 1d. shown by the budgets received from the 8,905 industrial households who supplied the series of four budgets, and it would appear unlikely, therefore, that over a series of weeks the corresponding expenditure among the 2,100 households would be appreciably below the average for the whole group. Nevertheless, the expenditure on clothing shown by the 2,100 households in the three later budget weeks (in January, April and July, 1938, respectively), was over 1s. 2d. a week lower, on average, than that shown by the 8,905 households.

It seems probable that this discrepancy is attributable mainly to a tendency, on the part of some households supplying information for only four weeks at quarterly intervals, to include expenditure incurred at or about the end of the preceding week, in addition to that incurred in the budget week itself. This tendency was, in fact, found to have affected the particulars relating to expenditure on food, given in some of the budgets relating to October, 1937. The resulting errors were eliminated by visits to, or correspondence with the households, and their recurrence avoided by the insertion of a special instruction in the enquiry forms for the later weeks. In the case of clothing, however, the inclusion of some items bought in the previous week could not be so readily detected, and it seems probable that some of the households who supplied information only for the four budget weeks over-stated the actual expenditure in those weeks. On the other hand, the households who were regularly supplying particulars of their expenditure week by week throughout the year would have less incentive to include, in the returns for a particular week, items which had already been shown in the previous week's return. In these circumstances, the average weekly expenditure on clothing of the industrial households covered by the enquiry may reasonably be regarded as more accurately represented by the figure of 8s. 2d. shown in the returns covering a period of twelve months than by that of 9s. 4d. computed from the figures for the four weeks to which the budgets related. Even the average of 8s. 2d. may be slightly too high, since in each week throughout the twelve months a small proportion (averaging about 2 or 3 per cent.) of the 2,100 households omitted to send returns, and the average expenditures shown in the above Table have been calculated on the basis of the returns actually received. It seems not unlikely that the occasional failures to supply returns resulted largely from the fact that no expenditure was incurred in the particular week, in which case the average of 8s. 2d. shown in the Table should perhaps be reduced to about 8s. or 8s. 1d.

Of the total weekly expenditure shown on clothing, etc., about 2s. 4d., or 28 per cent., was allotted to men's clothing, 2s. 7d., or 32 per cent., to women's clothing and materials, 1s. 0d., or 12 per cent., to children's clothing and materials, 2s. 1d., or 26 per cent., to boots and shoes (including repairs) and the balance of 2 per cent. to clothing repairs, dyeing and cleaning. Expenditure on boot and shoe repairs averaged 7d. a week. The total expenditure on clothing and footwear was highest in the period from October to January, when it averaged nearly 9s. 10d. a week, and lowest in the periods from January to

April and from July to October, when it averaged about 7s. 2d. a week.

EXPENDITURE ON FUEL AND LIGHT.

The average weekly expenditure on fuel and lighting among the 8,905 industrial households who supplied four budgets ranged from 7s. 6½d. in January to 5s. 2½d. in July, the general average for the four weeks covered by the enquiry being 6s. 5d. Expenditure on coal averaged 3s. 2d. a week, or nearly one-half of the total; the average weekly quantity of coal bought in the four weeks for which the budgets gave particulars was 1·7 cwt. in October, 2·1 cwt. in January, 1·7 cwt. in April, and 1·3 cwt. in July, the general average for the four weeks being 1·7 cwt. Expenditure on gas (including payments for meter rent and fittings) averaged 1s. 5½d. a week, and expenditure on electricity (including payments for meter rent and fittings) averaged 11½d. a week. Coke, firewood, oil, candles and matches accounted, on average, for about 9½d. a week.

As regards the figures given in the Table on page 305, representing expenditure on gas and electricity in each of the four separate weeks covered by the enquiry, it should be noted that where a slot meter was used, the particulars given in the budget related to expenditure in the specified week; in other cases, however, they showed the total expenditure during the period covered by the last account, and the average weekly expenditure during that period as a whole has been taken for the purpose of the figures given in the Table.

EXPENDITURE ON OTHER ITEMS.

An outstanding feature of the results of the enquiry is the relatively heavy expenditure shown on "Other Items" (i.e., items other than food, rent, etc., clothing, fuel and lighting), which averaged 25s. 7d. a week, equivalent to nearly 30 per cent. of the total expenditure on all items. The corresponding averages for each of the four weeks showed a marked regularity, varying only between limits of 25s. 3d. in the October week and 25s. 10d. in the January week. The following Table summarises the average weekly expenditure on some of the principal items; a more detailed analysis is given in the Table on page 305.

| Item. | Average expenditure in each of the four weeks. | | | | Average for four weeks. |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | October, 1937. | January, 1938. | April, 1938. | July, 1938. | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Soap, soda, and other cleaning and polishing materials ... | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ |
| Household equipment (pottery and glass, hollow-ware, drapery, brushes, floor coverings, furniture, etc.) | 2 5½ | 3 1 | 3 2½ | 3 0½ | 2 11½ |
| Tobacco and cigarettes | 2 7½ | 2 6½ | 2 5½ | 2 6 | 2 6½ |
| Travelling ... | 2 3½ | 2 2½ | 2 3 | 2 3½ | 2 3 |
| Newspapers and other periodicals ... | 0 11½ | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0½ | 1 0 |
| Entertainments ... | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 5 | 1 0½ | 1 4½ |
| Laundry charges ... | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ |
| Hairdressing, shaving, etc. ... | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 6 | 0 7½ | 0 6½ |
| Doctor, dentist, optician, nursing, medicines, drugs, hospital payments, etc. ... | 1 6½ | 1 8½ | 1 9½ | 1 8½ | 1 8 |
| National Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurances ... | 2 0½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1 | 2 0½ |
| Other insurances, pension funds, etc. ... | 2 6 | 2 4½ | 2 4½ | 2 3½ | 2 4½ |
| Trade Union subscriptions ... | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ |
| Other expenditure ... | 5 8½ | 5 10½ | 5 8½ | 6 1 | 5 9½ |
| Total ... | 25 3 | 25 10 | 25 9 | 25 8½ | 25 7 |

When the expenditure on the items shown in this Table is compared with expenditure on corresponding items shown by other family budget enquiries it should be remembered (a) that the present enquiry covered, in addition to households of manual wage-earners, those of non-manual workers with salaries up to £250 a year and (b) that the budgets received from agricultural workers' households are not included in the figures given above or in the Table on pages 304 and 305.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on all items, as shown by the budgets supplied by the 8,905 households who furnished information for the four weeks covered by the enquiry, averaged 86s. 3d. a week. Of this amount, 34s. 1d. was allotted, on average, to food, 10s. 10d. to rent (or purchase instalments, etc.), rates, and water charges, 9s. 4d. to clothing (including repairs, dyeing and cleaning, and footwear), 6s. 5d. to fuel and lighting, and 25s. 7d. to other items. If, however, an average weekly expenditure of about 8s. 1d. on clothing, suggested by the returns obtained week by week over a period of twelve months, is substituted for that of 9s. 4d. shown by the budgets covering only four weeks, the total expenditure on all items becomes approximately 85s., of which food accounted for 34s. 1d., or about 40 per cent., rent, etc. (including rates) for 10s. 10d., or nearly 13 per cent., clothing for 8s. 1d., or between 9 and 10 per cent., fuel and lighting for 6s. 5d., or between 7 and 8 per cent., and other items for 25s. 7d., or about 30 per cent.

Corresponding statistics summarising the information given in the budgets supplied by agricultural households, and further analyses of the budgets received from the households of industrial, etc., workers, will be given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1941, and subsequent months.

SUMMARY OF BUDGETS SUPPLIED BY HOUSEHOLDS OF INDUSTRIAL, ETC., WORKERS IN 1937-38.*

[NOTE.—The budgets summarised in this Table do not include those supplied by households of agricultural workers. For explanatory text, see pages 300-303.]

| Item. | Week ended 23rd October, 1937.† | | Week ended 29th January, 1938.† | | Week ended 30th April, 1938.† | | Week ended 23rd July, 1938.† | General Average for households which supplied budgets for the 4 weeks. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | All households. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks. | All households. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks. | All households. | Households supplying budgets. for 4 weeks. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks.† | |
| Composition, etc., of Households : | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Number of households from which budgets were received ... | 10,221 | 8,905 | 9,536 | 8,905 | 9,205 | 8,905 | 8,905 | 8,905 |
| 2. Average number of persons per household :— | | | | | | | | |
| Children under 14 years ... | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.99 |
| Males 14 and under 18 years ... | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Females 14 and under 18 years ... | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Males 18 years and over ... | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Females 18 years and over ... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Total—all persons ... | 3.75 | 3.77 | 3.76 | 3.77 | 3.76 | 3.77 | 3.76 | 3.77 |
| 3. Average number of wage or salary-earners per household ... | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.75 |
| 4. Average number of days worked, in previous week, \$ by :— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Head of household ... | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| (b) All wage or salary-earners in household ... | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Housing : | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Percentage of total number of households, who were <i>renting</i> their dwellings ... | 81.1 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 80.0 |
| 6. Average weekly payments, by those households, for <i>rent, rates and water charges</i> (after deducting any rent received for rooms sub-let) ... | 10s. 7d. | 10s. 7d. | 10s. 8d. | 10s. 7d. | 10s. 9d. | 10s. 8d. | 10s. 9d. | 10s. 8d. |
| 7. Average number of rooms rented per household (excluding any rooms sub-let) ... | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 8. Percentage of total number of households, who were <i>owning or buying</i> their dwellings ... | 16.8 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.8 |
| 9. Average weekly payments, by those households, in respect of <i>purchase instalments, etc., ground rent, rates and water charges</i> (after deducting any rent received for rooms sub-let) ... | 12s. 8d. | 12s. 9d. | 12s. 8d. | 12s. 9d. | 12s. 11d. | 12s. 10d. | 12s. 10d. | 12s. 9d. |
| 10. Percentage of total number of households, provided by employers with <i>dwellings rent-free</i> ... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 11. Average expenditure per household on rent or purchase of dwelling, ground rent, rates and water charges ... | 10s. 8½d. | 10s. 8½d. | 10s. 9d. | 10s. 9d. | 10s. 10½d. | 10s. 10½d. | 10s. 11d. | 10s. 10d. |
| Average expenditure per household on Food : | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Bread ... | s. d. 2 9½ | s. d. 2 9 | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 8½ | s. d. 2 7¾ | s. d. 2 8½ |
| 13. Flour ... | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 9½ | 0 10 |
| 14. Cakes, buns, pastries, currant bread, etc. ... | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2½ |
| 15. Biscuits ... | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 16. Oatmeal, oatcakes, oats, and proprietary cereals ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ |
| 17. Rice, sago, tapioca, semolina, barley, macaroni and vermicelli ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ |
| 18. Beef and veal (joints, cuts and mince) ... | 2 8 | 2 7½ | 2 9½ | 2 9½ | 2 8½ | 2 8½ | 2 6 | 2 8 |
| 19. Mutton and lamb (") ... | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 9½ | 1 5½ |
| 20. Pork ... | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 4½ | 0 6½ |
| 21. Canned and potted meat ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ |
| 22. Sausages and meat pies ... | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 6½ | 0 7½ |
| 23. Other meat (kidney, liver, fry, heart, head, sweetbreads, tripe, brawn, cow-heels, etc.) ... | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 4½ | 0 5½ |
| 24. Rabbits, poultry, game, etc. ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 2½ |
| 25. Bacon, ham (cooked or uncooked) and gammon ... | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 2 0½ | 1 11 |
| 26. Fish—fresh (including shell fish) ... | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ |
| 27. " dried or cured ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1½ | 0 2 |
| 28. " canned, and paste ... | 0 3 | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| 29. " fried, and chips ... | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ |
| 30. Milk—fresh, whole (including milk at school) ... | 3 0½ | 3 0½ | 3 1½ | 3 1½ | 3 0½ | 3 0½ | 3 0½ | 3 0½ |
| 31. " skimmed (liquid) and buttermilk ... | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| 32. " condensed ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| 33. " dried, and milk preparations ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ |
| 34. Cream ... | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 |
| 35. Butter ... | 2 7½ | 2 7½ | 2 4 | 2 4 | 2 4½ | 2 4½ | 2 5½ | 2 5½ |
| 36. Margarine ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ |
| 37. Lard, including compound lard ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| 38. Suet, dripping, and other cooking fats ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ |
| 39. Cheese ... | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ |
| 40. Eggs ... | 1 11½ | 1 11½ | 1 11 | 1 10½ | 1 9½ | 1 9½ | 1 10½ | 1 10½ |
| 41. Tea ... | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 1 8½ | 1 7½ |
| 42. Cocoa and cocoa essence ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ |
| 43. Coffee and coffee essence ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 0½ | 0 1 |
| 44. Sugar ... | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ |
| 45. Jam, marmalade, etc. ... | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ |
| 46. Syrup, treacle and honey ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 47. Potatoes ... | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2½ | 1 1½ |
| 48. Green vegetables and legumes (fresh) ** | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 7 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 7½ |
| 49. Dried legumes ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 0½ | 0 1 |
| 50. Root vegetables, etc. †† ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 8½ | 0 5½ |
| 51. Onions, leeks and shallots ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ |
| 52. Canned and bottled vegetables ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ |
| 53. Apples ... | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |
| 54. Oranges ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 4 | 0 4½ |
| 55. Bananas ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 3½ | 0 2½ |
| 56. Other fresh fruit, and nuts ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 2½ | 0 6 | 0 3½ |
| 57. Dried fruits ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 3½ | 0 4 |
| 58. Canned and bottled fruits ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 3 |
| 59. Meals, etc., away from home ‡‡ ... | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ |
| 60. Other food (excluding food for animals, poultry, birds, etc., see item 99) ... | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 9 | 0 8½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ |
| Total expenditure on food ... | 34 3½ | 34 2½ | 33 11½ | 33 10½ | 33 9 | 33 9 | 34 6½ | 34 1 |

For footnotes see next page.

SUMMARY OF BUDGETS SUPPLIED BY HOUSEHOLDS OF INDUSTRIAL, ETC., WORKERS IN 1937-38*—continued.

| Item. | Week ended 23rd October, 1937.† | | Week ended 29th January, 1938.† | | Week ended 30th April, 1938.† | | Week ended 23rd July, 1938.† | General Average for households which supplied budgets for the 4 weeks. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | All households. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks. | All households. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks. | All households. | Households supplying budgets. for 4 weeks. | Households supplying budgets for 4 weeks.† | |
| Average Expenditure per Household on Clothing §§ : | | | | | | | | |
| 61. Men's clothing and materials ... | s. d. 2 7½ | s. d. 2 6½ | s. d. 2 6½ | s. d. 2 6½ | s. d. 2 10½ | s. d. 2 11 | s. d. 3 3½ | s. d. 2 10 |
| 62. Women's clothing and materials ... | 2 4½ | 2 4½ | 1 9½ | 1 9½ | 2 11½ | 2 11½ | 2 9 | 2 5½ |
| 63. Children's clothing and materials ... | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 0 9½ | 0 11 |
| 64. Clothing repairs, dyeing and cleaning ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 2½ |
| 65. Boots and shoes ... | 1 9½ | 1 9½ | 1 7½ | 1 7½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1 | 1 10½ |
| 66. Repairs to boots and shoes ... | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 0 11½ | 0 11 | 1 0½ | 1 0½ |
| Total expenditure on clothing §§ ... | 9 2 | 9 1 | 7 11 | 7 10 | 10 1½ | 10 2 | 10 2½ | 9 4 |
| Average Expenditure per Household on Fuel and Light : | | | | | | | | |
| 67. Coal ... | 3 2½ | 3 2½ | 3 11½ | 3 11½ | 3 2½ | 3 2½ | 2 3½ | 3 2 |
| 68. Coke ... | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 0½ | 0 1 |
| 69. Gas (including payment for meter rent and fittings)¶¶ ... | 1 5½ | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 5½ |
| 70. Electricity (including payment for meter rent and fittings)¶¶ ... | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 0 | 1 0 | 0 10½ | 0 11½ |
| 71. Oil, firewood, candles and matches ... | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 7 | 0 8½ |
| Total expenditure on fuel and light | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 6½ | 7 6½ | 6 4½ | 6 4½ | 5 2½ | 6 5 |
| Average Expenditure per Household on Other Items : | | | | | | | | |
| 72. Soap (including soap flakes) ... | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 9½ |
| 73. Soda, polishes and cleaning materials ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ |
| 74. Ironmongery, hollow-ware, cutlery, tools, etc. ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ |
| 75. Household brushes and brooms... .. | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 0½ | 0 1 |
| 76. Pottery and glass-ware ... | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ |
| 77. Drapery and haberdashery ... | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 7½ | 0 6½ |
| 78. Furniture ... | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 1 2½ | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ |
| 79. Carpets, linoleum, mats, etc. ... | 0 4½ | 0 5 | 0 6½ | 0 6 | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 7½ | 0 7 |
| 80. Other household utensils and equipment | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| 81. Tobacco and cigarettes ... | 2 8 | 2 7½ | 2 6½ | 2 6½ | 2 5½ | 2 5½ | 2 6 | 2 6½ |
| 82. Travelling :— | | | | | | | | |
| Railway fares, to and from work ... | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ |
| Bus, tram and coach fares, to and from work ... | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 11 |
| Other rail, bus, tram and coach fares | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 7½ | 0 7½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 9½ | 0 8½ |
| Total—travelling ... | 2 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 2½ | 2 2½ | 2 2½ | 2 3 | 2 3½ | 2 3 |
| 83. Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals ... | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0½ | 1 0 |
| 84. Books, stationery, pens, pencils, etc. ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2 | 0 2½ |
| 85. Postages, telephones and telegrams ... | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 4½ | 0 5 |
| 86. Entertainments :— | | | | | | | | |
| Cinemas ... | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 9½ | 0 10½ |
| Theatres, music-halls, concerts, dances, etc. ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 1½ | 0 3 |
| Sports, games, etc.—admission charges | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 1½ | 0 2½ |
| 87. Education, music lessons, etc. ... | 0 3½ | 0 4 | 0 3½ | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 1½ | 0 3½ |
| 88. Hairdressing, shaving, etc. ... | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 7½ | 0 6½ |
| 89. Laundry charges ... | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 7 | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ |
| 90. Doctor, dentist, optician, midwife, nursing fees, etc. ... | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 0 11½ | 0 10½ |
| 91. Medicines, drugs, medical and surgical appliances, etc. ... | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 6 |
| 92. Payments to hospital funds ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ |
| 93. National Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance contributions ... | 2 1 | 2 0½ | 2 0½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1 | 2 1 | 2 0½ |
| 94. Insurance premiums, payments to pension funds, etc. ... | 2 5½ | 2 6 | 2 4½ | 2 4½ | 2 4 | 2 4½ | 2 3½ | 2 4½ |
| 95. Trade Union subscriptions ... | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 4½ | 1 4½ |
| 96. Licences (dog, wireless, motor-cycle, etc.) | 0 6½ | 0 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2½ | 0 6 |
| 97. Wages paid for domestic help ... | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ |
| 98. Holiday expenditure ... | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 1 7 | 0 7½ |
| 99. Food for animals, poultry, birds, etc. ... | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ |
| 100. Drink (beer, mineral waters, etc.) ... | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 10 | 0 9½ |
| 101. Other expenditure ... | 2 8½ | 2 9 | 2 5½ | 2 6 | 2 11½ | 2 11½ | 2 4½ | 2 7 |
| Total expenditure on "other items" | 25 2 | 25 3 | 25 9½ | 25 10 | 25 8 | 25 9 | 25 8½ | 25 7 |
| Summary of Average Expenditure per Household :— | | | | | | | | |
| Rent or purchase of dwelling, ground rent, rates, etc. ... | 10 8½ | 10 8½ | 10 9 | 10 9 | 10 10½ | 10 10½ | 10 11 | 10 10 |
| Food ... | 34 3½ | 34 2½ | 33 11½ | 33 10½ | 33 9 | 33 9 | 34 6½ | 34 1 |
| Clothing §§ ... | 9 2 | 9 1 | 7 11 | 7 10 | 10 1½ | 10 2 | 10 2½ | 9 4 |
| Fuel and light ... | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 6½ | 7 6½ | 6 4½ | 6 4½ | 5 2½ | 6 5 |
| Other items ... | 25 2 | 25 3 | 25 9½ | 25 10 | 25 8 | 25 9 | 25 8½ | 25 7 |
| Total ... | 85 10 | 85 9 | 85 11½ | 85 10 | 86 9½ | 86 11 | 86 7 | 86 3 |

* For particulars of the classes of households covered, see text on pages 300 and 301.

