

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLIX.—No. 11.]

NOVEMBER, 1941.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 13th October was 97,034, a decrease of 3,014 as compared with 15th September. Of this total, 28,722 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

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 6,620; this was a decrease of 1,304 as compared with 15th September. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,420, a decrease of 91 as compared with 15th September.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 13th October were 88,816 wholly unemployed, 13,832 temporarily stopped, and 477 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed, 3,482 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 4,082 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 15th September, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,730, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 2,217, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 66.

The total numbers on the registers at 13th October showed decreases as compared with 15th September in each of the main administrative areas except the London and South-Eastern Region. There were substantial decreases among men and boys in Wales and the North-Western Region and among women and girls in Scotland and in the North-Western and North-Eastern Regions.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 13th October was 147,541, as compared with 157,466 at 15th September, and 696,962 at 14th October, 1940.

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 during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 430,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £1,000 in those of 67,000 workpeople.*

In the paint, colour and varnish industry in England and Wales, the existing war bonuses were increased by 5s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. 3d. a week for women, with smaller increases for younger workers. Workpeople employed in the light castings industry received increases in bonus of 4s. a week for men, 1s. a week for women, and proportional amounts for juveniles. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the baking trade in England and Wales

were raised by 1d. an hour in the case of men and of night workers of 18 years and under 21 years, by $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the case of women, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in the case of other workers. In the building industry in Scotland, both craftsmen and labourers received an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Manual workers employed in the non-trading services of a large number of local authorities received increases, in most cases of 3s. a week for men and 2s. 3d. a week for women. In fancy and solid leather goods manufacture, the general minimum time rates for men and women were increased by 1d. an hour, with increases of 2s. or 3s. a week for juveniles and 5 per cent. for workers paid at piece rates. Increases also occurred in the coal mining industry in Leicestershire, the cutlery industry, the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares, the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs, etc., in Great Britain, and in the water supply service in certain areas.

In the coal mining industry there were reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates in Derbyshire and Cannock Chase, due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry.

The changes reported in the first ten months of 1941, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,600,000 a week in the wage rates of nearly 7,600,000 workpeople. In the corresponding ten months of 1940, approximately 7,800,000 workpeople in these industries received a net increase of about £1,900,000 a week.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages during October are given on pages 219 to 222.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the official cost-of-living index figure was 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 99 per cent at 1st October. For food prices alone, the index figure was the same at 1st November as at 1st October, viz. 65 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, increases in the prices of flour having been counter-balanced by decreases in the prices of bread. Among items other than food, there was a slight rise in the prices of clothing and clothing materials.

Further particulars of the changes in retail prices are given on page 223.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 145. In addition, 11 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 156 disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was 35,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in October was about 96,000 working days.

The great majority of the disputes involved only small numbers of workpeople, and about two-thirds of the disputes lasted only one or two days.

* The workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in October had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1941.

TRAINING AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS.

INTERIM SCHEME.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a leaflet* giving particulars of an Interim Scheme for the Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. The scheme does not cover the whole problem of resettlement of disabled persons; for example, the needs of the more severely disabled may be of a specialised nature, and this and other problems are being considered. With the consent of the Departments responsible for the various types of hospital, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have arranged for their officers to get into direct touch with disabled persons while they are still in hospital, and by means of interviews to ascertain individual requirements in the way of employment and to do everything possible to meet those requirements. As a disabled person approaches discharge from hospital, he will be interviewed by an officer of the Ministry, who will discuss both with him and with the doctor and surgeon in charge of the case the question of the disabled person's future employment, due regard being had to the effects of the war on the opportunities of employment in particular occupations and to the capacities of the disabled person. A record of the interview will be made, and will be used by the Local Office to advise the patient as soon as he returns home and is ready to make a start. Disabled persons who have not been interviewed in hospital can apply at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Every effort will be made to find suitable employment for the disabled person. In a number of cases, however, training will be required before suitable employment can be found. There will be two schemes of training administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, *viz.*, the existing training scheme for munitions work, of which an account was given in the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 135), and a new scheme for the benefit of disabled persons, of which an outline is given below.

Eligibility.—The scheme is open to all persons of either sex over the age of 16, whatever the cause of disablement; it is not limited to those whose disablement can be directly attributed to the present war. It is intended for those who are unfitted by disablement from resuming their normal occupation, and for those who are handicapped by disablement from obtaining satisfactory employment. Some degree of preference may be given to those whose disablement is due to war service or to enemy action.

Foreigners who have suffered disablement since the beginning of the war—whether by enemy action or otherwise—are eligible under the scheme.

Types of Training.—The occupations for which training will be given are in two groups:—(a) Occupations connected with munitions work. These are the occupations covered by the existing scheme, *viz.*, draughtsmanship, fitting, instrument making, machine operating, electric welding, oxy-acetylene welding, electrical installation, inspection and viewing, light lorry driving, garage mechanic, sheet-metal working and panel-beating, and radio fault finding and testing. The courses of training will be similar to those in the existing scheme but will be modified to suit disabled persons and will be adapted to particular types of disablement. (b) Other occupations specially authorised for the purpose of the scheme. Particulars of these occupations will be announced from time to time.

Training Centres.—Training under the scheme will be provided at (a) certain Government Training Centres administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service; (b) Special Centres consisting of institutions which have special experience of the training of disabled persons for industrial employment; (c) Technical colleges and other similar institutions as soon as the necessary facilities can be made available; (d) Employers' Works, under arrangements which it is hoped to make with employers for the provision of training to enable disabled persons to be employed either in the undertaking of the training employer or elsewhere.

Length of Training.—The period of training under the scheme will necessarily vary according to the occupation in which training is being given, and, in individual cases, according to the nature of the disability. It is thought that for the majority of cases a maximum period of 26 weeks' training will be sufficient, but this may be extended as necessary.

Medical Supervision.—Provision will be made for proper medical supervision of the training courses, so as to ensure so far as possible that the training is suited to the disablement.

Allowances to Persons in Training.—The cost of training under the scheme will be met by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Weekly allowances at the following rates will be paid to disabled persons receiving training under the scheme:—

Age.	Men and Boys weekly rate.	Women and Girls weekly rate.
21 and over	42s.	33s.
20	33s.	31s.
19	30s.	28s.
18	23s.	21s.
16-17	17s.	15s.