† In cases in which, owing to holidays or other special circumstances, it was found impracticable to obtain satisfactory budgets for the week specified, the nearest week of a normal character was substituted.

‡ The number of other households which supplied budgets for a week in July was insignificant.

§ In the April budgets, the particulars related to the week ended 30th April, as the previous week included Easter Monday. It should also be remembered that households the head of which had been unemployed for a long period were excluded from the scope of the enquiry (see first column on page 300).

¶ The figures against item 11 have been obtained by averaging the total expenditure on rent, house purchase, rates, etc., over all the households supplying budgets (including those which owned their houses and the small proportion who were provided with dwellings rent free).

¶ Kitchens are included in the numbers of rooms shown, but sculleries, bathrooms, etc., are excluded.

** Including cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sprouts, greens, spinach, kale, parsley, lettuce, celery, cress and fresh beans and peas.

†† Including carrots, swedes, turnips, artichokes, beetroot, radishes, cucumber, marrows and tomatoes.

‡‡ Including meals, etc., in restaurants, and meals or food (other than milk) bought at school. Milk bought at school is included in item 30.

§§ For further details of expenditure on clothing, based on information supplied by approximately 2,100 households who furnished weekly returns throughout the twelve months from October, 1937, to October, 1938, see page 303.

¶¶ Where a slot meter was used, the budgets showed the expenditure on gas and electricity during the budget week. In other cases they showed the expenditure during the period covered by the last account, and the average weekly expenditure during that period has been taken for the purpose of the figures given in this Table.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WORKPEOPLE IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1940.

II.—CHEMICAL, ETC. INDUSTRIES; BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES; LEATHER INDUSTRIES; MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES; IRON, STONE, ETC. MINING AND QUARRYING; TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS: TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC.; PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE particulars were given (on pages 280-282) of the average earnings of wage-earners employed in a large number of the principal industries of the United Kingdom, as shown by the results of two special enquiries which were made by the Department relating respectively to the last pay-week of October, 1938, and the week ended 20th July, 1940. In the Table below, similar particulars are given for other manufacturing industries and for some of the principal non-manufacturing industries and services.

Average Weekly Earnings and Percentage Increases between October, 1938, and July, 1940.

The Table shows the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, and in the week ended 20th July, 1940, of all the workpeople, in each of the industries specified, covered by the returns received, and the percentage increases in average earnings between the two dates. It also shows the average earnings, in the week ended 20th July, 1940, of the men (21 years and over) youths and boys (under 21 years), women (18 years and over) and girls (under 18 years) in respect of whom separate particulars were supplied, together with the percentage increases obtained from a comparison of these figures with the average weekly earnings of the corresponding groups in October, 1938. The returns obtained in October, 1938, gave particulars of the individual earnings of all the workpeople employed, and it was possible to calculate separate averages for men, boys, women and girls, covering all the workpeople included in the returns. In July, 1940, however, some of the firms who supplied returns showing the total earnings of all the workpeople employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls. While, therefore, the average earnings shown in the Table for "all workers" are computed from the particulars supplied by all the firms who furnished returns, the average earnings shown for men, boys, women and girls in July, 1940, are based on the returns received from the smaller number of firms who supplied figures analysed by sex and age. Similarly, the percentages of increase in the average earnings of men, boys, women and girls between October, 1938, and July, 1940, have been obtained by comparing the average earnings for each of those groups, as shown by all the returns received in October, 1938, with the averages shown by the smaller number which contained separate figures by sex and age for July, 1940. Figures are given in the Table showing what percentages, of the total number of workpeople covered by the figures relating to the average earnings of "all workers" in July, 1940, are included in the separate averages for men, boys, women and girls. While the proportions vary in different industries, they are in most cases sufficient to afford a satisfactory basis for statistics indicating the approximate levels of average weekly earnings in July, 1940.

It should be observed that the average earnings shown in the Table cover all classes of wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers, as well as operatives in skilled occupations.

Changes in Wages between October, 1938, and September, 1939.

The increases in average weekly earnings between October, 1938, and July, 1940, shown in the Table, were due partly to increases in rates of wages and partly to the operation of other factors, such as longer working hours (see paragraph below) and extensions of systems of payment by results, giving increased opportunities for higher earnings combined with greater output.

During the period from October, 1938, to the outbreak of the war, there were few general or district changes in rates of wages in the industries referred to in the Table. In the cement manufacturing industry, rates of wages were raised by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for women. In the quarrying industry increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour were granted to granite quarry workers at Aberdeen and stone quarrymen in Gloucester and Somerset, and of 1d. an hour to stone quarrymen in Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan. Tram drivers and conductors in London also received an increase of 2s. a week. On the other hand, there were reductions ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in different districts, in rates of wages in the iron mining and limestone quarrying industries, and from 2 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at coke oven and by-product works in Durham, Yorkshire and South Wales. In the water supply industry, also, rates of wages were reduced by amounts ranging from 7d. to 9d. a week in different districts in the South Midlands, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in Yorkshire. In the other industries specified in the Table, no change in general or district rates of wages was reported during the period from October, 1938, to September, 1939. There was an improvement in employment, however, during this period, in nearly all the industries for which statistics of average earnings are given in the Table, as a result of which the average level of weekly earnings was probably slightly higher, in most of these industries, at the outbreak of the war than in October, 1938. Consequently, the percentage increases in average weekly earnings between the beginning of the war and July, 1940, would be rather less, in most cases, than those shown in the Table, which relate to the period between October, 1938, and July, 1940.

Increases in Wage Rates between September, 1939, and July, 1940.

Between the outbreak of the war and the week ended 20th July, 1940, increases in rates of wages were granted in the great majority of industries, mainly on account of the rise in the cost of living. The increases varied widely in different industries, but on the basis of the available information it is estimated that in the industries for which statistics of average earnings are given in the Table the average increase in nominal rates of wages for a full normal week (exclusive of overtime) was about 12 or 13 per cent. From the figures given in the Table it will be seen that in the great majority of the industries specified the average percentage increases in actual weekly earnings (inclusive of overtime payments, etc.) were considerably in excess of these figures.

Working Hours in July, 1940.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, it was impracticable, within the limits of time laid down for the enquiry made in July, 1940, to ascertain the number of working hours to which the earnings relate. The month of July, 1940, was a period when, in many establishments engaged in the production of munitions, output was being speeded up as much as possible and very long hours, often with a seven-day week, were being worked. There were consequent increases in earnings which were more than proportionate to the additional hours, owing to overtime rates and various forms of bonus payment, these increased charges being, of course, spread over a higher output. These facts should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between the returns of earnings in July, 1940, and those for October, 1938, which was, in general, a period of normal employment.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1940.

| Industry. | Average earnings of all workers covered by returns received. | | | Workpeople covered by returns giving separate details by sex and age. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------|--------------|-------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Last pay-week of Oct., 1938. | Week ended 20th July, 1940. | Per-centage increase. | Pro-portion* covered by returns for July, 1940. | Average earnings† in week ended 20th July, 1940. | | | | Percentage increase † in average weekly earnings since October, 1938. | | | |
| | | | | | Men. | Youths and boys. | Women. | Girls. | Men. | Youths and boys. | Women. | Girls. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Chemical, Paint, Oil, etc., Industries:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals and Explosives ... | 53 8 | 68 7 | 27·8 | 74·4 | 89 1 | 32 7 | 37 4 | 20 4 | 28·6 | 12·7 | 14·6 | 12·4 |
| Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ... | 54 2 | 64 2 | 18·5 | 97·4 | 77 0 | 31 1 | 36 0 | 19 5 | 18·8 | 11·7 | 19·3 | 11·0 |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. | 57 10 | 71 1 | 22·9 | 90·6 | 86 3 | 34 5 | 37 3 | 20 11 | 23·2 | 18·0 | 12·3 | 12·1 |
| <i>Total, Chemicals, Paint, Oil, etc.</i> | <i>55 4</i> | <i>69 1</i> | <i>24·8</i> | <i>81·7</i> | <i>86 9</i> | <i>33 1</i> | <i>37 3</i> | <i>20 5</i> | <i>25·6</i> | <i>14·7</i> | <i>14·3</i> | <i>11·9</i> |
| Brick, Pottery and Glass Industries:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 52 10 | 64 7 | 22·2 | 81·6 | 74 11 | 36 9 | 33 5 | 22 9 | 21·5 | 26·0 | 16·9 | 27·0 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 36 10 | 44 10 | 21·7 | 62·3 | 75 3 | 28 4 | 32 11 | 18 6 | 23·5 | 23·2 | 18·3 | 27·6 |
| Glass | 53 5 | 63 7 | 19·0 | 77·7 | 84 7 | 36 6 | 33 0 | 19 8 | 23·0 | 31·1 | 21·8 | 22·3 |
| <i>Total, Brick, Pottery, and Glass</i> | <i>47 9</i> | <i>56 9</i> | <i>18·8</i> | <i>73·2</i> | <i>78 0</i> | <i>35 1</i> | <i>33 0</i> | <i>19 3</i> | <i>23·5</i> | <i>27·6</i> | <i>18·6</i> | <i>26·9</i> |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Industries:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing... | 53 9 | 64 7 | 20·2 | 93·3 | 76 11 | 33 0 | 37 2 | 22 10 | 22·9 | 24·9 | 23·5 | 19·1 |
| Fur Dressing, etc. ... | 55 9 | 50 11 | —8·7‡ | 94·2 | 80 8 | 26 2 | 40 1 | 21 6 | —3·3‡ | —12·3‡ | —13·0‡ | 0·0 |
| Leather Goods ... | 34 10 | 42 11 | 23·2 | 89·7 | 75 3 | 29 1 | 34 5 | 19 1 | 22·4 | 33·2 | 11·3 | 16·2 |
| <i>Total, Leather, etc.</i> | <i>47 10</i> | <i>55 7</i> | <i>16·2</i> | <i>92·1</i> | <i>76 10</i> | <i>31 7</i> | <i>35 11</i> | <i>19 9</i> | <i>19·4</i> | <i>23·5</i> | <i>3·9</i> | <i>13·4</i> |

* Some of the firms who supplied returns showing the total earnings of all their workpeople in the week ended 20th July, 1940, did not give separate figures for men, boys, women and girls, respectively. The figures in this column show the proportions of the number of workpeople covered by the returns relating to July, 1940, in respect of whom separate particulars were given for men, boys, women and girls; see also text above.

† Where no figure is given, the total number shown in the returns received was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average for the industry.

‡ Decrease.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1940—continued.

| Industry. | Average earnings of all workers covered by returns received. | | | Workpeople covered by returns giving separate details by sex and age. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Last pay-week of Oct., 1938. | Week ended 20th July, 1940. | Percentage increase. | Proportion* covered by returns for July, 1940. | Average earnings† in week ended 20th July, 1940. | | | | Percentage increase‡ in average weekly earnings since October, 1938. | | | | |
| | | | | | Men. | Youths and boys. | Women. | Girls. | Men. | Youths and boys. | Women. | Girls. | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber | 51 0 | 67 8 | 32·7 | 64·8 | 97 6 | 42 2 | 42 0 | 24 9 | 36·8 | 33·5 | 29·6 | 22·7 | |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. | 54 11 | 66 2 | 20·5 | 47·5 | 84 8 | 31 7 | — | — | 36·2 | 21·1 | — | — | |
| Brushes and Brooms | 38 2 | 45 1 | 18·1 | 95·7 | 76 4 | 26 9 | 37 9 | 21 5 | 24·1 | 12·6 | 18·9 | 11·7 | |
| Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... | 50 2 | 68 9 | 37·0 | 91·8 | 105 8 | 41 1 | 43 1 | 23 9 | 42·3 | 60·6 | 28·0 | 30·7 | |
| Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 42 7 | 46 0 | 8·0 | 95·1 | 75 11 | 29 0 | 33 11 | 18 10 | 9·5 | 19·6 | 13·1 | 11·3 | |
| Other Industries | 44 8 | 58 1 | 30·0 | 76·6 | 88 3 | 37 1 | 36 3 | 22 0 | 29·0 | 41·7 | 15·1 | 20·5 | |
| <i>Total, Miscellaneous Manufacturing</i> | <i>47 7</i> | <i>62 10</i> | <i>32·0</i> | <i>76·6</i> | <i>94 9</i> | <i>38 11</i> | <i>39 4</i> | <i>22 6</i> | <i>36·0</i> | <i>44·1</i> | <i>23·6</i> | <i>21·6</i> | |
| Iron, Stone, etc., Mining and Quarrying :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. | 61 8 | 79 5 | 28·8 | 92·6 | 84 4 | 40 6 | — | — | 30·7 | 17·1 | — | — | |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 57 4 | 69 0 | 20·3 | 93·6 | 72 10 | 35 8 | — | — | 19·4 | 33·8 | — | — | |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 54 3 | 67 0 | 23·5 | 63·0 | 74 7 | 41 9 | — | — | 31·4 | 30·1 | — | — | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 54 11 | 65 0 | 18·4 | 87·4 | 73 0 | 36 11 | — | — | 22·5 | 20·1 | — | — | |
| <i>Total, Iron, Stone, etc., Mining, etc.</i> | <i>56 5</i> | <i>69 2</i> | <i>22·6</i> | <i>86·8</i> | <i>75 2</i> | <i>37 9</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>24·8</i> | <i>27·2</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>—</i> | |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke-Ovens and By-product works | 68 1 | 81 2 | 19·2 | 89·1 | 84 0 | 40 6 | — | — | 18·6 | 18·8 | — | — | |
| Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ... | 56 7 | 73 4 | 29·6 | 97·1 | 84 7 | 43 5 | 39 0 | 26 1 | 32·9 | 45·9 | 31·1 | 45·6 | |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting... | 63 4 | 80 7 | 27·2 | 87·7 | 85 8 | 39 1 | — | — | 27·7 | 18·7 | — | — | |
| <i>Total, Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...</i> | <i>61 6</i> | <i>77 9</i> | <i>26·4</i> | <i>91·9</i> | <i>84 10</i> | <i>41 10</i> | <i>39 0</i> | <i>26 1</i> | <i>27·4</i> | <i>33·5</i> | <i>31·1</i> | <i>45·6</i> | |
| Transport, Storage, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport | 68 7 | 81 5 | 18·7 | 87·9 | 86 9 | 34 8 | 49 7 | — | 20·2 | 33·8 | 36·2 | — | |
| Goods Transport by Road | 62 1 | 77 9 | 25·2 | 91·7 | 83 1 | 37 6 | — | — | 25·4 | 30·4 | — | — | |
| Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service | 73 0 | 84 7 | 15·9 | 85·3 | 89 0 | — | — | — | 18·5 | — | — | — | |
| Warehousing, Storage, etc. ... | 53 6 | 67 4 | 25·9 | 97·5 | 79 10 | 27 8 | — | — | 25·1 | 14·5 | — | — | |
| <i>Total, Transport, Storage, etc. ...</i> | <i>67 6</i> | <i>80 7</i> | <i>19·4</i> | <i>88·6</i> | <i>86 2</i> | <i>34 5</i> | <i>49 7</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>20·7</i> | <i>27·9</i> | <i>36·2</i> | <i>—</i> | |
| Public Utility Services :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas Supply... .. | 65 4 | 74 5 | 13·9 | 97·2 | 78 4 | 29 10 | 36 0 | — | 13·5 | 14·0 | 27·1 | — | |
| Water Supply | 64 0 | 70 2 | 9·6 | 98·2 | 71 5 | — | — | — | 9·9 | — | — | — | |
| Electricity Supply... .. | 68 9 | 78 7 | 14·3 | 95·8 | 83 6 | 28 3 | 30 9 | — | 15·3 | 7·6 | 21·4 | — | |
| Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services | 54 6 | 61 2 | 12·2 | 91·5 | 57·94 | 31·25 | 27·75 | 24·91 | 14·2 | 2·4 | 24·9 | 10·0 | |
| <i>Total, Public Utility Services ...</i> | <i>59 5</i> | <i>65 7</i> | <i>10·4</i> | <i>93·1</i> | <i>70 7</i> | <i>30 6</i> | <i>34 7</i> | <i>23 0</i> | <i>12·0</i> | <i>8·6</i> | <i>24·7</i> | <i>10·0</i> | |

*† See footnotes * and † on previous page.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND BENEFIT (BYSSINOSIS) ACT, 1940.