In addition each trainee will receive (a) a dinner meal, or 5s. per week in lieu; (b) daily travelling expenses, when necessary; (c) dependants' allowances at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week for

a wife (or, in certain circumstances, other adult dependant) and 3s. per week for each child.

If the training is given away from the home area, a trainee who continues to maintain his former home will receive an additional allowance based on the lodging rate in the place of training—normally 21s. per week. Trainees aged 16-18 who are living away from home will receive (instead of the rates mentioned above) the lodging rate together with a sum for pocket money. The allowance payable to a person in training will be based on the above scale without regard to any pension, allowance or other payment in respect of his disability.

Each applicant for training under either the existing or the new scheme will be informed through the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service when training is due to start and he should, therefore, keep in touch with that office. Every effort will be made to arrange for training to start as soon as the applicant is ready. Training will be provided as near as possible to the applicant's home, but those living in areas where there are no Training Centres or other facilities will have to be ready to leave home to take up training.

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1941.

WITHDRAWAL OF WOMEN FROM CERTAIN INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

For the purpose of their transfer to vital war work, young women are to be withdrawn from both the light and heavy clothing sections of the clothing industry and also from the woollen and worsted industry. The young women concerned are those who were aged 20 and not over 25 years on the date of their registration under the Registration for Employment Order, and the arrangements for their withdrawal are on the same general lines as those outlined in the October issue of this GAZETTE (page 196) relating to the withdrawal of young women from retail distribution, other than those in the food trades. In the case, however, of firms in the light clothing industry which are engaged to the extent of 75 per cent. or more on the production of light utility clothing, special facilities are provided for the substitution of the workers prior to their withdrawal.

It has also been decided to withdraw from the service of voluntary organisations, performing work in connection with the war effort, women employed in a voluntary capacity who have registered in the 20-30 age groups. The only exceptions will be (i) if the work on which such women are employed requires a special knowledge and qualification and the continued utilisation of the women on this work is required by the national interest; (ii) if they cannot be replaced by older women (or by a woman, in the case of a man); (iii) if they are regularly employed for not less than 44 hours per week by any one of the organisations. Voluntary workers filling full-time posts in the authorised establishments of the Civil Defence Services will not be affected.

The Ministry have already determined those voluntary organisations performing work in connection with the war effort which are recognised as competent to issue certificates for full-time workers registered under the Registration for Employment Order who are performing not less than 44 hours a week on work essential to the war effort (including work essential to the morale and general well-being of the community); and workers covered by such a certificate, if they could not reasonably be substituted by older women, have not hitherto been required to transfer to other work. All cases covered by such certificates are being reviewed, and the workers concerned will be called for interview unless they fulfil the above-mentioned conditions.

Arrangements have been made for the withdrawal of women within the registration age groups from certain Postal Service grades. Mobile women aged 20 to 25 employed as postwomen on non-motor-driving duties and on sorting work are to be released for women's auxiliary services or munitions works. Mobile women aged 20 to 25 employed on telephone, telegraph or counter work who were not in Post Office employment before 1st August, 1941, will similarly be released, after engagement of suitable substitutes. The Post Office will not in future recruit women aged 20 to 25 for telephone, telegraph or counter work, nor women under 30 years of age as postwomen and sorters.

ESSENTIAL WORK (RAILWAY UNDERTAKINGS) ORDER, 1941.

THE principal railway undertakings were scheduled under the Essential Work (General Provisions) Orders, 1941,* on 27th October. The disciplinary provisions contained in Articles 4 and 5 of these Orders have, however, been modified in their application to the scheduled undertakings by the Essential Work (Railway Undertakings) Order, 1941,† made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 9th October. The purpose of this Order is to give effect to the desire of all parties in the railway industry that the scheduling of railway undertakings should not have the effect of interfering with the existing agreed disciplinary arrangements for railway companies' staffs.

* See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, pages 50 and 69-71, and August, pages 155 and 170.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1602; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The text of the Order is given on page 229.

* P.L.93/1941, obtainable from any Regional or Local Office of the Ministry.

TRAINING FOR WAR WORK.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHEME.

One of the main obstacles to recruitment for training for war work has been the immobility of a large number of potential recruits. It has, therefore, recently been decided that in areas where there is a strong and varied demand for workers in trades in which training is given under the Government Training Scheme, women should be accepted for training even though they are for one reason or another unable to leave their home area for training or employment. It was formerly a condition of acceptance for training that the recruits should be fully mobile and it is, of course, still necessary that the bulk of recruits should be prepared to go wherever there is a demand for their services.

Another development of some interest is the arrangement which has been made recently for trainees taking a course at a Technical College under the Emergency Training Scheme to graduate to a Government Training Centre. The Ministry's policy is that when a recruit for training is suitable for the longer and more advanced course given at a Government Training Centre, he or she should, if possible, be sent to a Centre. It sometimes happens, however, that when a person has been in training at a Technical College for a short period he shows an unexpected flair for engineering work, and it is obviously desirable that a trainee of this sort should be given the opportunity of training for more highly skilled work.

It occasionally happens also that a woman who, at the time of making her application for training, was immobile and lived in an area where there was no Government Training Centre, later becomes mobile, and obviously if she does she should be given the chance of taking the full Government Training Centre Course. Within a week after being admitted to the Government Training Centre graduates from Technical Colleges are required to take the first trade test, on passing which they are given the appropriate proficiency increment, and in the following week they are expected to take the second trade test. After about a fortnight after admission to a Government Training Centre therefore, they are receiving the same pay as if they had begun their course at the Centre.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939 TO 1941.

CANCELLATION OF DEFERMENTS—MEN UNDER 25 YEARS.

To assist in meeting the man-power requirements of the Armed Forces, it has been decided that, except for men engaged in certain specified essential occupations, no further deferment of calling up shall be granted to men who, on the date on which they were due to register under the National Service Acts, were under the age of 25. Current deferment in respect of such men is to be cancelled.

In order to allow time for employers to make necessary arrangements, the cancellation of the deferment of calling up of the men concerned will take effect on 1st December, 1941, in the case of (i) men aged 19 at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 21, (ii) men aged 19 and 20 at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 23, and (iii) men aged 19 to 21 at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 25 and over; and on 1st January, 1942, in the case of (i) men aged 20 at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 21 (ii) men aged 21 and 22 at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 23, and (iii) men aged 22 to 24, at date of registration, in occupations reserved at age 25 and over.