BYSSINOSIS is a term used to denote a disabling condition of the lungs, attributed to the inhalation of very fine particles of cotton dust, which has been found to be prevalent amongst men employed in dusty parts of cotton mills, particularly in card and blowing rooms. Owing largely to difficulties in diagnosis the disease has not been scheduled as an occupational disease under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. It has, however, been repeatedly urged that workers affected by the disease should be brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir David Ross, was therefore appointed by the Home Secretary to consider whether an equitable and workable scheme could be devised for providing compensation in the case of persons who, after employment for a substantial period in card rooms or certain other dusty parts of cotton spinning mills, become or have become disabled by respiratory illness.

The Committee, reported,* in December, 1938, that where an employee suffers total incapacity due to byssinosis after not less than twenty years employment in the cotton industry, a properly constituted medical board should be able, after considering his industrial history as well as the medical evidence, to decide whether the disease was or was not occupational in origin. They therefore recommended that such cases occurring in the future should be brought within the framework of the Workmen's Compensation Acts by means of a scheme similar to those for silicosis and asbestosis. They also recommended that men who, disabled by the disease, had already left the industry, and could not properly be brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, should be provided for by a special scheme under which any benefits to which the workman is entitled under the Health Insurance Acts would be supplemented by ten shillings a week, payable out of a fund maintained by subscriptions paid by occupiers of factories engaged in the spinning of raw cotton.

The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Byssinosis) Act, 1940, which received the Royal Assent on 20th November, enables statutory effect to be given to the Committee's recommendations by schemes, one applying the Workmen's Compensation Acts, with any necessary modifications, to future cases, and the other providing additional benefit for old cases.

* Report of the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Card Room Workers. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. post free).

PROTECTION OF GLASS IN FACTORIES.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order* requiring occupiers of factories, in which more than 250 persons are employed, to provide and maintain safeguards against risk of injury to employees which might be caused by broken glass from windows, skylights and internal partitions. The necessary protection may be provided by way of fencing, the use of alternative materials or otherwise.

The Order provides that the occupier is to have regard to any circulars which may from time to time be issued by the Minister for the guidance of occupiers of factories to which the Order applies. The first such circular,† dated 21st November, 1940, has been issued and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

Factory occupiers desiring further information may apply to H.M. Inspector of Factories for the District, or, in the case of factories where Air Raid Precautions are supervised by the Passive Air Defence Departments of the Admiralty, Ministry of Aircraft Production or Ministry of Supply, to the officers of those Departments.

FACTORY CANTEENS.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order‡ under which, in cases where he finds it necessary to do so, the Chief Inspector of Factories, acting on the Minister's behalf, can give binding directions that the occupier of a factory engaged in work on behalf of the Crown and with more than 250 employees must provide a factory canteen.

The text of the Order is reproduced on page 323.

* Factories (Glass Protection) Order; Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 2013. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is reproduced in page 323 of this issue.

† Circular issued by the Minister of Labour and National Service for the guidance of occupiers of factories to which the Factories (Glass Protection) Order, 1940, applies: S.O. Code No. 36-9999. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 1993. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

MEDICAL SUPERVISION IN FACTORIES.

THE Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a memorandum on Medical Supervision in Factories.* This memorandum concisely sets out the objects of such supervision and the duties of the medical man undertaking it.

While the main purpose of supervision is the maintenance of the workers' health at full efficiency, it also aims, in conjunction with medical services outside the factory, at preventing sickness, alleviating its consequences, and minimizing the effects of injury caused by accident; and is thus beneficial both to industry and to individual workers.

STATUS AND DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The important status of the Works Medical Officer is emphasized and it is suggested that he should have direct personal contact with the management, so that his views as to the specific or general conditions of employment may be immediately and sympathetically received, or, better still, that he should be an integral part of the management on the personal side.

The principal duties of a Works Medical Officer are listed as:—

1. To be responsible for the organisation and supervision of First-Aid Services for the treatment of injury and sickness. The Medical Officer would not undertake any treatment at the home, and would only give continued treatment at the works with the acquiescence of the patient's panel practitioner.
2. To examine medically and advise persons referred to him by, or through, the labour manager or individual employees who consult him, and to carry out the medical examination of persons about to be employed in processes involving a specific health hazard.
3. To take suitable means to assure himself of the fitness or otherwise of persons returning to work after illness.
4. To advise the management on matters of general hygiene within the factory.
5. To co-operate with the management and with outside welfare authorities on all matters affecting the health of the workpeople.
6. To create and maintain an effective liaison with outside health services, e.g., medical practitioners, hospital services and local authorities.
7. To keep, in confidential form, adequate and suitable records of his work.
8. To promote the education of the workpeople, collectively and individually, in matters of general and personal hygiene.
9. To assist, in his professional capacity, in the A.R.P. Services of the factory and in the training of A.R.P. personnel.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Medical examination is compulsory in the case of new employees under 16 years of age: there are also certain requirements as to the examination of workers about to be employed on special processes. The memorandum suggests, however, that it may well be to the advantage of individual employees and of the employer that in certain cases all entrants, irrespective of age or prospective employment, should be submitted to the Medical Officer for examination and advice as to their suitability for the particular jobs proposed.

The memorandum suggests that, apart from statutory requirements, the periodical examination of groups of workers may prove of value in determining whether there is a relationship between their physical condition and their work.

The value of interviewing and, if necessary, examining workers resuming employment after illness is pointed out and in such cases close collaboration between the Medical Officer and the worker's private medical attendant is necessary.

The memorandum emphasises the importance of the Medical Officer being familiar with the whole of the factory work. This enables him to assess the relative liability of workers to sickness and injury from each of the processes concerned, and gives the workers a feeling of confidence that their interests are being watched from a health point of view.

ORGANISATION OF FIRST AID SERVICES.

The Works Medical Officer should be responsible for the organisation and supervision of first-aid services for the treatment of injury and sickness not only in the ambulance room but also throughout the works. The efficiency of such services will be much increased by the employment of a State Registered or other trained nurse, who can relieve the Medical Officer of much of the first-aid and subsequent treatment which can be carried out in the ambulance room, assist him in keeping records, and draw his attention to cases requiring examination.

It is not the primary duty of the Medical Officer to undertake treatment other than first aid, but some further treatment may be considered and given at the factory with the consent of, and in collaboration with, the medical attendant concerned.

Medical records of each worker should be kept and should be under the care of the Medical Officer, who might otherwise lose his claim to the confidence of the workers. While education of the workers in matters of personal and general hygiene will generally be in the form of advice to individuals, in some cases short talks to groups of employees form a useful method of imparting simple rules of hygiene.

* Form 327, November, 1940. Factory Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

OFFICE OR DEPARTMENT MANAGERS IN THE LONDON AREA: ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service has set up an Advisory Committee consisting of Professor D. T. Jack, M.A., Professor of Economics at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Chairman), Mr. J. S. McLean, member of the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. W. Stott, lately General Secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association and member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, to examine the reservation position, under the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, of men in the London area who were registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts in the occupational group of Office or Department Manager.

The Committee will advise the Minister:—(a) Whether the business of the man's employer is, or is not, of national importance in war time; and (b) whether the man's own responsibilities and duties are, or are not, sufficiently important to justify his retention in his employment as office or department manager.

Where it is decided that the man's retention is not justified, he will, after due notice, be called up for service in H.M. Forces unless in the meantime he has secured reserved employment of national importance. Before final steps are taken to call the man up for service, both he and his employer will be notified of the proposal.

COAL MINING OCCUPATIONS: APPOINTMENT OF TRIBUNAL.

As from 1st December, 1940, the age of reservation has been raised to 30 for all the coal mining occupations, both above and below ground, which had hitherto been reserved at a lower age. This change was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service after consultation with the Secretary for Mines and the organisations of employers and employees in the industry.

In order to determine the number of men below 30 years of age who should be called up for service in the Forces, the Minister has set up Tribunals in the various coal-mining districts. Each Tribunal consists of an independent Chairman assisted by two representatives from the employers' side and two from the workers' side of the industry. After examining the position in their areas the Chairmen of the Tribunals will report to the Minister the number of men under 30 years of age who can be released from those areas for military service.

ELECTRICIANS: RETENTION IN INDUSTRY OF MEN ON WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

It has been announced that the ages of reservation for certain classes of electricians are to be raised as from 8th January, 1941. It is not proposed to withdraw from industry any men in these classes who are already engaged on work of vital national importance, and a number of employers have already been instructed by the Government Departments concerned with their work as to the action which they should take if they desire to retain men below the new ages of reservation. Employers who have not been so instructed may obtain forms of application for the deferment of the calling-up of the men in question (N.S. 100X) from any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These forms must be completed in duplicate and sent to the Government Department especially concerned with the work in hand. If the appropriate department is not known, completed application forms should be sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service (N.S.4), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

In some instances employers may be engaged on work for more than one Government Department. In such cases only one application for deferment should be made, and it should be sent to the Department most concerned with the work of the firm.

Men in respect of whom applications for deferment have not been made will be regarded as available for service in a Service Trade in the Forces, or for work of vital importance in industry.

SHOP HOURS IN WINTER.

THE hours of closing of shops during the period 17th November, 1940, to 2nd March, 1941, have been revised by an Order in Council. The Order revives, in modified form, the former Regulation 60A, and, subject to certain exceptions, requires that shops should close not later than 7.30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days.

A summary of the Order is given on page 323.

CANCELLATION OF BANK HOLIDAYS.

ON 4th December an Order in Council entitled "The Defence (December Bank Holidays) Regulations, 1940,"* was made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, cancelling Thursday, 26th December, as a statutory holiday in England and Wales and Northern Ireland and Christmas Day as a statutory holiday in Scotland, except for the purposes of the Shops Act, 1912, and certain financial transactions. The Order, however, provides that the day shall be deemed to be a Bank Holiday for the provisions of any agreement relating to the payment of wages for work done on a Bank Holiday.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1940, No. 2085. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is reproduced on page 323.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Since the issue of the Orders referred to in the November number of this GAZETTE, further Orders relating to retail prices have been made by the Minister of Food.

The Milk (Retail Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 23rd November, which came into force on 1st December. Under the new Order, increases in the retail prices of milk are permitted, so that, for milk of similar description sold under similar conditions, the retail price may now be 2d. per quart higher than at the corresponding date in 1939.

The Sugar (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 29th November, reduced the maximum retail prices of sugar, as from 16th December, by 1d. per lb. to *e.g.*, 4d. per lb. for granulated and 4½d. per lb. for cubes and refiners' caster sugar. Slightly higher prices may be charged in the remoter parts of Scotland and in the Scilly Isles.

Other Orders have been made (i) raising the prices of eggs produced in the Dominions (except South African eggs marked "cooking") by 6d. per dozen, to 2s. 6d. or 2s. 3d. retail, according to size; (ii) fixing maximum retail prices of bananas at 2d. each; (iii) fixing maximum retail prices of home-produced apples, according to variety, at 1s. 10d., or 6½d. per lb. (½d. higher in Scotland), with seasonal increases early in 1941; (iv) fixing maximum prices of turkeys.

FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic ration of meat (beef, mutton, lamb, veal), which was increased to a retail price value of 2s. 2d. per head per week on 30th September, reverted to 1s. 10d. value on 16th December (to 11d. for persons aged six years and under).

NEW COST-OF-LIVING INDEX IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour has completed the revision of its cost-of-living index, which reflects the changes in the cost of living of wage-earners and lower-salaried workers in the large cities of the United States of America. In order to provide the data for this revision, an investigation of family incomes and expenditures was begun in the autumn of the year 1934. The collection of the family budgets was completed in the year 1936, and the revision of the index is based on the data obtained as to the actual incomes and expenditures of 14,469 families of employed wage-earners and clerical workers in one year during the period 1934-36. The general results of the investigation and an account of the changes in the composition of the cost-of-living index are published in the "Monthly Labour Review" for August, 1940, the official organ of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The Bureau's original cost-of-living index was initiated during the war of 1914-18, when rapid changes in the cost of living made the compilation of an index essential for the purpose of wage negotiations. Studies of family expenditure begun in 1917 were gradually extended to cover a sample of the large cities throughout the country; and, in 1919, the Bureau started the publication of cost-of-living indexes for the individual cities, weighted according to the consumption of wage-earners and clerical workers in 1917-19. Preliminary estimates of changes in the cost of living throughout the United States were published at intervals from October, 1919, onwards, and in February, 1921, regular publication was established and has since been maintained in the same form, subject to some improvements which were introduced in 1935.

The Bureau states that the index has been widely used as a measure of changes in the cost of living, not only in wage negotiations and in the adjustment of salaries, but also in studies of the effect of fiscal and production policies upon the cost of living of the average urban family. It has been generally recognised for some time, however, that there was a need for the introduction of new items among those included in the index. Customs and consumption habits have changed greatly since 1919, and while certain of these changes in the types of goods purchased involved no fundamental change in the family budget, others could not be taken into account, in computing the cost-of-living index, without a new study of purchasing habits. In these circumstances, enquiries into the expenditure of wage-earners and lower-salaried clerical workers were instituted in 1934, in order to provide the data required for a complete revision of the "weights" used in the calculation of the index number. The collection of the required information was completed in 1936, and that information has provided the basis for the revised index now published, in which the "weights" used represent family expenditures for one year in the period 1934 to 1936.

The new cost-of-living index is based on the prices of 198 articles and services: for a large proportion of these items the prices of more than one quality are obtained. In addition, rents are ascertained at each period for the types of dwellings occupied by wage-earners and clerical workers. The following Table shows the number of items in each expenditure group, except rent, included in the original index, after its revision in 1935, and the number covered by the new index:—

| | | <i>Number of items included.</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Expenditure group.</i> | | <i>Original index.</i> | <i>New index.</i> |
| Food | ... | 84 | 54 |
| Clothing | ... | 63 | 48 |
| Fuel, electricity and ice ... | ... | 6 | 10 |
| House-furnishings | ... | 16 | 26 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 33 | 60 |
| All items | ... | 202 | 198 |

The diminution in the number of items in the food group is explained by the fact that data collected between 1935 and 1939 made it possible to study the comparative price movements of a large number of foods, and to provide the basis for eliminating certain foods whose price movements could be predicted from those of others. The extent to which this has been realized is indicated by the reduction from 84 to 54 in the number of foods included in the new index. The most important differences in the food group are a general decrease in the weights assigned to cereals and bakery products, apples and potatoes, and an increase in the weights of citrus fruits, green vegetables and poultry. The food staples—bread, milk, eggs, sugar, butter, beef and potatoes—account for almost half the total weight in this group, and continue to dominate its movements.

A similar process of elimination was applied to the clothing group, with the result that the number of items in the group has been reduced from 63 to 48. The increase in the number of house-furnishing items included in the new index reflects changes both in goods purchased and in method of purchase; while the larger number of items in the miscellaneous group, where an increase from 33 to 60 is shown, reflects the greater variety in the expenditures of families of moderate income on the items in this group as compared with their expenditures at the end of the war of 1914-18.

In the new index, the average prices, quarter by quarter, of the various items included are expressed as percentages of the average prices in the period 1935 to 1939. The following Table shows how far the relative importance of each group of items has been affected by the changes in the basis of the index, referred to above:

| | | <i>Percentage distribution of costs in 1935-39 according to the</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|-------------------|
| <i>Expenditure group.</i> | | <i>Original index.</i> | <i>New index.</i> |
| Food | ... | 31.1 | 33.9 |
| Clothing | ... | 13.8 | 10.5 |
| Rent | ... | 16.0 | 18.1 |
| Fuel, electricity and ice ... | ... | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| House-furnishings | ... | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 28.1 | 26.9 |
| All groups | ... | 100.0 | 100.0 |

It will be seen from this Table that the relative expenditure on food and housing has increased, while that on clothing has declined. The Bureau of Labour Statistics states that the quantities of food purchased have also increased, while houses with better facilities are now obtained, and more is spent on housing. The quantity of clothing worn has declined owing to the increase in the number of centrally-heated dwellings and to changes in custom and fashion. Notwithstanding the considerable changes in the internal composition of the index number that have resulted from the revision, the differences between the movements of the new and original indexes are small, the maximum discrepancy between the two indexes at any period during the years 1935 to 1939 being only slightly more than one index point. For rent, the two indexes are virtually identical, the maximum discrepancy being 0.3 point. For clothing, the agreement is close, although the new index appears more sensitive. The maximum discrepancy is again less than one index point. The magnitude of the change made by the revision of the house-furnishings index results in somewhat less agreement between the indexes for this group, the maximum discrepancy being 1.6 index points. For food, the reduced weight for potatoes and apples and the increased weight for oranges (all foods given to large month-to-month fluctuations) account for occasional disagreements in short-period fluctuations. A reduced weight for coal in the fuel, electricity and ice index has diminished the amplitude of the seasonal fluctuations of the original index; but the trend of the two indexes over the period is the same. The inclusion of automobile purchase and operation in the miscellaneous index has served to increase materially the sensitivity of the index for this group; yet in spite of some differences in the movement between the two indexes, the maximum discrepancy is only slightly more than one index point.

The following Table shows, for the period March, 1935, to December, 1939, the index numbers for all groups of items included (a) as computed by the revised method of calculation, and (b) as computed by the unrevised method, but converted, for purposes of comparison, to the new base, in which the average index number for the period 1935-39 is taken as equal to 100. The index numbers are in all cases in respect of the 15th of the month:

Index numbers for all items.
(Base: 1935-39 = 100.)

| Date. | New index. | Original index. | Date. | New index. | Original index. |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1935: | | | 1938: | | |
| March ... | 97.8 | 97.8 | March ... | 100.9 | 100.7 |
| July ... | 97.6 | 97.6 | June ... | 100.9 | 101.2 |
| October ... | 98.0 | 98.0 | September... | 100.7 | 100.4 |
| | | | December ... | 100.2 | 100.4 |
| 1936: | | | 1939: | | |
| January ... | 98.8 | 98.7 | March ... | 99.1 | 99.6 |
| April ... | 97.8 | 97.9 | June ... | 98.6 | 99.2 |
| July ... | 99.4 | 99.6 | September... | 100.6 | 100.4 |
| September... | 100.4 | 100.0 | December ... | 99.6 | 99.8 |
| December ... | 99.8 | 100.0 | | | |
| 1937: | | | 1940: | | |
| March ... | 101.8 | 101.7 | March ... | 99.8 | — |
| June ... | 102.8 | 102.6 | | | |
| September... | 104.3 | 103.2 | | | |
| December ... | 103.0 | 102.6 | | | |

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 11th November was 308,131, a reduction of 25,805 as compared with 14th October. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 96,577, about 60 per cent. of whom were miners; this was an increase of 952 as compared with 14th October. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 23,548, a reduction of 3,481 as compared with 14th October.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 11th November were 295,110 wholly unemployed, 66,787 temporarily stopped, and 1,027 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 14th October there was a reduction of 6,385 in the number wholly unemployed, of 8,670 in those temporarily stopped, and of 282 in the number of unemployed casual workers. At 18th November there were 39,194 women registered as applicants for work in districts to which they had been evacuated, an increase of 1,034 as compared with 21st October.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 11th November was 669,428 as compared with 696,962 at 14th October and 1,204,499 at 13th November, 1939.