Individual employers have been informed as to which of their employees are affected by this decision and as to the date on which cancellation of deferment will take place.

Occupations which are covered by special schemes (*e.g.*, in the agricultural and coal mining industries) remain unaffected by the above decision.

ESSENTIAL WORK (AGRICULTURE) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1941.

The article on page 194 of the October issue of this GAZETTE, on the subject of the above Order, referred to the necessity for fourteen days' notice of termination of engagement and to the termination of employment without permission of workers who are entering the employment of Agricultural Executive Committees.

It should be explained that the Order requires that, except in cases of serious misconduct, permission to terminate a contract of employment must be given by a National Service Officer, and notice in writing must be given by one of the parties to a contract to the other party. Permission to terminate a contract does not become effective until seven days from the day on which such permission is given; in the case of appeal against permission, the effective date is that on which such permission is confirmed. Contracts remain in force, however, for a further period of seven days from the day on which permission to terminate becomes effective.

It is necessary to secure permission to terminate the contract to enable a worker to enter the employment of an Agricultural Executive Committee; permission to terminate will not be withheld in these cases if the National Service Officer is satisfied as to the "bona fides" of the application.

ROAD HAULAGE CENTRAL WAGES BOARD.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has re-constituted the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, which was set up under the provisions of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938,* for the regulation of the wages and conditions of employment of lorry drivers and other road haulage workers employed in the road haulage industry in Great Britain on vehicles operating under A and B licences and A and B defence permits. Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Board, and the other independent members are Mr. V. R. Aronson and Mr. F. A. Wells.

The Board consists of 21 employers' representatives and 21 workers' representatives, together with three independent members. Of the 21 representative members on each side, nine are appointed by the Minister after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers in the road haulage industry and twelve are appointed from names suggested by the Road Haulage Area Wages Boards. Appointments have also been made, on the recommendations of the Area Boards, of substitute members who may be deputed by the Area representatives to act for them in the event of their unavoidable absence from meetings of the Board.

COAL MINES GUARANTEED WAGE LEVY.

The amendment of the Central (Coal Mines) Scheme, 1930, in accordance with the provisions of the Central (Coal Mines) Scheme (Amendment) Order, 1941,† was formally approved by the Board of Trade on 25th September. The Central Council of Colliery Owners is thus empowered to collect a levy from the Executive Boards of the several District (Coal Mines) Schemes for the purpose of meeting the costs which may be incurred in consequence of the grant of a guaranteed pay-week in the mining industry under the terms of the Essential Work (Coal Mining Industry) Order, 1941.‡

Consequential provision necessary in certain districts for the collection of the prescribed levy from the owners of coal mines is effected by four Orders,§ in identical general terms, which were made by the Board of Trade on 1st October.

SHOP HOURS IN WINTER.

The closing hours of shops during the winter period have been specially regulated by an Order in Council made on 10th October. The general effect of the Order, which is on the lines of a similar Order in force during the winter period 1940-1941 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1940, pages 308 and 323), is to fix the general closing hour for shops at 6 p.m., (subject to an extension to 7-30 p.m. on one night of the week), during the period beginning with the first Sunday in November and ending on the day before the first Sunday in the following March.

Provision for earlier or later hours of closing in certain cases is made by the Order, a further summary of which is given on page 229.

FOOD CONTROL.

FOOD RATIONING.

The domestic rations of sugar and fat were increased from 17th November.

The ration of sugar was increased to 12 ozs. per head per week and the ration of fat was increased to 10 ozs. per head per week. Of the fat ration, 7 ozs. consists of butter and margarine; the maximum quantity of butter is 2 ozs. and it is permissible to take the whole 7 ozs. as margarine if desired. The remaining 3 ozs. consists of cooking fat and the previous option of taking margarine on the cooking fat ration has been withdrawn.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Orders recently made by the Minister of Food introduced or revised the maximum retail prices of cereal breakfast foods (other than oatmeal, oat flakes and oat flour) from 20th October; imported apples from 21st October; home-grown apples from 25th October; oatmeal, oat flakes and oat flour from 27th October; mincemeat and fruit curd (lemon cheese, lemon curd, etc.) from 27th October; imported (except Eire) eggs and "cooking eggs" from 27th October; pepper from 1st November; poultry (including turkeys) from 3rd November, and home-grown leeks from 7th November.

* *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 299.

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1941, No. 780; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1941, page 117.

‡ *See* the May issue of this GAZETTE, pages 95 and 112.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1941, No. 1547 (Northumberland District); No. 1548 (Scottish District); No. 1549 (Durham District); No. 1570 (Midland (Amalgamated) District). H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. each net (2d. each, post free).

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this GAZETTE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WORKPEOPLE IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1941.

In July last an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The enquiry was made on lines corresponding with those of a previous enquiry relating to July, 1940, the results of which were published, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938, in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1940, and March, 1941.

In the enquiry of July, 1941, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information both in October, 1938, and July, 1940, and to a number of establishments (mainly in the engineering and allied industries) which had not been in operation at those dates,* asking for particulars of the total number of wage-earners employed in the week ended 12th July, 1941, and of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week. The form also asked that separate particulars should be supplied, if possible, of the numbers of men (21 years of age and over), youths and boys (under 21 years), women (18 years and over), and girls (under 18 years), and of the total earnings of each of these groups. As in the case of the enquiries made in October, 1938, and July, 1940, the figures given were to include all the wage-earners at work in the specified week, other than office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer. Foremen, transport workers, warehousemen, etc., were to be included, but managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or enemy action, for the whole or part of the week ended 12th July, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of the workers' contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.).

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent, exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in July, 1941, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry, was approximately 57,400. Of these, approximately 56,600 furnished returns suitable for tabulation, the total number of workpeople covered being over six million. In the Table on pages 215 and 216 figures are given showing the average earnings in the week ended 12th July, 1941, of the workpeople covered by the returns received, and the percentage increases revealed by these averages as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938, the latest pre-war date for which such particulars are available. It should be borne in mind that the average earnings shown cover all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations.

Average Weekly Earnings at July, 1941, and Percentage Increases since October, 1938, and since July, 1940.