A special analysis of the duration of unemployment of persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges as applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances was made on 25th November. The results of the analysis are summarised in the second column on page 311.

The numbers registered as unemployed at 11th November are analysed below:—

| | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporarily Stopped. | Unemployed Casual Workers. |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Great Britain. | | | |
| Men | 285,790 | 93,738 | 23,471 |
| Boys | 22,341 | 2,839 | 77 |
| Women | 255,055 | 63,247 | 1,012 |
| Girls | 40,055 | 3,540 | 15 |
| Total | 603,241 | 163,364 | 24,575 |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with: | | | |
| 14th October, 1940 ... | — 32,190 | — 7,718 | — 3,763 |
| 13th November, 1939 ... | — 610,104 | + 28,131 | — 29,435 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | | | |
| Men | 316,290 | 95,459 | 25,001 |
| Boys | 24,558 | 2,919 | 77 |
| Women | 281,300 | 68,870 | 1,039 |
| Girls | 43,323 | 3,962 | 15 |
| Total | 665,471 | 171,210 | 26,132 |
| Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with: | | | |
| 14th October, 1940 ... | — 30,393 | — 7,262 | — 4,012 |
| 13th November, 1939 ... | — 616,806 | + 32,469 | — 30,436 |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 11th November, 1940:—

| Division. | Men 18 years and over. | Boys 14-17 years. | Women 18 years and over. | Girls 14-17 years. | Total. |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Wholly Unemployed. | | | | | |
| London | 57,812 | 3,982 | 68,936 | 6,554 | 137,284 |
| Eastern | 15,699 | 1,290 | 21,680 | 3,041 | 41,710 |
| Southern | 9,819 | 872 | 16,840 | 2,668 | 30,199 |
| South-Western ... | 11,673 | 1,351 | 18,088 | 2,618 | 33,730 |
| Midlands | 9,129 | 727 | 10,948 | 1,106 | 21,910 |
| North-Midlands ... | 12,807 | 657 | 13,291 | 1,663 | 28,418 |
| North-Eastern ... | 20,306 | 974 | 12,809 | 2,248 | 36,337 |
| North-Western ... | 34,454 | 2,545 | 32,757 | 3,622 | 73,378 |
| Northern | 35,248 | 3,350 | 11,639 | 6,550 | 56,787 |
| Scotland | 40,029 | 2,886 | 34,478 | 4,933 | 82,326 |
| Wales | 38,814 | 3,707 | 13,589 | 5,052 | 61,162 |
| Great Britain ... | 285,790 | 22,341 | 255,055 | 40,055 | 603,241 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 30,500 | 2,217 | 26,245 | 3,268 | 62,230 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland... | 316,290 | 24,558 | 281,300 | 43,323 | 665,471 |
| Temporarily Stopped. | | | | | |
| London | 2,927 | 26 | 7,167 | 196 | 10,316 |
| Eastern | 712 | 35 | 1,446 | 105 | 2,298 |
| Southern | 227 | 4 | 536 | 65 | 832 |
| South-Western ... | 818 | 15 | 1,018 | 66 | 1,917 |
| Midlands | 3,249 | 85 | 7,627 | 246 | 11,207 |
| North-Midlands ... | 7,898 | 173 | 6,280 | 359 | 14,710 |
| North-Eastern ... | 14,357 | 194 | 12,560 | 840 | 27,951 |
| North-Western ... | 9,815 | 149 | 15,700 | 477 | 26,142 |
| Northern | 20,178 | 735 | 1,921 | 189 | 23,023 |
| Scotland | 4,927 | 168 | 7,764 | 730 | 13,589 |
| Wales | 28,629 | 1,255 | 1,228 | 267 | 31,379 |
| Great Britain ... | 93,738 | 2,839 | 63,247 | 3,540 | 163,364 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 1,721 | 80 | 5,623 | 422 | 7,846 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland... | 95,459 | 2,919 | 68,870 | 3,962 | 171,210 |

| Division. | Men 18 years and over. | Boys 14-17 years. | Women 18 years and over. | Girls 14-17 years. | Total. |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Unemployed Casual Workers. | | | | | |
| London | 10,276 | 2 | 484 | 12 | 10,774 |
| Eastern | 847 | — | 65 | — | 912 |
| Southern | 633 | — | 13 | — | 646 |
| South-Western ... | 1,273 | 1 | 42 | — | 1,316 |
| Midlands | 24 | — | 7 | — | 31 |
| North-Midlands ... | 440 | 2 | 35 | — | 477 |
| North-Eastern ... | 1,287 | 4 | — | — | 1,291 |
| North-Western ... | 2,805 | 11 | 107 | — | 2,923 |
| Northern | 2,336 | 33 | 60 | 1 | 2,430 |
| Scotland | 1,637 | 23 | 198 | 2 | 1,860 |
| Wales | 1,913 | 1 | 1 | — | 1,915 |
| Great Britain ... | 23,471 | 77 | 1,012 | 15 | 24,575 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 1,530 | — | 27 | — | 1,557 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland... | 25,001 | 77 | 1,039 | 15 | 26,132 |

The differences between 14th October, 1940, and 11th November, 1940, in the numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative divisions were as shown below:—

| Division. | Wholly Unemployed. | | Temporarily Stopped. | | Unemployed Casual Workers. | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| London | — 24,512 | — 11,876 | — 2,296 | — 6,263 | — 2,671 | — 173 |
| Eastern | — 1,636 | + 2,432 | + 55 | — 109 | — 185 | — 3 |
| Southern | — 871 | + 763 | — 118 | — 199 | — 313 | — 2 |
| South-Western ... | + 315 | + 3,653 | + 106 | + 89 | + 322 | ... |
| Midlands | + 1,013 | + 91 | + 566 | + 32 | + 7 | ... |
| North-Midlands ... | + 543 | + 1,989 | + 820 | — 628 | + 21 | ... |
| North-Eastern ... | + 349 | + 518 | + 928 | — 740 | — 93 | ... |
| North-Western ... | — 2,705 | — 3,091 | — 173 | — 1,201 | — 989 | — 43 |
| Northern | + 338 | — 57 | — 5,083 | + 231 | — 134 | — 53 |
| Scotland | — 2,459 | — 1,190 | — 391 | + 333 | + 136 | — 1 |
| Wales | + 3,820 | + 383 | + 6,538 | — 215 | + 432 | ... |
| Northern Ireland ... | + 2,244 | — 447 | — 260 | + 716 | — 251 | + 2 |

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

| Date. | Great Britain. | | | | | G. Britain & N. Ireland. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | Men 18 years and over. | Boys 14-17 years. | Women 18 years and over. | Girls 14-17 years. | Total. | Total. |
| Wholly Unemployed. | | | | | | |
| 1939. | | | | | | |
| 13 November | 766,604 | 38,896 | 350,494 | 57,351 | 1,213,345 | 1,282,277 |
| 11 December | 763,699 | 33,506 | 325,166 | 48,427 | 1,170,798 | 1,244,555 |
| 1940. | | | | | | |
| 15 January ... | 805,026 | 38,427 | 319,691 | 56,359 | 1,219,503 | 1,296,233 |
| 12 February ... | 759,164 | 33,387 | 298,808 | 49,999 | 1,141,358 | 1,216,759 |
| 11 March ... | 628,456 | 24,103 | 273,486 | 39,622 | 965,667 | 1,032,570 |
| 15 April ... | 538,570 | 21,528 | 243,480 | 36,449 | 840,027 | 902,295 |
| 20 May ... | 468,990 | 15,843 | 217,832 | 28,108 | 730,773 | 790,956 |
| 17 June ... | 382,337 | 14,047 | 225,777 | 26,153 | 648,314 | 708,069 |
| 15 July* (a) ... | 344,086 | 18,363 | 248,025 | 33,852 | 644,326 | 704,452 |
| (b) ... | 336,292 | | | | | |
| 12 August ... | 303,979 | 27,168 | 235,192 | 46,817 | 613,156 | 696,658 |
| 16 September ... | 318,234 | 25,145 | 227,293 | 42,999 | 613,671 | 670,488 |
| 14 October ... | 309,357 | 24,579 | 257,300 | 44,195 | 635,431 | 695,864 |
| 11 November | 285,790 | 22,341 | 255,055 | 40,055 | 603,241 | 665,471 |
| Temporarily Stopped. | | | | | | |
| 1939. | | | | | | |
| 13 November | 78,638 | 1,463 | 52,601 | 2,531 | 135,233 | 138,741 |
| 11 December | 88,595 | 1,842 | 50,119 | 2,509 | 143,065 | 146,318 |
| 1940. | | | | | | |
| 15 January ... | 184,960 | 3,086 | 58,191 | 3,486 | 249,723 | 253,902 |
| 12 February ... | 253,533 | 5,653 | 52,666 | 3,220 | 315,072 | 318,930 |
| 11 March ... | 69,374 | 1,501 | 36,615 | 1,890 | 109,380 | 112,323 |
| 15 April ... | 54,786 | 1,092 | 32,748 | 1,556 | 90,182 | 93,301 |
| 20 May ... | 56,266 | 1,317 | 43,012 | 2,135 | 102,730 | 107,224 |
| 17 June ... | 38,681 | 988 | 39,522 | 2,189 | 81,380 | 86,918 |
| 15 July ... | 76,958 | 2,765 | 69,293 | 4,226 | 153,242 | 162,659 |
| 12 August ... | 75,407 | 2,603 | 71,993 | 4,377 | 154,380 | 163,362 |
| 16 September ... | 97,548 | 3,056 | 78,995 | 5,401 | 185,000 | 194,401 |
| 14 October ... | 92,886 | 2,739 | 71,593 | 3,864 | 171,082 | 178,472 |
| 11 November | 93,738 | 2,839 | 63,247 | 3,540 | 163,364 | 171,210 |
| Unemployed Casual Workers. | | | | | | |
| 1939. | | | | | | |
| 13 November | 51,819 | 101 | 2,080 | 10 | 54,010 | 56,568 |
| 11 December | 45,690 | 70 | 1,883 | 19 | 47,662 | 50,050 |
| 1940. | | | | | | |
| 15 January ... | 47,472 | 77 | 2,099 | 22 | 49,670 | 52,326 |
| 12 February ... | 45,802 | 102 | 1,748 | 18 | 47,670 | 50,195 |
| 11 March ... | 44,474 | 69 | 1,602 | 21 | 46,166 | 48,366 |
| 15 April ... | 40,590 | 103 | 1,786 | 7 | 42,486 | 44,748 |
| 20 May ... | 45,456 | 125 | 1,736 | 2 | 47,319 | 49,572 |
| 17 June ... | 35,390 | 94 | 1,654 | 3 | 37,141 | 39,227 |
| 15 July ... | 35,716 | 103 | 1,665 | 8 | 37,492 | 39,359 |
| 12 August ... | 30,265 | 91 | 1,554 | 6 | 31,916 | 33,889 |
| 16 September ... | 29,486 | 110 | 1,561 | 18 | 31,175 | 33,394 |
| 14 October ... | 26,898 | 131 | 1,299 | 10 | 28,338 | 30,144 |
| 11 November | 23,471 | 77 | 1,012 | 15 | 24,575 | 26,132 |

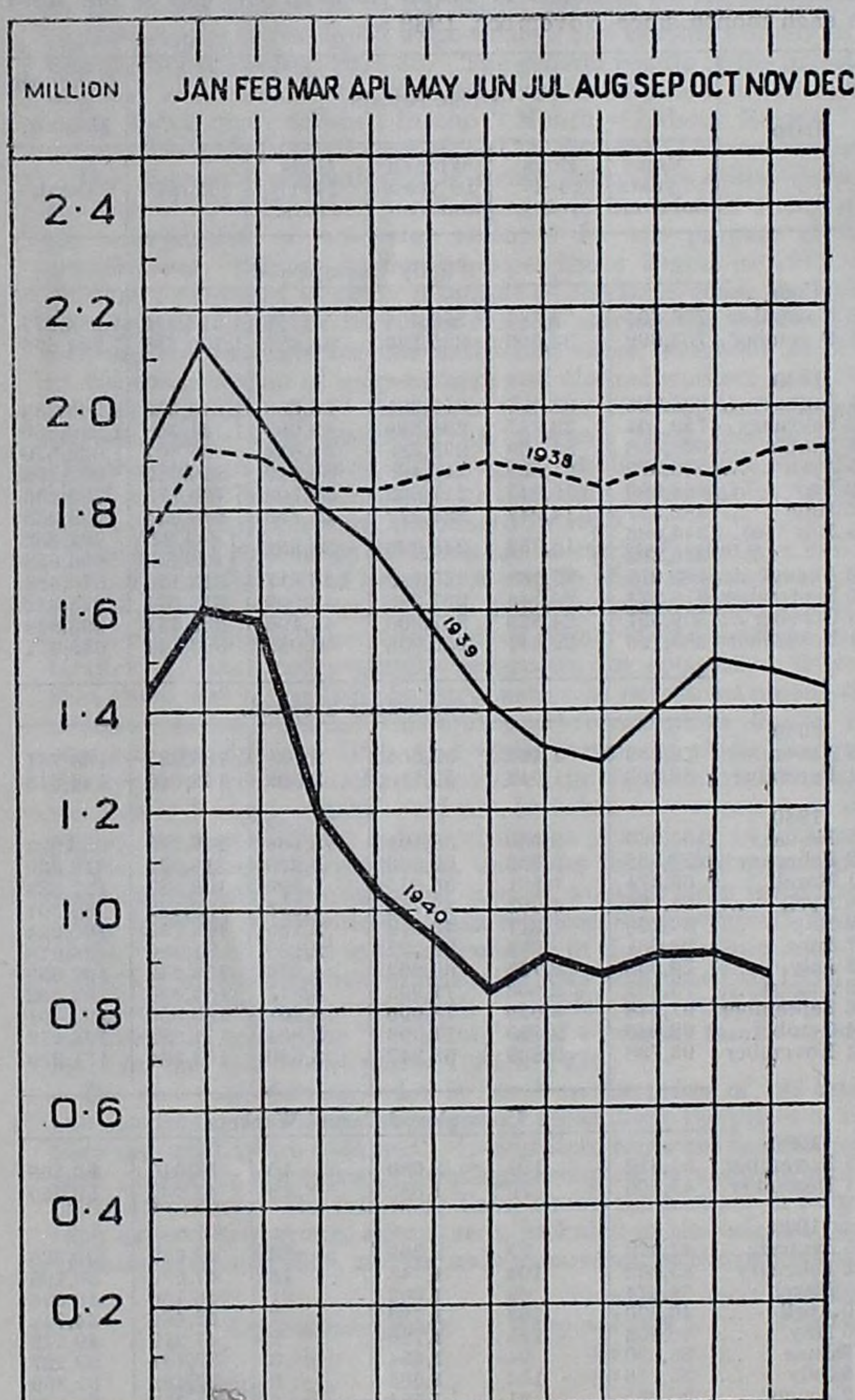
* The figures in line (a), and those for previous dates, include men at Government Training Centres, who are excluded from line (b) and from the figures for later dates (see page 223 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940).

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 11TH NOVEMBER, 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 Un- employment Allowances | 366,091 | 11,413 | 250,820 | 18,537 | 646,861 |
| 2. Non-claimants:— | | | | | |
| (a) Aged 16 and over | 12,626 | 1,676 | 21,458 | 3,150 | 38,910 |
| (b) Aged 14 and 15 ... | — | 5,664 | — | 8,218 | 13,882 |
| B. Others on Register:— | | | | | |
| 3. Applicants for Unem- ployment Allowances | 9,909 | 82 | 12,131* | 445 | 22,567* |
| 4. Persons without appli- cations:— | | | | | |
| (a) Aged 16 and over | 14,373 | 1,959 | 34,905 | 3,869 | 55,106 |
| (b) Aged 14 and 15 ... | — | 4,463 | — | 9,391 | 13,854 |
| C. Total on Register ... | 402,999 | 25,257 | 319,314 | 43,610 | 791,180 |
| D. Insured Unemployed:— | | | | | |
| Aged 16 and over:— | | | | | |
| 5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ... | 378,717 | 13,089 | 272,278 | 21,687 | 685,771 |
| 6. Two months' file ... | 30,847 | 2,516 | 52,371 | 3,194 | 88,928 |
| 7. Special Schemes— Claimants to Benefit | 439 | 13 | 401 | 33 | 886 |
| Total aged 16 and over | 410,003 | 15,618 | 325,050 | 24,914 | 775,585 |
| 8. Aged 14 and 15:— | | | | | |
| (a) Item 2 (b) ... | — | 5,664 | — | 8,218 | 13,882 |
| (b) Two months' file ... | — | 2,348 | — | 3,483 | 5,831 |
| Total aged 14 and over | 410,003 | 23,630 | 325,050 | 36,615 | 795,298 |

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGIS-
TERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

* This total includes, in addition to applicants for unemployment allowances, 2,529 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.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS FOR 25TH NOVEMBER, 1940.

A special enquiry was made into the duration of unemployment of persons aged 16 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, who were applying for unemployment insurance benefit or unemployment allowances at 25th November, 1940. Separate figures were obtained for men aged 18-49, men aged 50-64, boys, women and girls.