The Table shows the average earnings in the week ended 12th July, 1941, of men (21 years and over), youths and boys (under 21 years), women (18 years and over), girls (under 18 years) and all workers combined, in respect of whom returns were received, in each of the industries and groups of industries covered by the enquiry, and the percentage increases in the average earnings of each of these classes in the week ended 12th July, 1941, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938. In this connection it should be observed that while the returns obtained in October, 1938, gave particulars of the individual earnings of all the workpeople employed, a small proportion of the employers who supplied returns showing the total earnings of their workpeople in July, 1941, did not give figures analysed by sex and age groups. Consequently, the average earnings shown for men, boys, women, and girls, in July, 1941, are based on somewhat smaller numbers of returns than are the averages shown for "all workers." The returns which gave figures analysed by age and sex, however, covered 95 per cent. of the total number of workpeople in respect of whom information was received, and the particulars obtained may accordingly be regarded as providing a sufficiently representative basis for statistics as to the average weekly earnings in July, 1941, of men, boys, women and girls, respectively, in the industries within the scope of the enquiry, and as to the percentage increases in average earnings at that date in comparison with October, 1938.

The average earnings of all the workpeople covered by the returns received were 75s. 5d. in the week ended 12th July, 1941, showing an increase of 42 per cent. as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938. There were wide variations, however, in different industries; among the sixteen main groups of industries, for example, for which particulars are given on pages 215 and 216, the average increases between October, 1938, and July, 1941, in the weekly earnings of all classes of workers combined ranged from about 18 per cent. in the paper and

printing group and 20 per cent. in the public utility services to 48 per cent. in the building and contracting industries and 49 per cent. in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries. Comparisons of the averages for "all workers" combined, however, are affected to some extent by the changes which have taken place during the war in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in the industries covered by these enquiries, the proportions of men having declined whilst those of women have increased. The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the week ended 12th July, 1941, of the men, youths and boys, women and girls, respectively, included in the returns, and the percentage increases shown by these averages as compared with the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938:—

	Average Earnings in week ended 12 July, 1941.		Percentage Increases since October, 1938.
	s.	d.	
Men (21 years and over)	99	3	43
Youths and boys (under 21 years) ..	40	7	57
Women (18 years and over)	44	4	36
Girls (under 18 years)	25	2	35

Among each of these groups there were marked variations in the percentages of increase between October, 1938, and July, 1941. For example, in the paper and printing group of industries the average increase for men was 16 per cent. and for women was 17 per cent., whilst in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group the corresponding figures were 49 per cent. and 47 per cent., respectively.

As compared with the average weekly earnings in July, 1940, (particulars of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1940, and March, 1941) the average earnings of 75s. 5d. shown for "all workers" in the week ended 12th July, 1941, show an increase of about 9 per cent. The separate averages for men, youths and boys, women and girls show somewhat larger increases, ranging from 12 per cent. for men to 16 per cent. for youths and boys, but as figures analysed by sex and age were supplied in respect of only 80 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns relating to July, 1940, compared with 95 per cent. of the total in July, 1941, the averages shown for men, boys, women and girls at those two dates rest on a less comparable basis than those relating to "all workers" combined. It should also be observed, in this connection, that 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. In July, 1941, the weekly working hours in the munitions industries were considerably in excess of those worked in October, 1938, which was, in general, a period of normal employment, but they were not so long, on the whole, as in July, 1940.

The percentage increases in average earnings between October, 1938, and July, 1941, shown in the Table on pages 215 and 216, represent the combined effect of a variety of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) fuller employment, with longer working hours and more extended working of night-shifts, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results, and (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different industries and occupations. As regards the first of these factors it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department (relating mainly to the changes in the general levels of wage rates arranged by collective agreements between organised bodies of employers and workers or resulting from the operation of statutory orders) that in the industries specified in the Table on pages 215 and 216 the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 18 per cent. higher in July, 1941, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the increase of 42 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effects of the other factors referred to above.

It should be observed that the figures given for each of the sixteen groups of industries specified on pages 215 and 216, and for all the industries combined, relate to the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in those establishments from which returns were received. While the numbers of workpeople covered by the returns were generally adequate to afford a satisfactory basis for statistics of average earnings in the individual industries, the general averages shown for the sixteen groups of industries and for all the industries combined are affected to some extent by the fact that different industries are not represented in equal proportions in the returns received. For example, returns were received from a much higher proportion of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry. It is proposed that in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE revised averages shall be given, for each of the sixteen groups of industries and for all the industries combined, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of wage-earners actually employed in the different industries covered by the enquiry. In the light, however, of the experience gained in connection with the enquiry of July, 1940, it appears improbable that the general averages for all industries combined, computed on this basis, will differ substantially from those given on page 216.

* Forms were also sent to some firms in the engineering and allied industries and in the linen industry in Northern Ireland, who had supplied returns in July, 1940, but not in October, 1938.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH JULY, 1941, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS COMPARED
WITH THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938.