The following Table gives a summary of the figures:—

| | Number of applicants, aged 16 and over, who had been on the registers. | | | | | Total Number of appli- cants. |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | Less than 2 weeks. | 2 weeks but less than 4 weeks. | 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks. | 6 weeks but less than 12 months. | 12 months or more. | |
| Numbers. | | | | | | |
| Men, aged 18-49 | 109,408 | 23,524 | 17,715 | 40,554 | 13,256 | 204,457 |
| „ „ 50-64 | 44,592 | 13,554 | 10,920 | 44,884 | 40,823 | 154,773 |
| Total, men ... | 154,000 | 37,078 | 28,635 | 85,438 | 54,079 | 359,230 |
| Boys, aged 16 and 17 | 7,084 | 1,790 | 1,226 | 1,864 | 38 | 12,002 |
| Women, aged 18-64 | 87,213 | 30,819 | 28,513 | 97,068 | 13,702 | 257,315 |
| Girls, aged 16 and 17 | 7,048 | 2,861 | 2,389 | 5,915 | 165 | 18,378 |
| Total, aged 16 and over } | 255,345 | 72,548 | 60,763 | 190,285 | 67,984 | 640,925 |
| Percentages. | | | | | | |
| Men, aged 18-49 | 53.5 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| „ „ 50-64 | 28.8 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 |
| Total, men ... | 42.9 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 23.8 | 15.0 | 100.0 |
| Boys, aged 16 and 17 | 59.1 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Women, aged 18-64 | 33.9 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 37.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Girls, aged 16 and 17 | 38.3 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 32.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total, aged 16 and over } | 39.5 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 29.4 | 10.5 | 100.0 |

Of the total of 646,925 applicants for benefit or allowances on the registers at 25th November, 39.5 per cent. had been continuously on the registers for less than two weeks, 50.7 for less than four weeks and 60.1 per cent. for less than six weeks, while 67,984, or 10.5 per cent., had been unemployed for 12 months or more. The total of 67,984 who had been on the register for 12 months or more included 54,079 men aged 18-64, of whom 40,823 were over 50 years of age.

Among the men, nearly three-quarters of those under 50 years of age had been continuously unemployed for less than six weeks, and only 13,256, or 6.5 per cent., for 12 months or more; whereas of the 154,773 men aged 50-64, the proportion who had been continuously unemployed for less than six weeks was under one-half, and 40,823, or 26.4 per cent., had been on the registers for 12 months or more. Among the 257,315 women applying for benefit or allowances, 57 per cent. had been on the registers for less than six weeks and 13,702, or 5.3 per cent., for 12 months or more.

Comparison of the information obtained at 25th November with the results of an enquiry made on 20th May, 1940 (see page 168 of the June, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE), shows that between May and November there was an increase in the number who had been unemployed for less than six weeks, but a large decrease in the number who had been unemployed for 12 months or more; the number in the former category at 20th May was 343,000 (46.2 per cent. of the total) compared with nearly 389,000 (60.1 per cent.) at 25th November, whereas the number who had been unemployed for 12 months or more fell from 121,874 (16.4 per cent. of the total) in May to 67,984 (10.5 per cent.) in November. Among men aged 18-64 the number on the registers for a year or more fell from 104,909 in May to 54,079 in November, or by nearly one-half; nearly 20 per cent. of all men applicants in May had been unemployed for 12 months or more, as compared with 15 per cent. in November.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

The Table below gives a divisional analysis for 25th November, 1940. The boundaries of the London and Southern Divisions were altered on 22nd July, 1940 (see page 214 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1940), and the figures for those Divisions are not therefore comparable with those previously published in respect of 20th May, 1940. The combined totals for the London and Southern Divisions taken together, however, are comparable for the two dates.

| Division. | Number of applicants, aged 16 and over, who had been on the registers. | | | | | Total number of applicants. |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Less than 2 weeks. | 2 weeks but less than 4 weeks. | 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks. | 6 weeks but less than 12 months. | 12 months or more. | |
| London ... | 31,523 | 13,616 | 11,888 | 49,087 | 9,032 | 115,146 |
| Eastern ... | 9,782 | 5,355 | 4,776 | 17,373 | 1,870 | 39,156 |
| Southern ... | 6,071 | 3,600 | 3,363 | 10,986 | 629 | 24,649 |
| South-Western ... | 9,850 | 4,372 | 4,348 | 11,256 | 1,116 | 30,942 |
| Midlands ... | 27,383 | 3,539 | 2,352 | 6,406 | 1,718 | 41,398 |
| North-Midlands ... | 31,380 | 4,446 | 3,402 | 9,179 | 2,861 | 51,268 |
| North-Eastern ... | 27,287 | 4,573 | 3,223 | 9,950 | 5,429 | 50,462 |
| North-Western ... | 34,599 | 8,332 | 5,642 | 18,553 | 9,988 | 77,114 |
| Northern ... | 22,785 | 6,282 | 4,524 | 16,175 | 9,869 | 59,635 |
| Scotland ... | 25,662 | 8,890 | 6,452 | 25,000 | 13,693 | 79,697 |
| Wales ... | 29,023 | 9,543 | 10,793 | 16,320 | 11,779 | 77,458 |

The percentage proportions corresponding with the foregoing figures are shown in the Table below :—

| Division. | Percentages of applicants, age 16 and over, who had been on the registers. | | | | | Total. |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Less than 2 weeks. | 2 weeks but less than 4 weeks. | 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks. | 6 weeks but less than 12 months. | 12 months or more. | |
| London ... | 27.4 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 42.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Eastern ... | 25.0 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 44.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| Southern... | 24.6 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 44.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| South-Western ... | 31.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 36.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Midlands... | 66.1 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| North-Midlands | 61.2 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 17.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| North-Eastern ... | 54.1 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 19.7 | 10.7 | 100.0 |
| North-Western ... | 44.8 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 24.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| Northern... | 38.2 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 27.1 | 16.6 | 100.0 |
| Scotland ... | 32.2 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 31.4 | 17.2 | 100.0 |
| Wales ... | 37.5 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 21.1 | 15.2 | 100.0 |

It should be noted that all the figures given above relate to applicants for benefit or unemployment allowances. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applying for benefit or allowances.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

On page 310 details are given of the numbers of boys and girls aged 14-17 years on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 11th November, 1940, distinguishing those wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped and unemployed casual workers. The following Table shows the total numbers of juveniles, (a) aged 14 and 15 years, and (b) aged 16 and 17 years, on the registers at the same date :—

| Division. | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total. |
| London ... | 1,568 | 2,442 | 4,010 | 2,625 | 4,137 | 6,762 |
| Eastern ... | 478 | 847 | 1,325 | 809 | 2,337 | 3,146 |
| Southern ... | 452 | 424 | 876 | 1,037 | 1,696 | 2,733 |
| South-Western ... | 531 | 836 | 1,367 | 847 | 1,837 | 2,684 |
| Midlands... | 371 | 441 | 812 | 582 | 770 | 1,352 |
| North-Midlands... | 302 | 530 | 832 | 741 | 1,281 | 2,022 |
| North-Eastern ... | 483 | 689 | 1,172 | 1,126 | 1,962 | 3,088 |
| North-Western ... | 1,231 | 1,474 | 2,705 | 1,926 | 2,173 | 4,099 |
| Northern... | 1,803 | 2,315 | 4,118 | 3,542 | 3,198 | 6,740 |
| Scotland ... | 1,139 | 1,938 | 3,077 | 2,135 | 3,530 | 5,665 |
| Wales ... | 1,769 | 3,194 | 4,963 | 2,239 | 3,080 | 5,319 |
| Great Britain... | 10,127 | 15,130 | 25,257 | 17,609 | 26,001 | 43,610 |
| N. Ireland ... | 376 | 1,921 | 2,297 | 592 | 3,098 | 3,690 |
| Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... | 10,503 | 17,051 | 27,554 | 18,201 | 29,099 | 47,300 |

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

| | Five weeks ended 30th Nov., 1940. | Four weeks ended 26th Oct., 1940. | Four weeks ended 25th Nov., 1939. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) <i>General Account.</i> | £ | £ | £ |
| Contributions received from :— | | | |
| Employers ... | 2,290,000 | 1,746,000 | 1,623,000 |
| Employed persons ... | 2,290,000 | 1,746,000 | 1,623,000 |
| Exchequer ... | 2,289,000 | 1,745,000 | 1,623,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | — | 139,000 | — |
| Total Income ... | 6,869,000 | 5,376,000 | 4,869,000 |
| Benefit ... | 2,264,000 | 1,765,000 | 2,737,000 |
| Cost of Administration ... | 167,000† | 332,000 | 483,000 |
| Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡ | 192,000 | 152,000 | 297,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments ... | 52,000 | 13,000 | 31,000 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 2,675,000 | 2,262,000 | 3,548,000 |
| Debt Outstanding‡ ... | 38,974,000 | 38,974,000 | 77,082,000 |
| (2) <i>Agricultural Account.</i> | | | |
| Contributions received from :— | | | |
| Employers ... | 28,000 | 33,000 | 26,000 |
| Employed persons ... | 28,000 | 33,000 | 26,000 |
| Exchequer ... | 28,000 | 33,000 | 26,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | — | 8,000 | — |
| Total Income ... | 84,000 | 107,000 | 78,000 |
| Benefit ... | 20,000 | 16,000 | 48,000 |
| Cost of Administration ... | 11,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments ... | — | — | — |
| Total Expenditure ... | 31,000 | 27,000 | 57,000 |

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

† Includes adjustment.

‡ 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 30th November, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,155,000, compared with £1,028,000 during the four weeks ended 26th October, 1940, and £1,948,000 during the four weeks ended 25th November, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce shows that the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 67,775 at 26th October, 1940, to 104,555 at 30th November. The increase since 26th October, 1940, is officially stated to be almost entirely due to the return to the registers of certain classes of persons living in rural areas who had been excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance by three Employment Period Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933; these Orders, two of which were issued in March, and one in June, 1940, expired simultaneously on 29th October. The directly comparable number of persons on the live registers at 25th November, 1939, was 118,130.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed, employment showed an increase of 4 per cent. between July and August, 1940, and of 3.6 per cent. between August and September, 1940. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered rose during the same periods by 7.5 per cent. and 5.5 per cent., respectively. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-25 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for September, 1940, was 107.2, as compared with 103.5 for August, 1940, and 100.2 for September, 1939.

CANADA.

Industrial employment showed a further substantial improvement at 1st October. According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,304 firms, the number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1940, was 1,335,705, as compared with 1,290,530 at 1st September. 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 October, 1940, was 136.2, as compared with 131.6 for 1st September, 1940, and 121.7 for 1st October, 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 overseas countries.

FINLAND.

In July, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 2.1 per cent. above the figure for April, 1940, and 22 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939. For food alone, the index figure in July, 1940, was 2.1 per cent. below the figure for April, 1940, but 25 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

At 15th September, 1940, the official index number relating to the cost of food, and fuel and light, was 2.7 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1940, and 8.5 per cent. above the figure for 15th August, 1939.

SWEDEN.

At 1st August, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food and fuel and light showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st July, 1940, and of 17.4 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1st September, 1939.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of September, 1940, the official cost-of-living index figure was 1.5 per cent. above the figure for the end of August, 1940, and 11.7 per cent. above the figure for the end of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure at the end of September, 1940, showed a rise of 2.4 per cent. over the figure for the end of August, 1940, and of 13.7 per cent. over the figure for the end of August, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In September, 1940, the official index figure relating to the cost of food in 30 towns showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1940, and of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

In September, 1940, the official cost-of-living index number showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1940, and of 5.5 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939.

For food alone, the index figure for September, 1940, was 2.3 per cent. above the figure for August, 1940, and 3.3 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 30th November, 1940.*

| | Food | All Items |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| Increase since July, 1914 | 73% | 95% |
| Increase since 1st November, 1940 :— | | |
| Index points | 1 | 3 |
| Per cent. | 1½ | 1½ |

FOOD.

At 30th November the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics was slightly higher than at 1st November. This was largely due to increases in the prices of some kinds of fish (other than those the prices of which were controlled by Order of the Minister of Food). There was also a slight increase in the average price of potatoes, but the other articles of food included showed little change.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 30th November, 1940, with the corresponding prices at 1st November, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :—

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at— | | | Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 30th Nov., 1940, compared with | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | 30th Nov., 1940. | 1st Nov., 1940. | 1st Sept., 1939. | 1st Nov., 1940. | 1st Sept., 1939. |
| Beef, British— | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs ... | 1 3½ | 1 3½ | 1 2½ | — | 10 |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 7½ | — | 25 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen | | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 0 9½ | — | 34 |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 4½ | —1 | 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 | — | 24 |
| Fish ... | — | — | — | 5 | 65 |
| Flour ... per 7 lb. | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | 1 1½ | — | —1 |
| Bread ... per 4 lb. | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | — | 3 |
| Tea ... | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 4 | — | 7 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 3 | — | 64 |
| Milk ... per quart | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 6½ | — | 18 |
| Butter— | | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 4½ | — | 14 |
| Salt ... | — | — | 1 3½ | — | 24 |
| Cheese§ ... | 1 1 | 1 1 | 0 10 | — | 30 |
| Margarine — | | | | | |
| Special ... | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 6½ | — | 12 |
| Standard ... | 0 5 | 0 5 | — | — | — |
| Eggs (fresh) ... each | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Potatoes ... per 7 lb. | 0 8½ | 0 8½ | 0 6½ | 2 | 30 |

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 November, 1940, and 30th November, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at— | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------------------|
| | 1st Sept., 1939. | 1st Nov., 1940. | 30th Nov., 1940. |
| Beef, British— | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs ... | 44 | 58 | 59 |
| Thin Flank ... | 15 | 45 | 44 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | |
| Ribs ... | 32 | 77 | 77 |
| Thin Flank ... | 1 | 24 | 23 |
| Mutton, British— | | | |
| Legs ... | 48 | 65 | 65 |
| Breast ... | 14 | 22 | 22 |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | |
| Legs ... | 51 | 74 | 74 |
| Breast ... | —3 | —3 | —3 |
| Bacon† ... | 35 | 66 | 67 |
| Fish ... | 116 | 238 | 256 |
| Flour ... | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Bread ... | 42 | 46 | 46 |
| Tea ... | 52 | 63 | 63 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 46 | 141 | 141 |
| Milk ... | 92 | 127 | 127 |
| Butter— | | | |
| Fresh ... | 13 | 29 | 29 |
| Salt ... | 7 | 33 | 33 |
| Cheese§ ... | 16 | 50 | 50 |
| Margarine ... | —8 | 3 | 3 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... | 58 | 212 | 214 |
| Potatoes ... | 33 | 71 | 73 |
| All above articles (Weighted Average) ... | 38 | 72 | 73 |

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food at 30th November was rather more

* As 1st December was a Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th November, in accordance with the usual practice.

† A rise of 1 point on a total of 172 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than ½ per cent.; similarly, a rise of 3 points on a total of 192 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1½ per cent.

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

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

|| On 1st November and 30th November, 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.

than ½ per cent. higher than at 1st November, and about 25 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There was no change during November in the general level of working-class rents (including rates), the average level at 30th November 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 30th November the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 5 per cent. higher than at 1st November, and about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during November was about 3 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 5 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, about 6 per cent. for cotton materials and hosiery, and about 3 per cent. for boots and shoes. These increases were partly due to the operation of the Purchase Tax. 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 30th November the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 220 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal in many towns were higher at 30th November than at 1st November; the average level of prices of coal at the end of the month was about 3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the month, about 15 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 124 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The prices of gas remained about 19 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 84 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Lamp oil, candles and matches showed little change in price during the month. In the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 30th November was about 2 per cent. higher than at 1st November, about 20 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 119 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, there were increases in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 3 per cent., but the remaining items included in this group showed practically no change during November. In the group as a whole, the average level at 30th November was less than 1 per cent. higher than at 1st November, about 23 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 121 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 30th November, 1940, is approximately 95 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 92 per cent. at 1st November, 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 consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 3 points between 1st November and 30th November is equivalent to about 1½ per cent. The rise of 40 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to nearly 26 per cent. Of these 40 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and between 1½ and 2 points are due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.*

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 | 89 | 92 | 95 |

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.

* See the article on page 265 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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 November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of nearly £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 661,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about £8,000 in those of 220,000 workpeople.†

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :—

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by | | Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 25,000 | 219,700 | £ 1,650 | £ 8,000 |
| Metal Industries ... | 186,000 | — | 8,900 | — |
| Textile Industries ... | 213,000 | — | 36,100 | — |
| Other Industries ... | 237,000 | — | 23,150 | — |
| Total ... | 661,000 | 219,700 | 69,800 | 8,000 |

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the rates of wages of coal miners in Leicestershire, and decreases in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry. Other changes in this group affected ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts and shale miners in Scotland, whose wages were increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

In the metal industries, blastfurnacemen, iron puddlers and millmen, workers employed in steel melting and rolling in various districts, and tinsplate workers received increases in wages, under cost-of-living sliding scales, amounting to 1.6d. a shift for men and to 0.8d. a shift for youths and boys. Other workers whose wages were increased included heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, galvanisers, and workpeople employed in the manufacture of iron and steel wire.

In the textile industries, the principal increase affected wool textile workers in Yorkshire, whose rates of wages were increased, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, by approximately 8½ per cent. for time-workers and by 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers. There were also increases in the rates of wages of workpeople engaged in the made-up textile trade, the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Great Britain, and the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in Northern Ireland.

In other industry groups the principal increases affected pottery workers, who received increases of 4d., 3d., and 2d. a day in the case of men, women and juniors respectively, and workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade in England and Wales, whose rates of wages were increased by 3s. a week in the case of men and women and by 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week in the case of juveniles. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included tobacco workers, bakers in various districts, and journeymen and assistants employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland.