Industry.	Average earnings,* in week ended 12 July, 1941, of wage-earners covered by returns received.					Percentage increase as compared with last pay-week of October, 1938.				
	Men (21 and over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 and over).	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 and over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 and over).	Girls.	All workers.†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—										
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	94 3	46 3	—	—	88 7	46.1	33.7	—	—	43.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining	81 5	44 9	—	—	77 2	33.5	67.8	—	—	34.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	79 0	47 11	—	—	74 11	39.2	49.4	—	—	38.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	85 5	44 5	—	—	75 6	43.4	44.4	—	—	37.5
<i>Total, Iron, Stone, etc., Mining, etc.</i>	<i>84 7</i>	<i>45 5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>78 4</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>38.8</i>
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—										
Coke-Ovens and By-product works	96 3	45 4	—	—	91 4	35.9	33.0	—	—	34.1
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	93 8	46 9	44 11	27 10	79 1	47.1	57.1	51.0	55.3	39.8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	94 0	43 11	—	—	87 2	40.1	33.4	—	—	31.6
<i>Total, Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</i>	<i>94 6</i>	<i>45 8</i>	<i>44 11</i>	<i>27 10</i>	<i>85 0</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>38.2</i>
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—										
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	84 4	42 8	37 11	27 9	72 0	36.8	46.3	32.7	54.9	36.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	85 0	32 10	38 5	23 0	51 5	39.5	42.8	38.0	58.6	39.6
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	98 5	38 4	39 8	21 8	69 11	43.2	37.7	46.5	34.7	30.9
<i>Total, Brick, Pottery and Glass</i>	<i>88 7</i>	<i>39 7</i>	<i>38 8</i>	<i>23 0</i>	<i>64 10</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>35.8</i>
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—										
Chemicals and Explosives	100 0	38 8	45 10	23 5	74 11	44.4	33.7	40.7	29.5	39.6
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	87 10	37 2	37 10	22 6	70 10	35.5	33.5	25.4	28.6	30.8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	97 0	38 9	41 4	23 2	76 4	38.6	32.9	24.6	24.1	32.0
<i>Total, Chemicals, Paint, Oil, etc.</i>	<i>97 9</i>	<i>38 7</i>	<i>44 3</i>	<i>23 4</i>	<i>75 1</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>35.7</i>
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—										
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	107 3	48 4	—	—	103 8	30.0	44.6	—	—	29.7
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, etc.	111 5	45 11	—	—	101 10	39.4	48.9	—	—	39.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	103 7	50 7	45 4	27 7	89 9	44.9	67.2	43.2	25.9	42.5
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	102 10	39 7	36 10	—	86 0	22.5	58.9	5.5	—	20.4
Iron and Steel Tubes	106 0	44 7	44 10	—	94 7	49.1	55.5	52.4	—	49.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	98 9	38 3	40 4	25 3	75 10	44.3	50.0	37.9	39.0	37.3
Engineering, etc.‡ :										
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	106 8	40 4	50 7	29 0	86 4	44.8	65.8	57.7	48.7	42.9
Electrical Engineering	107 4	38 9	47 2	28 6	71 10	44.2	56.6	45.5	47.4	41.3
Marine Engineering	108 2	37 8	—	—	94 2	44.1	104.5	—	—	52.5
Constructional Engineering	101 8	38 1	—	—	88 10	41.2	56.0	—	—	42.3
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft Manufacture and Repair	127 5	48 5	54 9	33 6	104 7	53.4	71.4	36.6	26.0	48.0
Ship Building and Repairing	116 7	37 10	—	—	103 8	66.3	82.3	—	—	73.0
Railway Carriage and Wagon and Tram Building, etc.	96 1	41 9	—	—	82 10	33.8	73.4	—	—	33.6
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	104 11	42 4	42 9	25 1	69 1	43.7	38.0	18.2	20.4	37.9
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	101 3	38 1	38 8	22 1	68 1	48.2	60.4	38.5	44.0	51.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	94 9	38 9	44 4	28 0	62 3	46.9	60.3	48.6	52.7	47.0
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	97 6	39 10	43 8	28 2	70 8	41.6	52.2	43.2	50.9	43.7
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	104 1	39 8	—	—	81 11	36.4	50.2	—	—	20.8
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	95 1	38 6	40 0	24 3	63 7	33.8	50.5	30.4	37.3	32.2
Other Metal Industries	106 3	43 0	45 3	26 7	74 4	52.0	54.5	41.4	39.3	50.7
<i>Total, Metal, Engineering and Ship-building</i>	<i>111 5</i>	<i>41 11</i>	<i>48 2</i>	<i>27 10</i>	<i>88 8</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>49.2</i>
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—										
Cotton	78 5	38 3	44 7	29 2	52 4	54.3	73.9	41.9	47.1	47.1
Woolen and Worsted	80 3	36 4	41 11	29 2	53 10	39.5	47.8	34.1	34.6	38.0
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Artificial Silk Weaving)	89 1	35 8	42 4	24 11	56 0	43.5	53.4	36.6	37.2	43.9
Artificial Silk Spinning	95 11	40 9	41 2	28 0	71 2	29.6	45.5	46.0	50.7	36.2
Flax Spinning and Weaving	62 4	24 6	28 11	20 2	33 9	30.9 §	23.3 §	11.5 §	17.8 §	18.4 §
Jute Spinning and Weaving	68 4	31 9	39 1	24 5	44 4	34.0	31.8	15.0	17.2	21.7
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	82 5	33 7	37 0	23 7	43 10	46.5	76.8	33.3	29.2	40.6
Hosiery	97 2	33 8	43 7	26 3	48 6	23.1	23.2	18.3	29.6	20.2
Lace	88 11	31 8	41 8	25 11	55 11	47.4	32.9	38.9	48.1	40.1
Carpets and Rugs	87 5	35 3	44 9	25 8	51 6	43.5	45.4	22.9	32.2	32.3
Other Textiles	89 11	39 1	41 1	25 0	50 0	50.9	54.3	34.0	41.5	44.6
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	80 3	37 0	38 8	23 8	62 1	40.2	39.6	34.9	28.5	36.7
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	<i>81 8</i>	<i>35 10</i>	<i>41 10</i>	<i>26 7</i>	<i>52 0</i>	<i>42.5 §</i>	<i>49.7 §</i>	<i>32.3 §</i>	<i>36.3 §</i>	<i>37.7 §</i>
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—										
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	87 1	39 6	41 5	26 10	70 7	39.1	49.5	37.7	40.0	31.3
Leather Goods Manufacture	81 8	35 4	38 3	21 1	48 3	32.8	61.8	23.7	28.4	38.5
<i>Total, Leather, Fur, etc. || . . . . .</i>	<i>86 6</i>	<i>38 8</i>	<i>40 4</i>	<i>22 10</i>	<i>62 10</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>31.4</i>

[Continued on page 216.]

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average for the industry.

† Some of the firms who supplied returns showing the total earnings of all their wage-earners in the week ended 12th July, 1941, did not analyse their figures by sex and age. Consequently, the average earnings shown for "all workers" are based on somewhat larger numbers of returns than are the averages shown for men, boys, women and girls. As, however, the workpeople employed by firms whose returns were analysed by sex and age formed approximately 95 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the averages for "all workers," the averages shown may generally be regarded as representative. In October, 1938, the returns showed the individual earnings of all the workpeople covered by the returns.

‡ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employees' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were considerably higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly earnings of "all workers" in July, 1941, (including men, boys, women and girls) were 95s. 5d. for the federated firms, as compared with 81s. 4d. for the non-federated firms.