Of the estimated total increase of £69,800 a week, about £200 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £17,050 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £2,450 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £50,050 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £20 was due to arbitration awards; and the remaining £2,480 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the estimated decrease of £8,000 a week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 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 eleven months, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. 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 ... | 787,100 | £ 272,850 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 57,800 | 17,200 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 299,200 | 87,950 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 147,800 | 73,000 |
| Engineering† ... | 1,012,300 | 228,100 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 140,500 | 33,450 |
| Other Metal ... | 334,200 | 79,700 |
| Textile ... | 863,100 | 248,400 |
| Clothing ... | 722,000 | 106,200 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 202,500 | 45,300 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... | 178,800 | 41,350 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 301,900 | 55,700 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 955,400 | 193,800 |
| Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ... | 159,500 | 40,350 |
| Transport‡ ... | 1,056,200 | 323,100 |
| Public Administration Services ... | 156,100 | 29,350 |
| Other ... | 438,000 | 110,900 |
| Total ... | 7,812,400 | 1,986,700 |

In the corresponding eleven months of 1939, there were net increases estimated at £649,200 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,728,000 workpeople, and net decreases estimated at £14,080 in those of about 93,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only change in normal weekly hours of labour reported during November affected certain classes of agricultural workers in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, where the weekly hours in respect of which the minimum rates are payable were reduced by 2½ hours for the period February to June and October as the result of an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Agriculture. | Zetland, Orkney, and Shetland. | 28 Nov. | Male workers (except casual workers). | Increase of 1s. 6d. or 3s. a week in the minimum rates for shepherds, of 3s. for grieves, of 6d. or 4s. for cattlemen, of 4s. for ploughmen, and of 2s. for other workers.§ |
| | | | Female workers (except cattle-women, milkers and casual workers). | Increase of 2s. a week in the minimum rate.§ |
| | Ross (part), Inverness (part), Nairn and Moray. | 28 Nov. | Horsemen and tractormen ... | Increase of 1s. a week in the minimum rate for horsemen and decrease of 6d. a week for tractormen.§ |
| | | | Female workers (except milkers and casual workers). | Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in the minimum rate at 18 years and under 20 and of 2s. 6d. at 20 and over.§ |
| | | | Male workers ... | Increase of 1s. or 4s. a week in the minimum rates for shepherds, grieves, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen, of 3s. for other workers 19 and 20 years of age and 1d. an hour for casual workers between the ages of 20 and 21 years.§ |
| | Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine. | 28 Nov. | Female workers (except casual workers). | Increase of 4s. a week in the minimum rate for those 18 to 19 years of age and decrease of 3s. a week for those 21 and over.§ |
| | | | Shepherds (breeding) ... | <i>Decrease of 1s. 6d. a week in the minimum rate.</i> § |
| | Angus and Perth (part). | 28 Nov. | Female workers (except casual workers). | Minimum weekly rates of wages adopted of 36s. for poultry-women and of 32s. for other workers in lieu of 8d. an hour previously fixed.§ |
| | Fife and Kinross ... | 28 Nov. | Shepherds and dairy cattlemen ... | <i>Decrease of 2s. a week in the minimum rate for shepherds and of 3s. for dairy cattlemen.</i> § |
| | | | Female workers (except poultry workers). | Minimum weekly rate of wages adopted of 32s. in lieu of 8½d. an hour previously fixed.§ |
| | | | Shepherds, ploughmen and tractormen. | Increase of 1s. a week in the minimum rate for ploughmen and tractormen and decrease of 2s. a week for shepherds.§ |
| | East Lothian, West Lothian and Mid-Lothian. | 28 Nov. | Female workers ... | Increase of 4s. 6d. a week in the minimum rate for cattlemen and dairymaids, of 3s. for other workers and of 1d. an hour for casual workers.§ |
| | Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. | 28 Nov. | Male workers driving one horse ... | Increase of 1s. a week in the minimum rate.§ |
| | | | Male casual workers ... | <i>Decrease of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate.</i> § |
| | | | Male workers ... | Increase of 6d. a week in the minimum rates for shepherds (non-householders), of 3s. a week for stewards, stockmen, cattlemen, poultry workers, horsemen and tractormen (non-householders), of 3s. 6d. for dairymen in charge (non-householders), of 2s. for dairymen's assistants, and decrease of 3s. a week for shepherds (householders) and of 1d. an hour for casual workers.¶ |
| | Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. | 28 Nov. | Female workers ... | Minimum weekly rates of wages adopted of 32s. (37s. in the case of dairymen's assistants) in lieu of 8d. an hour previously fixed.¶ |
| | Bute (Islands of Arran and Cumbrae only) and Ayr. | 28 Nov. | Male workers ... | <i>Decrease of 2s. a week in the minimum rate for shepherds and increase of 3d. an hour for casual workers.</i> In Arran only, an increase of 2s. for cattlemen, byemen, and ploughmen and of 3s. for other workers (except casual workers).§ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

* 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 overtime working, etc.

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

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

§ These changes took effect under Orders of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts, 1937 and 1940. The Orders provide that the wages payable to milkers shall be not less than 5s. a week for the daily milking of one cow and 1s. a week for each additional cow milked daily. The changes described apply to men of 20 years and over and to women of 18 years and over; revised rates have also been fixed for youths and boys under 20 years of age and for girls under 18 years.

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

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Agriculture — <i>contd.</i> | Lanark, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, Bute (part) and Perth (part). | 28 Nov. | Shepherds, cattlemen and byremen | Increase of 2s. a week in the minimum rate for shepherds at 21 and over and of 5s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years, and of 2s. a week for cattlemen and byremen.* |
| | Argyll, Perth (part) Inverness (part) and Ross (part). | 28 Nov. | Female workers | <i>Decrease of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate for casual workers, and adoption of weekly rate of wages of 35s. for other classes in lieu of 10d. an hour previously fixed.*</i> <i>Decrease of 2s. a week in the minimum rate.*</i> |
| Coal Mining | South Yorkshire ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | <i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i> |
| | West Yorkshire ... | | | <i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 34·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.†</i> |
| | Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. | <i>Decrease of 0·54 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 8·94 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i> |
| | Leicestershire ... | | | <i>Decrease of 9·34 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50·79 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i> |
| | Cannock Chase ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Increase of 1·85 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 77·85 per cent. above the basis rates.† |
| | Warwickshire ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | <i>Decrease of 0·05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 64·15 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 62·15 per cent. for all other workers.†</i> |
| Coke, etc., Manufacture. | Durham† ... | 1st pay in Nov. | Cokemen and by-product workers... | Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 63 per cent. above the basis rates. |
| | South Yorkshire ... | 1 Nov. | Cokemen and by-product workers | <i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i> |
| | West Yorkshire ... | | | Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 69 per cent. above the basis rates.† |
| Other Mining and Quarrying. | Cleveland ... | 4 Nov. | Ironstone miners ... | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased§ by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 9·6d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 4·8d.) for youths and boys. |
| | Cumberland ... | 25 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines. | War bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.) for those 18 years and over and by 1d. a shift (8d. to 9d.) for those under 18 years of age. |
| | Furness and District | 23 Nov. | Iron ore miners ... | War bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.) for those 18 years and over and by 1d. a shift (8d. to 9d.) for those under 18 years of age. |
| | Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. | 1st pay day in Nov. | Ironstone and limestone quarrymen. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased§ by 1·6d. a shift (8d. to 9·6d.) for men and by 0·8d. a shift (4d. to 4·8d.) for youths and boys. |
| | North Lincolnshire Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). | 3 Nov. | Ironstone miners and quarrymen do. | |
| | Banbury and District Corby ... | 3 Nov. | Do. do. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased§ by 1½d. a shift (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.) for those 18 years and over and by 1d. a shift (7d. to 8d.) for those under 18 years. |
| | Northamptonshire ... (excluding Corby). | 3 Nov. | Limestone quarrymen ... | |
| | South and West Durham. | 4 Nov. | Limestone quarrymen ... | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased§ by 1½d. a shift (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.) for those 18 years and over and by 1d. a shift (7d. to 8d.) for those under 18 years. |
| | West Cumberland ... | 4 Nov. | Limestone quarrymen ... | |
| | Scotland ... | 20 Nov. | Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works. | Increase§ of 4d. a shift for those 18 years and over, and of 2d. a shift for those under 18 years. |
| Brick Manufacture. | Derbyshire, Leicestershire (part), Nottinghamshire (part), Staffordshire (part), | 1st pay day in week beginning 4 Nov. | Sand and gravel quarryworkers ... | Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum hourly rate after change for labourers, 1s. 3d. |
| | Gloucester, Devon, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Cornwall, Dorset and Isle of Wight. | 1st full pay period after 5 Nov. | Roadstone quarrymen ... | Increase of 1d. an hour for adult timeworkers and of 8 per cent. on base rates for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: unskilled adult workers, 1s. 3½d.; skilled quarrymen and men actually feeding into crusher jaws, 1d. an hour in excess of unskilled rate; drillers and men engaged on barring down whilst so engaged, and responsible mixer men, 2d. an hour in excess of unskilled rate. |
| | Northern Ireland ... | 1st full pay week after 16 Oct. | Timeworkers ... Firemen and enginemen ... Pieceworkers ... | Minimum hourly rate adopted of 1s. 2d. Minimum hourly rate adopted of 1s. 2d. for a three-shift system on the basis of 7 shifts of 8 hours or 56 hours a week, in lieu of a two-shift system previously worked. Increase of ½d. a 1,000 bricks on existing rates. |
| Pottery, etc., Manufacture. | Various districts in England and Scotland.¶ | 1st pay day in Nov. | Workpeople employed in the pottery and stoneware trades (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased§ by 4d. a day or part of any day worked (1s. 8d. to 2s.) for men, by 3d. a day (1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.) for women and by 2d. a day (10d. to 1s.) for male and female workers under 21 years of age. |
| Glass Manufacture. | Certain districts in England and Scotland.** | 1st pay day in Nov. | Flint glass makers ... | Increase§ of 1½d. a turn. |
| | London ... | 23 Nov. | Bevellers, brilliant cutters, plate cutters, silverers, siders and fitters. Edge workers, drillers, machinists and production assistants. | Increase§ of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: bevellers and brilliant cutters, 2s. 1d.; plate cutters and silverers, 2s.; siders, 1s. 11d.; fitters, 1s. 10d. Increase§ of ½d. an hour for workers of 18 years and over and of ½d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: 5d. at under 15 years increasing to 1s. 7d. at 22 years and over. |
| Boot and Floor Polish. | Great Britain ... | 25 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade. | Increase of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for men, of 2s. for women, of 1s. or 2s. for males under 21 years of 1s. for females under 18 years and of ½d. and ½d. an hour in the piecework basis time rate for male and female workers respectively.†† |

* See footnote § on page 314.

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

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

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

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are affiliated to the East Midlands Conciliation Board for the Sand and Gravel Industry.

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

** Including Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Manchester and Sheffield.

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

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Iron and Steel Manufacture. | Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and Lancs., North Lincs., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants, Corby, and South Wales and Monmouthshire. | 3 Nov. | Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (8d. to 9-6d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (4d. to 4-8d.) for youths and boys. |
| | Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. | 1st pay day in Nov. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (8d. to 9-6d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (4d. to 4-8d.) for youths and boys. |
| | West of Scotland ... | 3 Nov. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blast-furnaces. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (6-4d. to 8d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (3-2d. to 4d.) for youths and boys. |
| | Great Britain† ... | 4 Nov. | Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (7-2d. to 8-8d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (3-6d. to 4-4d.) for youths and boys. |
| | North - East Coast Area. | 3 Nov. | Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (8d. to 9-6d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (4d. to 4-8d.) for youths and boys. |
| | Great Britain‡ ... | | Workpeople employed at steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slag-men, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). | |
| | North - East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead). | | Men employed at steel rolling mills. | |
| | Barrow-in-Furness ... | | Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, cranemen, etc. | |
| | Workington ... | | Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). | |
| | Scunthorpe ... | | Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. | |
| | Bilston ... | | Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc. | |
| | West of Scotland ... | | Millmen, gas producermen, enginemmen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed at steel rolling mills. | |
| | South West Wales ... | 3 Nov. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens Steel manufacture. | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (7-2d. to 8-8d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (3-6d. to 4-4d.) for youths and boys. |
| Engineering | London Area ... | Commencement of pay period in week beginning 10 Nov. | Skilled maintenance electricians employed in engineering establishments. | Minimum rate fixed at 1d. an hour above the recognised district rate for a skilled fitter, increasing after 6 months in the same service by another 1d. an hour.§ |
| | Edinburgh, Leith and district. | 2 Nov. | Blacksmiths, hammermen and apprentices employed in engineering and foundry shops. | Increase of ½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, 1s. 9d.; hammermen, 1s. 5d. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales¶ | 4 Nov. | Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing). | Flat-rate addition to wages (previously granted) increased* by 1-6d. a shift (7-2d. to 8-8d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (3-6d. to 4-4d.) for youths and boys. |
| Tinplate Manufacture. | South Wales and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire. | 3 Nov. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture. | Cost-of-living war bonus increased* by 1-6d. a shift (8-8d. to 10-4d.) for men and by 0-8d. a shift (4-4d. to 5-2d.) for women and juveniles. |
| Bobbin and Shuttle Making. | Scotland ... | 1st full pay week in Nov. | Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle making industry. | Increase of 5 per cent. on existing rates. |
| Wire Manufacture | Great Britain ... | 1st full pay week in Nov. | Skilled and ancillary workpeople employed in iron and steel wire manufacture. | War bonus increased* by 2s. a week (8s. to 10s.) for men and by proportional amounts for females and youths. |
| Metallic Bedstead Manufacture. | Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley. | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade. | Flat-rate bonus increased* by 2s. a week for men, by 1s. 6d. for youths 20 to 21 years, by 1s. for youths and boys under 20 years, by 1s. for women 18 years and over and by 6d. for girls over 16 and under 18 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. an hour (56 hours), general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. an hour, less in each case 5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 18s. a week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. an hour (48 hours) less 7-5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 18s. a week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. an hour, less 2-5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 9s. a week. |
| Musical Instrument Making. | London and St. Albans. | 1st pay day in Nov. | Military and orchestral musical instrument makers. | Increase* of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for skilled men: Section 1—brass construction—Class A, 1s. 9½d.; Section 2—wood wind workers—Class A, 1s. 9½d.; Section 3—polishers and finishers—Class A, 1s. 7½d. |
| Typefoundry | London ... | 8 Nov. | Workpeople employed in type-foundries. | Increase* of 1s. a week for males and of 6d. a week for females. Rates after change: mould makers, 92s.; engineers and justifiers, 84s.; rubbers, 67s.; other workers, 72s.; females, 36s. |
| Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering. | England and Wales | 1 Nov. | Skilled craftsmen ... | Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London—within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, 2s. 0d. an hour; area between 12 and 15 miles radii of Charing Cross, 1s. 11½d. an hour; cities with over 500,000 population, 1s. 10½d. an hour; all other districts, 1s. 10½d. an hour. |
| | | | Adult mates and assistants ... | Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London district—within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 6½d. an hour; all other districts, 1s. 4½d. an hour. |
| | | | Apprentices ... | Increase of ½d. an hour. |
| | Scotland ... | 1 Nov. | Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters). | Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.). |

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

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

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

§ This change was the result of an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association and the Electrical Trades Union.

|| This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Edinburgh and District Ironmongers' and Master Blacksmiths' Association. A further increase of a similar amount is due to operate from 1st January, 1941.

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

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Woollen and Worsted Industry. | West Riding of Yorkshire. | Pay day in week ending 7 Dec.* | Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry, other than the classes specified below. | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 82½ to 97½ per cent. on base rates for timeworkers, and from 72·6 to 85·8 per cent. for pieceworkers. Time rates after change include: men in unscheduled occupations, 60s. 3½d. a week; men in scheduled occupations, 62s. 9½d.; women in manufacturing section, 36s. 11d. |
| | | | Pressers and blanket raisers (pieceworkers). Warpers and winders and shawl fringers at Saddleworth. | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 62·7 to 74·1 per cent. on base rates. |
| | Rochdale and district | Pay day in week ending 7 Dec.* | Wool sorters | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 66·872 to 79·03 per cent. on base rates for warpers and winders, and from 61·113 to 72·224 per cent. for shawl fringers. |
| | Leicester | 1st pay day in Nov. | Mechanics employed in wool combing and worsted spinning establishments. Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry. Enginemakers, firemen and greasers ... | Increase† of 5s. 10d. a week in time rates (75s. to 80s. 10d.), percentage on pack rates increased from 16·6141 to 24·7849 for Colonial wools, from 71·1887 to 83·18348 per cent. for English wools and from 96·7519 to 111·7989 per cent. for mohair. |
| Lace Making | Nottingham and Newmilns districts. | Last pay day in Nov. | Workpeople employed in lace curtain manufacture. | Increase of 6s. 6d. a week (83s. 6d. to 90s.). |
| Elastic Web Manufacture. | Leicester | 25 Nov. | Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers). | Increase† of 5s. 3d. a week (67s. 3d. to 72s. 6d.). |
| | Leicester and Loughborough. | | Female workers employed in the elastic web industry. | Cost-of-living wage increased by 6s. 3d. a week. Minimum weekly rates after change: firemen and greasers—day shift, 73s. 6d., night shift, 76s.; engine men on ordinary time rates—day shift, 76s. or 79s., night shift, 78s. 6d. or 81s. 6d.; enginemakers on standing wages—day shift, 83s. or 86s., night shift, 85s. or 88s. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. | Northern Ireland ... | 4 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades. | Increase† of 8·2 per cent. for timeworkers and of 7·67 per cent. for pieceworkers. |
| Calico Printing. | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | 1st pay day in Dec.* | Machine calico printers | Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding-scale, based on the cost-of-food index number, from 2½d. to 3d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambs-wool section—men 23 years and over, 45s., women 21 years 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. |
| Silk Dyeing and Finishing. | Macclesfield | Pay day in week ending 8 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade. | Increase† of 5 per cent. (12½ to 17½ per cent.) on wages in operation in September, 1939. |
| Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods. | Great Britain ... | 27 Nov. | Male workers, 21 years and over ... | Bonus on earnings increased† from 18s. to 19s. in the £. |
| | | | Female workers | Increase† of 5d. to 1s. 3d. a week according to age. Minimum weekly rates after change: 13s. 5d. at 14 to 15 years increasing to 38s. at 20 and over. |
| Made-up Textiles. | Great Britain ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the made-up textile trade. | War bonus increased† by 1s. a week (6s. to 7s.) for male workers over 18 years of age, by 8d. a week (4s. to 4s. 8d.) for female workers over 18 years and by 6d. (3s. to 3s. 6d.) for juveniles. |
| Baking | Liverpool and district. | 25 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners | Supplementary wage increased† from 38·25 to 41·40 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 20s. and 14s. a week for journeymen and apprentices respectively remained unchanged. |
| | Birmingham and the Midlands.¶ | 25 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies). | Cost-of-living wage increased† from 87 to 89 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 60s. 6d. plus 2s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment; women 18 years and over, 37s. 10d. plus 1s. 6d. for 48 hours special payment. |
| | Aberdeen | 30 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners | Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.) in general minimum time rate.† |
| | Dundee | 26 Oct. | Bakers and confectioners | Increase of ½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for those 17 years and over, of ¼d. for those under 17 years and of ¼d. an hour (8d. to 8½d.) in piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: 2½d. at under 15 years increasing to 7½d. at 18 and over.† |
| | Fife and Kinross ... | 25 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies. | Increase† of 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.) on existing Trade Board rates.† |
| Tobacco | Great Britain ... | 1 Nov. | Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed in home bakeries). | Increase† of 2s. a week for men, of 1s. 4d. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Weekly rates after change include: foremen, 80s.; first and singlehands, 76s.; tablehands, 70s. |
| | | | Workpeople employed in the tobacco trade. | Increase† of 2s. or 3s. a week for men according to Trade Board Area, of 2s. for women, of 1s. 6d. for youths and girls 18 to 21 years and of 9d. for those under 18. |
| Packing Case Making. | London (within a 25 mile radius of Charing Cross). | 1st pay day in Nov. | Men | Increase† of 1s. a week (78s. to 79s.) for journeymen and of 6d. a week for other classes. |
| | | | Women | Increase† of 1s. a week. Rate after change for tablehands, 78s. 6d. Increase† of 1s. a week. Rate after change for journeymen, 78s. |

* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

‡ For time workers the cost-of-living wage is subject to a maximum of either (a) 32s. 2d. a week or (b) an amount derived from applying the following percentages to the base rates:—85·8 per cent. on the first 51s., 17·16 per cent. on the next 13s., and 8·58 per cent. on any excess over 64s. whichever yields the greater amount.