§ As many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, enquiries were sent to these firms in July, 1941, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1941, was much greater than in October, 1938. While the average earnings shown for July, 1941, are based on all returns received, the percentages of increase since October, 1938, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

|| Including Fur Dressing, etc., in which the number of workpeople covered by the returns relating to July, 1941, was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for separate comparison with the results of the enquiry of October, 1938.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH JULY, 1941, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS COMPARED
WITH THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938—continued.

Industry.	Average earnings,* in week ended 12 July, 1941, of wage-earners covered by returns received.					Percentage increase as compared with last pay-week of October, 1938.				
	Men (21 and over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 and over).	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 and over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 and over).	Girls.	All workers.†
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Tailoring :										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke ..	88 2	32 6	43 2	23 11	44 2	29.8	33.6	31.8	37.3	28.3
Retail Bespoke—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	83 10	32 2	42 2	18 0	51 7	14.2	24.1	9.3	7.5	15.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	76 5	—	42 2	19 2	53 3	24.8	—	24.0	23.7	23.1
Dress Making and Millinery :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	83 11	—	42 0	23 5	39 0	22.8	—	17.8	34.4	20.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	—	—	42 3	19 2	39 9	—	—	18.7	10.6	37.1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ..	90 3	40 3	41 2	26 4	52 4	37.8	58.4	28.0	40.4	31.7
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	81 4	29 7	38 11	22 1	36 10	23.2	21.6	21.3	27.4	22.4
Other Dress Industries ..	79 5	31 10	41 4	24 3	41 10	26.4	35.0	24.3	39.9	29.4
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	86 2	35 2	46 0	24 2	59 0	33.4	38.8	20.5	29.5	29.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	80 2	30 9	—	—	67 4	34.4	22.2	—	—	29.7
Laundries :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	79 0	32 5	37 3	21 0	38 3	30.2	39.9	32.6	18.3	30.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	62 5	—	29 9	21 1	31 3	30.9	—	27.5	24.6	26.3
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	76 10	37 9	39 8	21 0	46 6	26.0	47.6	28.3	29.9	31.6
Total, Clothing ..	84 11	33 10	41 6	23 1	45 6	30.5	36.7	25.8	31.3	27.9
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—										
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	86 10	33 11	39 5	21 10	59 6	33.8	40.8	19.7	24.2	31.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	81 9	30 1	37 4	20 6	60 4	38.2	39.9	31.8	40.6	27.5
Grain Milling ..	94 7	46 9	38 9	23 5	80 5	48.8	32.6	30.6	50.3	40.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	90 9	32 6	39 5	22 9	52 6	26.2	11.7	17.7	19.4	32.6
Other Food Industries ..	86 3	40 0	38 9	24 6	58 0	33.2	26.3	25.3	34.2	25.0
Drink Industries ..	85 8	37 1	37 6	25 2	64 1	33.7	36.5	33.5	16.6	23.8
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	98 7	46 11	49 8	28 1	59 5	21.5	12.2	24.7	27.2	24.9
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	87 8	37 5	40 4	24 1	60 7	33.0	30.1	21.0	25.7	29.4
WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES :—										
Millsawing and Machine Joinery ..	85 7	35 9	41 6	27 4	73 4	36.9	56.0	22.7	48.4	38.8
Wood Box and Packing Case ..	88 7	32 0	42 1	23 1	63 8	33.2	48.8	25.9	27.1	37.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	87 7	35 5	44 7	24 11	64 6	27.5	44.0	28.0	39.1	22.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	80 10	31 3	38 11	—	63 6	29.9	58.9	15.9	—	28.5
Carriages, Carts, etc. ..	95 1	35 2	43 6	22 7	75 1	29.7	47.0	42.3	27.2	29.3
Other Woodworking ..	88 3	32 11	38 11	24 8	64 8	36.5	54.3	38.6	53.4	35.4
Total, Woodworking, etc. ..	87 8	34 9	42 9	24 10	68 9	31.5	48.4	28.3	41.9	31.4
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—										
Paper and Paper Board ..	90 11	40 8	38 10	24 0	69 0	37.6	33.3	22.0	17.6	29.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ..	92 10	37 11	40 5	23 5	52 7	24.2	37.9	21.6	35.1	30.6
Wall Paper Manufacture ..	81 4	34 10	—	—	62 3	29.3	40.7	—	—	38.6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ..	89 11	31 7	39 5	23 3	52 2	18.4	36.3	19.7	35.4	23.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	100 7	26 3	39 3	19 2	72 0	9.7	14.1	11.6	16.8	11.5
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ..	96 7	31 10	39 7	21 10	65 4	15.9	28.2	17.0	26.6	17.9
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING, ETC. :—										
Building ..	95 8	48 4	—	—	89 4	43.9	92.7	—	—	45.5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ..	98 6	63 1	—	—	94 1	56.8	75.6	—	—	53.6
Electrical Contracting ..	114 10	37 1	—	—	88 1	45.1	75.9	—	—	55.2
Total, Building and Contracting, etc. ..	96 8	50 5	—	—	90 5	46.3	96.4	—	—	47.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—										
Rubber ..	104 11	45 7	47 6	27 8	73 3	47.3	44.3	46.5	37.2	43.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	83 10	34 5	41 5	—	67 10	34.9	31.9	32.5	—	23.5
Brushes and Brooms ..	83 2	33 10	39 4	24 10	48 11	35.2	42.5	23.9	29.6	28.2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ..	106 5	41 8	44 6	27 0	69 8	43.3	62.9	32.2	48.6	38.9
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ..	89 0	30 11	36 7	22 3	54 1	28.4	27.5	21.9	31.5	27.0
Other Industries ..	97 0	41 11	40 10	26 5	59 10	41.8	60.2	29.6	44.7	34.0
Total, Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	101 3	41 11	44 1	26 6	66 11	45.3	55.2	38.5	43.2	40.6
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—										
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport ..	91 6	35 5	61 4	—	83 3	26.8	36.7	68.4	—	21.4
Goods Transport by Road ..	90 9	46 2	—	—	84 3	37.0	60.6	—	—	35.7
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ..	100 7	39 6	—	—	97 3	34.0	21.2	—	—	33.2
Warehousing, Storage, etc. ..	92 6	37 0	39 10	—	81 2	44.9	53.1	17.2	—	51.7
Total, Transport, Storage, etc. ..	92 8	39 6	59 11	—	84 9	29.8	46.7	67.6	—	25.6
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—										
Gas Supply ..	85 9	33 7	39 7	—	80 10	24.3	28.3	39.7	—	23.7
Water Supply ..	81 8	—	—	—	80 0	25.6	—	—	—	25.0
Electricity Supply ..	88 7	31 5	40 5	—	83 3	22.3	19.7	59.5	—	21.1
Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services ..	73 0	37 6	36 10	23 6	66 9	26.0	20.0	32.7	12.3	22.5
Total, Public Utility Services ..	77 6	35 0	37 1	23 6	71 5	23.0	24.6	33.6	12.3	20.2
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS† ..	110 10	42 3	54 0	—	89 5	47.3	29.7	20.7	—	26.8
ALL THE ABOVE INDUSTRIES & SERVICES §	99 3	40 7	44 4	25 2	75 5	43.0	56.6	36.4	35.4	42.3

* † See footnotes on previous page.

† In the case of the Government Industrial Establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1941, are materially affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing considerable numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

§ The average earnings shown for "All the above Industries and Services" represent the average earnings of all the workpeople covered by the returns received, without any adjustment to allow for the varying proportions of workpeople covered in the different industries—see last paragraph of article on page 214.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 13th October was 97,034, a decrease of 3,014 as compared with 15th September. Of this total, 28,722 had been classified by interviewing panels* as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

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 6,620, a decrease of 1,304 as compared with 15th September. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,420, a decrease of 91 as compared with 15th September.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at 13th October were 88,816 wholly unemployed, 13,832 temporarily stopped, and 477 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed, 3,482 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 4,082 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with 15th September, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,730, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 2,217, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 66.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at 13th October was 147,541, as compared with 157,466 at 15th September, and 696,962 at 14th October, 1940.

The numbers registered as unemployed at 13th October are analysed below :—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men	85,598	6,544	9,412
Boys	11,436	76	8
Women	72,789	13,288	476
Girls	16,027	544	1
Total	185,850	20,452	9,897
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
15th September, 1941 ..	— 10,744	— 3,521	— 157
14th October, 1940 ..	— 449,581	— 150,630	— 18,441
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Men	92,490	7,270	10,508
Boys	12,059	104	8
Women	88,495	16,037	514
Girls	17,601	687	1
Total	210,645	24,098	11,031
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
15th September, 1941 ..	— 9,952	— 4,008	— 76
14th October, 1940 ..	— 485,219	— 154,374	— 19,113

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

THE following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers at 13th October in each administrative region :—

Region.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern	13,805	2,417	14,918	3,019	34,159
Eastern	2,934	353	3,938	676	7,901
Southern	1,973	405	2,863	663	5,904
South-Western ..	3,177	523	3,642	599	7,941
Midlands	1,770	529	1,442	556	4,297
North-Midlands ..	2,436	282	2,668	470	5,856
North-Eastern ..	6,628	568	4,156	943	12,295
North-Western ..	13,893	1,811	15,559	1,706	32,969
Northern	10,310	1,309	5,281	2,915	19,815
Scotland	16,312	1,809	14,016	2,081	34,218
Wales	12,360	1,430	4,306	2,399	20,495
Great Britain ..	85,598	11,436	72,789	16,027	185,850
Northern Ireland ..	6,892	623	15,706	1,574	24,795
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	92,490	12,059	88,495	17,601	210,645
Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South-Eastern	258	—	1,112	15	1,385
Eastern	49	—	267	13	329
Southern	19	—	103	4	126
South-Western ..	61	4	338	4	407
Midlands	125	—	417	3	545
North-Midlands ..	300	—	751	49	1,100
North-Eastern ..	2,040	9	2,678	67	4,794
North-Western ..	2,142	17	4,811	132	7,102
Northern	437	4	779	103	1,323
Scotland	696	23	1,849	104	2,672
Wales	417	19	183	50	669
Great Britain ..	6,544	76	13,288	544	20,452
Northern Ireland ..	726	28	2,749	143	3,646
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	7,270	104	16,037	687	24,098

* See page 213 of the August, 1940, issue of this GAZETTE, and page 12 of the January, 1941, issue.

Region.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern	3,843	—	205	—	4,048
Eastern	442	—	7	1	450
Southern	99	—	1	—	100
South-Western ..	611	—	9	—	620
Midlands	4	—	—	—	4
North-Midlands ..	333	—	31	—	364
North-Eastern ..	616	—	4	—	620
North-Western ..	315	7	22	—	344
Northern	1,262	—	55	—	1,317
Scotland	886	1	142	—	1,029
Wales	1,001	—	—	—	1,001
Great Britain ..	9,412	8	476	1	9,897
Northern Ireland ..	1,096	—	38	—	1,134
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	10,508	8	514	1	11,031

The increases (+) or decreases (—) between 15th September, 1941, and 13th October, 1941, in the numbers of persons on the registers in the various administrative regions were as shown below :—

Region.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Unemployed Casual Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
London and South-Eastern ..	+ 278	+ 550	— 20	— 108	+ 671	— 8
Eastern	+ 3	— 465	+ 6	+ 1	+ 50	— ..
Southern	+ 99	— 171	— 66	— 79	— 80	— 2
South-Western ..	— 539	— 834	— 5	— 188	— 262	+ 5
Midlands	— 107	— 283	— 53	— 187	— ..	— ..
North-Midlands ..	— 125	— 382	+ 3	— 70	— 40	— 23
North-Eastern ..	— 613	— 554	— 268	— 897	+ 44	— 3
North-Western ..	— 456	— 1,676	— 724	— 633	— 48	— 37
Northern	— 581	— 973	— 27	+ 64	— 306	— 13
Scotland	— 19	— 2,372	+ 3	— 73	+ 8	+ 15
Wales	— 954	— 570	— 153	— 47	— 128	— ..
Northern Ireland.	+ 215	+ 577	— 101	— 386	+ 43	+ 38

A further analysis of the numbers unemployed at 13th October in Great Britain, giving separate figures for persons insured against unemployment, together with the numbers applying for benefit or unemployment allowances, is shown on page 218.