§ These changes 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.

¶ Including Atherstone, Brierley Hill, Bromsgrove, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Evesham, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Nuneaton, Rugby, Rugeley, Smethwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, and Worcester.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 1 Nov. | Metal polishers Other male and female workers 21 years and over. Male porters and labourers 18 and under 21 years. Other male and female workers under 21 years of age. | Increase* of 1d. or 1½d. an hour for men and of ½d. an hour for women.† Increases* of ½d. to 3d. an hour for men and of ½d. to ¾d. an hour for women (except those employed on certain operations for whom there was no change).† Increase* of ½d. or ¾d. an hour according to age.† Increases of 1s. to 2s. 3d. a week for males according to age and of 1s. a week for females 16 to 21 years.† |
| Building | Inverness Newry and Warrenpoint. | 1st full pay after 19 Nov. 1 Nov. | Plasterers Craftsmen employed in the building trade. | Increase of 2½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.).‡ Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9½d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 10d. |
| Electrical Contracting. | England and Wales and Northern Ireland. | 2nd pay day in Nov. | Journeymen electricians and assistants employed by electrical contractors. | Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased from 10s. 5d. to 11s. 8d. a week (where less than 3 days are worked the payment to be 1s. 11d. for 1 day, 3s. 11d. for 2 days and 5s. 10d. for 3 days). |
| Waterworks Undertakings. | Certain Undertakings in the Northern Area.§ Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.§ Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.§ | 1st full pay in Nov. 1 Nov. | Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Increase of ½d. an hour. Rate after change for general labourers, 1s. 3½d. an hour. Increase* of ½d. an hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 4½d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 7½d.; meter readers, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. an hour respectively less than in Zone A. Increase of 1s. a week for adult workers and 6d. for juniors as the result of the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Rates after change for labourers: Class 1 Area, 1s. 3d. an hour; Class 2, 1s. 2d.; Class 3, 1s. 1d.; plus 8s. a week war bonus in each case. |
| Electricity Supply. | Certain Undertakings in the Greater London Area. | 2nd pay day in Nov. | Installation wiremen and auxiliary workers employed by electricity supply undertakings on the consumers' side of mains terminals. | Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased from 10s. 5d. to 11s. 8d. a week (where less than 3 days are worked, the payment to be 1s. 11d. for 1 day, 3s. 11d. for 2 days and 5s. 10d. for 3 days). |
| Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour. | Belfast | 18 Nov. | Deep sea dockworkers | Increase of 1s. a day for permanent timeworkers, with proportional increases in tonnage rates for pieceworkers. Rate after change for timeworkers, 18s. 6d. a day. |
| Skip and Basket Making. | Lancashire and Cheshire. | 4 Nov. | Skip and basket makers | Increase* of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 116½ per cent. above the list for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. |
| Hair, Bass and Fibre Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 1 Nov. | Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade. | Increase* of ½d. or ¾d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for males, of ½d. for females and certain classes of juveniles and of ¼d. or ½d. for males and ¼d. for females in piecework basis time rates.†¶ |
| Distribution | England and Wales Northern Ireland ... Edinburgh and Leith | 18 Nov. 1st full pay period after 8 Nov. 14 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade:— Male workers Female workers Journeymen butchers | Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates for those 21 years and over and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for roundsmen 21 years and over in "A," "B" and "C" areas** respectively, 52s., 62s., 66s.† Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates for those 18 years and over and of 1s. 6d. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for workers at 21 years and over in "A," "B" and "C" areas** respectively include: roundswomen, 45s., 50s., 57s. 6d.; shop assistants, 34s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 44s.† Increase of 3s. a week (70s. to 73s.) for journeymen and of 1s. 3d. for apprentices.†† |
| Coffin Furniture Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 1 Nov. | Male dressers, stampers, polishers, planishers (including wheelers). Other male workers Male pieceworkers | War bonus granted of 3s. to 8s. a week, according to the number of years of experience. Increase* of 2s. 11d. a week in general minimum time rate.† Increase* of 2s. a week in general minimum time rate for those 17 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. for those 15 and under 17 years and of 1s. for those under 15 years.† Piecework basis time rates fixed at 12½ per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rate.† |
| General Waste Materials Reclamation. | Northern Ireland ... | 25 Nov. | Male workers Female workers | Increase of 1½d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for those 18 years and over, of 1d. for those under 18 years, and of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.† Increase of ¾d. an hour in general minimum time rates and in piecework basis time rates.† |

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Agriculture. | Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. | 28 Nov. | Farm workers other than special classes. | Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 hours for the period February to June and October, in lieu of 52½ hours previously fixed.†‡§§ |

* 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 was the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (see page 322).

§ 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 the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding scale by the District Joint Industrial Council.

¶ This 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 the hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

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

†† This increase was the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) (see page 322).

‡‡ See footnote § on page 314.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 79, as compared with 91 in the previous month and 79 in November, 1939. In these 79 new disputes about 14,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,500 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 88, involving about 20,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at 48,000 working days.

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

| Industry Group. | Number of Disputes in progress in Month. | | | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month. |
|--|--|-------------------|--------|---|--|
| | Started before beginning of Month. | Started in Month. | Total. | | |
| Mining and Quarrying... | 4 | 34 | 38 | 11,400 | 25,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding... | 3 | 24 | 27 | 6,800 | 18,000 |
| Other ... | 2 | 21 | 23 | 1,900 | 5,000 |
| Total, November, 1940 | 9 | 79 | 88 | 20,100 | 48,000 |
| Total, October, 1940 ... | 10 | 91 | 101 | 24,700 | 87,000 |
| Total, November, 1939 | 10 | 79 | 89 | 42,900 | 132,000 |

Causes.—Of the 79 disputes beginning in November, 21, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 20, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 13, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 14, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 68 disputes, directly

involving 12,200 workpeople. Of these disputes, 10, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 39, directly involving 6,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1939.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eleven months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939 :—

| Industry Group. | January to November, 1940. | | | January to November, 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 ... | 352 | 181,200† | 481,000 | 378 | 195,300† | 531,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 5 | 400 | 3,000 | 13 | 1,600 | 47,000 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 23 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 8 | 1,000 | 8,000 |
| Engineering ... | 63 | 17,200 | 76,000 | 56 | 29,600 | 165,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 58 | 10,600 | 35,000 | 37 | 4,200 | 36,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 87 | 10,700 | 46,000 | 79 | 21,500 | 127,000 |
| Textile ... | 54 | 9,300 | 76,000 | 67 | 8,300 | 98,000 |
| Clothing ... | 30 | 6,200 | 25,000 | 25 | 5,800 | 13,000 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 12 | 5,000 | 14,000 | 13 | 1,600 | 11,000 |
| Woodworking Furniture, etc. ... | 9 | 500 | 1,000 | 18 | 2,700 | 22,000 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 5 | 200 | 1,000 | 5 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Building, etc. ... | 76 | 24,800 | 71,000 | 120 | 34,200 | 129,000 |
| Transport ... | 35 | 5,400 | 13,000 | 30 | 11,100 | 52,000 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... | 6 | 500 | 1,000 | 9 | 1,100 | 2,000 |
| Other ... | 31 | 6,900 | 15,000 | 22 | 4,000 | 23,000 |
| Total ... | 850 | 284,800† | 890,000 | 887 | 323,500† | 1,307,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

| Occupations‡ and Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved. | | Date when Dispute | | Cause or Object. | Result. |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|
| | Directly. | Indirectly.† | Began. | Ended. | | |
| COAL MINING :— | | | | | | |
| Colliery workpeople — South Shields, Co. Durham (one colliery). | 961 | 321 | 19 Nov. | 19 Nov. | Dissatisfaction with umpire's award fixing prices for setting and withdrawing steel supports. | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Brushers, hole borers, machinemakers and other colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery). | 300 | 700 | 27 Nov. | 4 Dec.‡ | Hole borers' refusal to work shifts of 7½ hours, as agreed between management and pit committee, and contention that the boring of three holes, occupying 4½ hours underground, constituted a full shift. | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials. |
| ENGINEERING :— | | | | | | |
| Machine setters and other workpeople employed in aero engine manufacture—near Glasgow (one firm). | 200 | 600 | 19 Nov. | 21 Nov. | Objection to proposed increase in number of machines to be supervised by each individual. | Work resumed on conditions in operation prior to stoppage. |
| SHIPBUILDING :— | | | | | | |
| Riveters, holders-on, slippers and rivet heaters—Clydebank, Glasgow (one firm). | 292 | 113 | 30 Oct. | 4 Nov. | For guaranteed minimum hourly rate of wages. | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Platers, riveters, shipwrights, etc.—Port Glasgow (two firms). | 1,975 | ... | 13 Nov. | 14 Nov. | Against employers' proposal to re-arrange normal weekly hours so as to include 6 hours' work on Sundays. | Work resumed; agreement subsequently effected that existing normal hours should be continued, plus 6 hours' overtime, to be allocated by managements. |
| HOLLOW-WARE MANUFACTURE :— | | | | | | |
| Workpeople employed in wrought hollow-ware manufacture—Llanelli, Carm. (one firm). | 712 | ... | 15 Nov. | 15 Nov. | Workpeople's objection to transfer of a member of the staff to work connected with production, and claim that the post should be filled by a worker already employed in production. | Work resumed to permit of negotiations. |
| CLOTHING :— | | | | | | |
| Machinists and other workpeople employed in wholesale clothing manufacture—Leeds (one firm). | 153 | 52 | 13 Nov. | 19 Nov. | Refusal to work with non-unionists. | Employers undertook to post an agreed notice respecting trade union membership. |

* 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 104,000 in 1940, and 121,000 in 1939. For all industries combined, the *net* totals were approximately 204,000 in 1940, and 242,000 in 1939.

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

§ The colliery was idle on 27th (afternoon) and 28th November and 3rd and 4th December, and partially idle on 29th November.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen*, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in November† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 239, as compared with 280‡ in the previous month, and with 199‡ in November, 1939.

| MINES AND QUARRIES† | | Factories—continued. | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Under Coal Mines Acts:— | | Paper, Printing, etc. | 2 |
| Underground | 53 | Rubber | 1 |
| Surface | 6 | Gas Works | 2 |
| Metalliferous Mines | ... | Electrical Stations | 1 |
| Quarries | 7 | Other Industries | 1 |
| TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES | | WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937. | |
| Factories. | | Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships | 7 |
| Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass | 5 | Building Operations | 35 |
| Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. | 7 | Works of Engineering Construction | 7 |
| Metal Extracting and Refining | 2 | Warehouses | 3 |
| Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) | 13 | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT | |
| Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. | 20 | RAILWAY SERVICE. | |
| Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture | 3 | Brakemen, Goods Guards | 2 |
| Shipbuilding | 17 | Engine Drivers, Motormen | 1 |
| Other Metal Trades | 2 | Firemen | 2 |
| Cotton | 2 | Guards (Passenger) | ... |
| Wool, Worsted, Shoddy | 6 | Labourers | ... |
| Other Textile Manufacture | 1 | Mechanics | 1 |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing | 2 | Permanent Way Men | 9 |
| Tanning, Currying, etc. | ... | Porters | 3 |
| Food and Drink | 5 | Shunters | 1 |
| General Woodwork and Furniture... | 4 | Other Grades | 6 |
| | | Contractors' Servants | ... |
| | | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | |
| | | Total (excluding Seamen) | |

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

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

* 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 30th November, 1940, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 2nd November, 1940, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd December, 1939.

‡ Revised figure.

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

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. 718/40 (25.11.40).

SECTION 28 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1935 TO 1940:

SUB-SECTION (1) (a) OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—CLAIMANT WHOSE USUAL EMPLOYMENT WAS IN NON-ESSENTIAL WORK HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED SIX WEEKS WHEN SHE REFUSED EMPLOYMENT IN WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE: REGULATION 26 APPLIED TO FIND SITUATION NOT UNSUITABLE THOUGH IN OTHER THAN USUAL EMPLOYMENT: GOOD CAUSE FOR REFUSAL NOT SHOWN.

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

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed; the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

“The claimant up to 13th July, 1940, was employed as a saleswoman at a salary of fifty shillings a week and commission. On 23rd August, 1940, she was notified of a vacancy for a grocery assistant within half a mile of her home at a starting wage of thirty-five shillings a week. The claimant refused to apply for the vacancy as she ‘considers it would prejudice her chance of returning to the fashion trade later.’

“The claimant had been furnished with a certificate that the work offered was work of national importance. The certificate was issued under Regulation 26 of S.R. & O. 1940 No. 744, which was added to the principal Regulation by Regulation 3 of S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1235.

“The Insurance Officer disallowed a claim for benefit made on 26th August, 1940, on the ground that the claimant had without good cause refused to apply for a suitable situation. The Court of Referees, to whom the claimant appealed, reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer. The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

“The Court of Referees was informed that ‘the work offered is of national importance (food distribution),’ and it is stated that the attention of the Court was drawn to the note on form U.I. 195, ‘M.L.C. 28/280 applies. Cert. issued.’ Whether that cryptological note conveyed to the Court of Referees the fact that a certificate under Regulation 26 of S.R. & O. 1940 No. 744 had been issued to claimant I know not.

“Regulation 26 (in so far as it is applicable to this case) reads:—‘For the purpose of section 28 of the 1935 Act (which relates to disqualification for refusing or failing to apply for work) and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of that section, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) Employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable in relation to any insured contributor by reason only that—

(a)

(b) Where the insured contributor has been unemployed for not less than fourteen days, it is employment of a kind other than employment in his usual occupation, if it is

(i) employment at a rate of wage not lower and on conditions not less favourable than those generally observed in the district in which the employment is available by agreement between associations of employers and of employees or failing any such agreement than those generally recognised in the district by good employers; and

(ii) employment or employment of a kind which the Minister certifies to be employment on work of national importance.’

“As the claimant had been unemployed for six weeks, less a day, when the vacancy was notified to her, as the employment had been certified under Regulation 26 (b) (ii), and as it has been proved that the wages and conditions did not offend against paragraph (b) (i) of the Regulation, the fact that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the claimant’s usual occupation does not render the employment unsuitable in her case.

“The claimant refused to apply for the vacant situation of grocer’s assistant as she ‘considers it would prejudice her chances of returning to the fashion trade later.’ When she refused to apply for the vacancy in question the ‘fashion trade’ had fallen off because of the war, and was likely to remain at a low ebb so long as the war lasted. The employment which the claimant refused to apply for was on work of national importance.

“In these circumstances I do not agree with the decision of the Court of Referees, and I allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer.”

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (the latest pamphlet is that for the months of June and July, 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.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

DRAUGHTSMEN AND TOOL DESIGNERS: BRITISH ROLA LIMITED.—The Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen put forward a claim regarding hours of duty, staff conditions and overtime payment. The Court ruled that the hours of duty were at all material times 41 a week and should not be increased; that the employees concerned in the tool design office should be paid for holidays and any absence due to sickness; and that systematic overtime in the drafting office in excess of 41 hours a week should be paid for at time rates.—*Award No. 1771*; dated 1st November, 1940.

BET SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The British Sugar Industry National Trades Union Negotiating Committee asked for an interpretation of the overtime clause in Award No. 1766. The Court ruled that all hours worked in excess of eight on week-days should be paid for at time and a half, and all hours worked in excess of eight on Sundays at double time.—*Award No. 1772*; dated 8th November, 1940.

PATTERNMAKER APPRENTICES: ADMIRALTY.—The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed that patternmaker apprentices in H.M. Dockyards in the third, fourth and fifth years of their apprenticeship should be paid a differential basic rate of 1s., 2s. and 3s. a week respectively over that of fitter apprentices in those years. The Court decided against the claim.—*Award No. 1773*; dated 18th November, 1940.

FLAT GLASS TRADE.—The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association claimed that the Angel Glass Works should observe the terms and conditions of employment laid down in the agreements of 21st December, 1936, and 19th March, 1940, concluded between the London Employers' Plate Glass Trades Association and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. The Court were satisfied that the Company are engaged in the trade and district covered by the agreements in question, and ruled that the terms of those agreements should be observed.—*Award No. 1774*; dated 27th November, 1940.

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN REGIONAL STORES OF MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY.—The trade union side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments claimed that the entry rate for adult women employed under industrial conditions should be not less than 35s. a week. The Court decided in favour of the claim.—*Award No. 1775*; dated 29th November, 1940.

CLERICAL STAFF: R. & J. HILL LIMITED.—The National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers claimed that the basic salaries of the clerical staff be increased by 15 per cent. The Court awarded an increase of 3s. a week from 1st July, 1940, to employees under 20 years of age, and 5s. a week to employees of 20 years of age and over, the award to apply to those employees who were in the service of the firm on 1st July, 1940, and are still with the firm, or who have left for service in His Majesty's Forces. The salaries of the employees who entered the service of the firm since 1st July, 1940, shall be increased by the same amounts as from the date of the award.—*Award No. 1776*; dated 29th November, 1940.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

SENIOR TAX OFFICERS: INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed an increase in the maxima of the salaries of Senior Tax Officers in the Chief Inspector's Office by increments of £18 to £425 (male) and £370 (female), the increase to take effect from 1st November, 1939, and that officers who had been on the existing maximum of the grade for two years or more on 1st November, 1939, should be advanced as from that date to the new maxima. The Court awarded increases to £425 for men and to £360 for women as from 1st May, 1940, and recommended that the women's scale should be £190 × £12 10s.—£315 × £18—£360.—*Award No. 63*; dated 2nd November, 1940.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATORS.

GLASS INDUSTRY: GLASGOW.—A difference having arisen between Glass Fibres, Ltd., and certain of their workpeople regarding a claim for an increase of 2d. an hour in wages, Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Mr. Stewart in his award dated 18th November, 1940, decided that an increase of one halfpenny an hour should be made in the wages of the employees concerned.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION.—Sir Harold Morris, K.C., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and certain of their employees in connection with the question of payment of travelling time and issued his award on the matter on 19th November, 1940.

SIEMENS STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.—Sir Harold Morris, K.C., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter of a difference concerning week-end overtime rates between the two sides of the Joint Conciliation Board of the South Wales Siemens Steel Industry. In his award dated 19th November, Sir Harold decided that, in respect of the operatives

concerned, double time should be paid for work done between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday, and time-and-a-half for the remainder of the relevant period.

LAUNDRY WORKERS: BRECHIN.—Mr. John Stewart was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine claims by the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers for increases in wages for female and male workers employed by the Brechin Laundry, Ltd. Mr. Stewart in his award dated 25th November, 1940, decided against the claims.

FILE TRADES: SHEFFIELD.—Mr. F. N. Keen was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter of a claim by the Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades for the modification of the existing agreement between the Union and the File Manufacturers Association relating to overtime and week-end work. In his award dated 28th November, 1940, Mr. Keen directed that the overtime allowances clause in the agreement should be modified and gave the terms of a new clause covering work done at the week-end.

THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

WAGES OF COOPERS IN THE POTTERIES.

Parties: The Amalgamated Society of Coopers and the North Staffordshire Master Coopers' Association.

Claim: For an increase of wages on behalf of coopers in the Potteries.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the standard time-rate be the national time-rate operative from time to time under the decision of the Joint Industrial Council, without prejudice to the employment of workers on piece work at piece rates fixed in accordance with the practice normally prevailing in the industry.

Date of operation: As from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 30; dated 1st November, 1940.

PLATERS' HELPERS AND RIVET HEATERS EMPLOYED AT THE CALEDON SHIPYARD, DUNDEE.

Parties: The platers' helpers and rivet heaters, members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed at the Caledon Shipyards, Dundee, and the platers and riveters, members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, also employed at the Caledon Shipyards, Dundee.

Claim: For an advance of 1d. an hour in the case of helpers and of 5s. a week in the case of heater boys.

Award: The Tribunal found against the claim in respect of both platers' helpers and heater boys and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 31; dated 1st November, 1940.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF A LONDON FIRM OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Parties: The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Messrs. Bloom and Phillips, Limited.

Question raised: Whether the Company are observing terms and conditions which are not less favourable than "the recognised terms and conditions."

Claim: That the Company should observe the terms and conditions of the National Conference (January, 1940) Agreement.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the terms and conditions of employment to be observed by the Company shall be the terms and conditions of the National Conference (January, 1940) Agreement between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.

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

Award No. 32; dated 11th November, 1940.

REMUNERATION IN THE MENTAL HOSPITAL SERVICES UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Parties: The Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union and the London County Council.

Claim: For the adoption, in respect of the Mental Health Services under the direction of the London County Council, of the cost of living wage increases recommended by the Joint Conciliation Committee of the Mental Hospitals' Association and the Union.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted.

Award No. 33; dated 15th November, 1940.

WAGES OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT OF THE BETHNAL GREEN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Parties: The Electrical Trades Union and the Bethnal Green Borough Council.

Claim : For payment of the war bonuses over and above schedule rates plus discretionary additions paid by the Council prior to November, 1939.

Award : The Tribunal found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 34 ; dated 16th November, 1940.

WAGE RATE FOR OPERATIVE PLASTERERS IN INVERNESS.

Parties : The Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Protective and Benefit Federal Union and the Inverness Master Plasterers' Association.

Claim : For the payment in Inverness of the national rate.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the national rate provided by the Scottish Wage Agreement between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Protective and Benefit Federal Union be paid by the members of the Inverness Master Plasterers' Union.

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

Award No. 35 ; dated 19th November, 1940.

MUSICIANS EMPLOYED AT CERTAIN LONDON DANCE HALLS.

Parties : The Musicians' Union and the Mecca Agency, Limited.

Claim : For payment of £7 7s. per musician weekly for a 30-hour week in a 48-hour spread-over and for the employment of Union men only.

Award : The Mecca Agency, Limited, submitted, *inter alia*, that the Agency is not an employer of musicians but carries on the business of engaging dance bands on behalf of its various clients, that there is no privity of contract between the Agency and the musicians, and that the case was not one in which the Tribunal can or should make any award. These facts being admitted by the Musicians' Union, the Tribunal found that no case had been made out against the Mecca Agency, Limited, and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 36 ; dated 21st November, 1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

WAGES OF RAILWAY VEHICLE BUILDERS.

Parties : The National Union of Vehicle Builders, The Belfast and County Down Railway, and The London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Northern Counties Committee).

Claim : For the payment of rates of wages not less favourable than those commonly recognised by employers and the Belfast Branch of the National Union of Vehicle Builders.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted, but that current rates of wages be increased by 1½d. per hour.

Date of Operation : As from 1st August, 1940.

Dated 8th October, 1940.

WAGES OF RAILWAY BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES.

Parties : The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, The Belfast and County Down Railway, The Great Northern Railway (Ireland) and The London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Northern Counties Committee).

Claim : For a continuance of compliance with the terms of the working rule agreement relating to wages between the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Belfast Branch, and the Belfast Builders' Association. The findings of the Tribunal to apply to bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plasterers, plumbers, slaters, iron and steel erectors, hodsmen, scaffolders and labourers.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the claim be not granted, but that, pending the setting-up of alternative negotiating machinery, and in view of present conditions, the current rates of wages of the several classes of workers mentioned be increased by 1½d. per hour.

Date of Operation : As from 1st June, 1940.

Dated 8th October, 1940.

WAGES IN THE BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING TRADES.

Parties : The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, The Irish Bleachers' Association, Limited, The Irish Dyers, Limited, and The Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association.

Suggested Terms of Reference.

By the Trade Union : To determine the amount of increase in wages to be paid to workers.

By Employers : To determine the rates of war-time advances to be paid to employees and to make regulations for advances and reductions, consequent on the rise and fall in the cost of living.

Award : The Tribunal awarded increases in the existing war bonus with provision for variation as offered by the employers on 13th August, 1940, on a cost of living figure of 85 points. This increase and provision were as follows : For males, over 18 years, 3s. per week ; for females over 18 years, 2s. per week ; for young persons, 1s. 6d. per week. For each advance or fall of 5 points in the cost of living index figure the following variation to apply : For males over 18 years, 1s. per week ; for females over 18 years, 8d. per week ; for young persons, 6d. per week.

Date of Operation : As from the date of operation in the case of members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Dated 11th October, 1940.

WAGES OF BEVELLERS, SILVERERS, POLISHERS AND LEADED LIGHT WORKERS IN BELFAST.

Parties : The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, The National Society of Glass Workers of the United Kingdom and The Belfast Plate Glass Merchants' Association.

Claim : For increase in wages of 1d. per hour to leaded light workers, bevellers, silverers and polishers, to bring them into line with the other section in the trade (glaziers) as far as war increases are concerned.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the claim be granted.

Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the pay week which ends on the first pay day in October, 1940.

Dated 14th October, 1940.

PIECE-RATES IN THE SHIRTMaking TRADE, LONDONDERRY.

Parties : The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and The Bayview Factory Company, Londonderry.

Claim : For the restoration of certain piece-rates to female employees making military shirts under War Office contract as from the date on which work on the present contract commenced.

Award : The Tribunal awarded the following rates : fitting (including cuffing), 1s. 4d. per dozen ; side seaming, 8½d. per dozen ; banding, 7d. per dozen ; front stitching, 8d. per dozen.

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

Dated 18th October, 1940.

WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BUTCHERS.

Parties : The Belfast Journeymen Butchers' Association and The Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association.

Claim : For increases in wages and reduction in weekly working hours of members of the employees' Association.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the wages of journeymen be increased by 3s. per week, and of apprentices by 1s. 3d. per week. They made no award in respect of working hours.

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

Award No. 8 ; dated 8th November, 1940.

WAGES OF SURFACEMEN AND QUARRYMEN EMPLOYED BY THE DOWN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Parties : The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and The Down County Council.

Claim : For payment of higher rate paid to farm labourers in County Down, viz., 40s. 3d. per week, this higher rate to apply to all the County.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the weekly wages of surface-men and road foremen be increased by 3s. per week and of quarrymen and men with steam-rollers by 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. 9 ; dated 14th November, 1940.

WAGES OF TIME AND PIECE WORKERS EMPLOYED BY THE CARNLOUGH LIME COMPANY, LIMITED.

Parties : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and The Carnlough Lime Company, Ltd.

Claim : For an increase of 2d. per hour to time workers and a pro rata increase for piece workers.

Award : The Tribunal awarded a bonus of 7½ per cent. to time workers and piece workers, additional to existing bonuses.

Date of Operation : As from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1940.

Award No. 10 ; dated 21st November, 1940.

WAGES OF LABOURERS AND MOTORMEN EMPLOYED BY THE CURRAN SAWMILLS, LTD.

Parties : The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Curran Sawmills, Ltd., Larne.

Claim : For an increase of 2d. per hour in the wages of all semi-skilled and unskilled labourers and motormen.

Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. per hour on the current rates of wages.

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

Award No. 11 ; dated 28th November, 1940.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE).**FACTORIES (CANTEENS).**

The Factories (Canteens) Order, 1940,* dated 11th November, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The occupier of any factory in which more than 250 persons are employed and in which is carried on the manufacture or repair of any munitions of war or of any materials, parts or tools required for such manufacture or repair, or any work on behalf of the Crown shall, if so directed on behalf of the Minister by the Chief Inspector of Factories or by any other Inspector of Factories expressly authorised by the Minister to give directions under this Order, make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Inspector for the establishment and maintenance, in or in the immediate vicinity of the factory, of a suitable canteen attached to the factory or to a group of factories where hot meals can be purchased by persons employed at the factory or factories.

2. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Canteens) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this eleventh day of November, 1940.

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

FACTORIES (GLASS PROTECTION).

The Factories (Glass Protection) Order, 1940,† dated November 16, 1940, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour and National Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Factories (Glass Protection) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 25th November, 1940.

2. Save as hereinafter provided this Order shall apply to all factories within the meaning of section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, in which more than 250 persons are employed.

3.—(1) The occupier of any factory to which this Order applies may make application in writing to the Minister for a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of the Order on the grounds that the persons employed in the factory are not employed in the performance of services essential for the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied on any such application that the grounds of the application are well founded he shall give a certificate exempting the factory from the provisions of this Order and accordingly whilst the certificate is in force this Order shall not apply to the factory.

(3) Any certificate given by the Minister may be revoked by him at any time if he is of opinion that the grounds on which the exemption was granted no longer exist but without prejudice to the granting of a further certificate.

4.—(1) It shall be the duty of the occupier of every factory to which this Order applies to provide and maintain such safeguards (whether by way of fencing, the use of alternative materials, or otherwise), being safeguards that are reasonably practicable having regard to the availability of any necessary materials and other circumstances, as will afford protection for the persons employed in the factory against risk from injury caused by broken glass from windows, skylights and internal partitions, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the occupier of such a factory shall have regard to any circulars which may from time to time be issued by the Minister for the guidance of occupiers of factories to which this Order applies.

(2) A contravention of or failure to comply with any of the requirements imposed by or under the foregoing provisions of this Order shall not constitute an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, but if an inspector of factories satisfies a court of summary jurisdiction that the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies has contravened or failed to comply with any such requirement the court may make an order directing the occupier to take such steps for the provision and maintenance of safeguards for the protection of persons employed in the factory against risk from injury caused by broken glass from windows, skylights and internal partitions as may be specified in the order; and the court may specify a time within which the safeguards are to be provided, and may on application enlarge the time.

(3) If the occupier of any factory to which this Order applies contravenes or fails to comply with an order made by a court of

summary jurisdiction under this Article he shall be guilty of an offence against Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 16th day of November, 1940.

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

HOURS OF CLOSING OF SHOPS.

An Order in Council* which was made by His Majesty on 8th November, 1940, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, adding to and amending the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939,† made provision, *inter alia*, for the insertion of a new Regulation No. 60A, which effects temporary alterations to the evening closing hours of shops during the period 17th November, 1940, to 2nd March, 1941.

The general effect of the new Regulation is that, with certain exceptions, shops which are at present subject to the general closing hours fixed by section 1 (1) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, will, during the period specified above, be required to close not later than 7.30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days. Local authorities are given powers to substitute earlier or later hours of closing (not being later than 8 p.m. on two days and 7 p.m. on other days), after ascertaining the views of shopkeepers and of shop assistants who may be affected.

The closing hours for barbers and hairdressers are 8 p.m. on the late day (and on one other day if the local authority so order) and 7 p.m. on other days.

There is no change in the hours up to which newspapers, periodicals and tobacco may be sold, and restaurants, cooked meat shops, confectioners and other shops not ordinarily required to close at 8 p.m. are not affected.

BANK HOLIDAY.

An Order in Council‡ was made by His Majesty on 4th December, 1940, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, ordering as follows:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Defence (December Bank Holidays) Regulations, 1940.

2. Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty, shall not, in England or Northern Ireland, be a bank holiday under the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, or a public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875, or section eight of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876:

Provided that the said day shall be deemed to be a bank holiday in England and Northern Ireland for the purposes of—

(a) sections one to three of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, in so far as they relate to any bill of exchange or promissory note or the making of any payment, not being a bill or note payable on demand or a payment in respect of any such bill or note;

(b) paragraph (1) of section fourteen of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882;

(c) the Shops Act, 1912; and

(d) such of the provisions of any enactment or other instrument, or of any agreement (whether oral or in writing), as relate to the payment of wages for work done on a bank holiday.

3. Christmas Day, nineteen hundred and forty, shall not, in Scotland, be a bank holiday under the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, or a public holiday under section eight of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, or the Revenue Offices (Scotland) Holidays Act, 1880:

Provided that the said day shall be deemed to be a bank holiday in Scotland for the purposes of—

(a) the Shops Act, 1912; and

(b) such of the provisions of any enactment or other instrument, or of any agreement (whether oral or in writing), as relate to the payment of wages for work done on a bank holiday.

RUPERT B. HOWORTH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Acreage and production of crops, number of live stock and of agricultural workers and output and prices of agricultural produce in Scotland.* Agricultural Statistics, 1938, Vol. XXVII. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES).—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire in respect of applications for postponement of liability to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown during the months of August and September, 1940.* N.S. Code 2. Pamphlets Nos. 8 and 9, 1940. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1924 TO 1938. 83rd number. [Cmd. 6232; price 7s.]

WELFARE.—*Seats for workers in factories.* Welfare pamphlet 6. (3rd Edition.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1993. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 2013. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 1968. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1939, No. 927.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1940, No. 2085. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.**(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, Lanes., in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Trade Boards in Northern Ireland.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal BK (6), dated 8th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal L. (17), dated 11th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T. (24), dated 13th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (43), dated 15th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Furniture Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.M. (3), dated 15th November, 1940, relating to holidays with pay.

Proposal F.M. (4), dated 29th November, 1940, to vary overtime rates.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R. (66), dated 18th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y. (24), dated 19th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

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

Proposal F. (24), dated 6th December, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal X. (16), dated 6th December, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages.

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I. Bk. (N.5), dated 8th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

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

Proposal N.I.R. (N.35), dated 26th November, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

(B.)—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.P. (13), dated 19th November, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 25th November, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

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

Order H.L. (20), dated 19th November, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 27th November, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order L. (18), dated 6th December, 1940, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 16th December, 1940, as the date from which such rates became effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.R. (14), dated 12th November, 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 25th November, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.S. (35), dated 20th November, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying the 2nd December, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.**Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.****BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).**

An employer was charged with underpaying three male workers and producing a false record. The employer was ordered to pay the costs of the summonses and £1 5s. 5d., £1 5s. 1½d., and £1 5s. 1½d., arrears of wages to the three workers. A fine of £5 was imposed on the false record charge and witness costs of 9s. were awarded.—*Rex v. James Ernest Watts*. Swansea Police Court, 3rd October, 1940.

BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying four male workers and with producing a false record. The case was adjourned to enable the defendant to pay the arrears of £74 3s. 11d. by instalments. At the final hearing he was fined 10s. on each underpayment charge and £5 on the false record charge. Payment of arrears had been completed prior to the final hearing.—*Rex v. Henry Crossman*. Leeds City Police Court, 16th July, 1940, 30th August, 1940, 4th October, 1940, and 15th November, 1940.

BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A company and its secretary as agent were charged with underpaying one male worker, the agent being charged also with producing a false record. The charge against the company was dismissed on payment of costs and the agent was fined £5 and £10 respectively on the underpayment and false record charges. Total costs £5 5s.—*Rex v. Smith's (Maesycwmmmer), Ltd., and Clifford Wyndham Smith as agent*. Blackwood Police Court, 22nd November, 1940.

BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying two male workers and failing to keep records. He was fined £5 on each underpayment charge, £2 on the charge of failing to keep records. Arrears amounting to £164 17s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. William Ernest Uglow*. Bow Street Police Court, 28th November, 1940.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
STATUTORY COMMITTEE.****NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour and National Service, not later than the end of February, 1941, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund and of the agricultural account of that Fund on 31st December, 1940.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 31st December, 1940. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,

29th November, 1940.

Chairman.

NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. 6d. post free. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY
OFFICE BY JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LIMITED, LONDON.

S.O. Code No. 36-22-12-40.