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 October, 1940 :—

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.						
1940						
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
9 December ..	248,068	16,943	244,166	32,723	541,900	602,495
1941.						
13 January ..	236,957	22,005	222,142	40,284	521,388	580,528
10 February ..	200,160	17,386	197,293	34,136	448,975	502,399
17 March ..	159,638	13,022	165,319	26,329	364,308	404,538
21 April ..	139,895	17,344	133,056	28,477	318,772	359,122
12 May ..	127,733	14,251	122,002	26,326	290,312	334,887
16 June ..	110,428	11,134	102,181	19,913	243,656	278,238
14 July ..	102,010	11,652	88,852	17,063	219,577	252,002
11 August ..	98,737	17,390	82,208	21,436	219,771	247,294
15 September ..	87,638	12,410	78,854	17,692	196,594	220,597
13 October ..	85,598	11,436	72,789	16,027	185,850	210,645
Temporarily Stopped.						
1940.						
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
9 December ..	82,435	2,415	53,952	3,046	141,848	148,753
1941.						
13 January ..	89,699	2,360	56,936	3,386	152,381	159,941
10 February ..	67,711	1,706	42,588	2,230	114,235	120,429
17 March ..	40,856	820	31,786	2,229	75,691	80,819
21 April ..	40,992	803	31,809	1,769	75,373	80,711
12 May ..	27,261	523	36,016	1,944	65,744	70,643
16 June ..	17,656	390	28,268	1,419	47,733	51,419
14 July ..	20,340	522	23,854	1,311	46,027	50,998
11 August ..	15,131	435	21,255	1,129	37,950	42,447
15 September ..	7,828	96	15,465	584	23,973	28,106
13 October ..	6,544	76	13,288	544	20,452	24,098
Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1940.						
14 October ..	26,898	131	1,299	10	28,338	30,144
11 November ..	23,471	77	1,012	15	24,575	26,132
9 December ..	20,372	63	1,076	20	21,531	23,674
1941.						
13 January ..	20,606	68	1,149	14	21,837	23,861
10 February ..	16,515	70	1,035	19	17,639	19,657
17 March ..	16,938	62	916	3	17,919	19,327
21 April ..	15,479	36	846	5	16,366	17,655
12 May ..	12,028	27	873	4	12,932	14,338
16 June ..	9,786	17	742	5	10,550	11,888
14 July ..	10,986	19	670	1	11,676	12,898
11 August ..	11,958	24	585	1	12,568	13,679
15 September ..	9,495	16	537	6	10,054	11,107
13 October ..	9,412	8	476	1	9,897	11,031

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

ON page 217 details are given of the numbers of boys and girls under 18 years of age on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 13th October, 1941. 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 that date:—

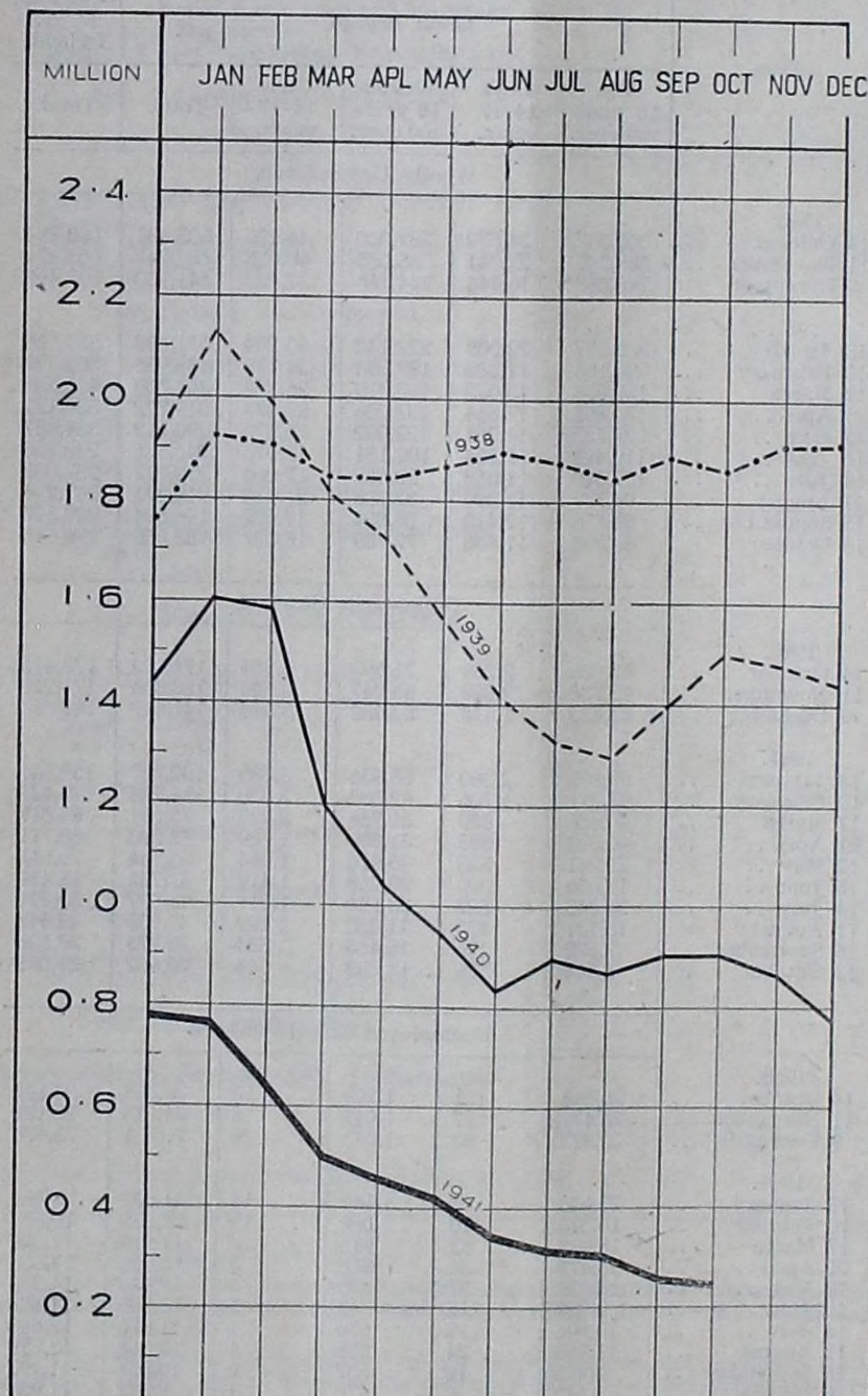
Region	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London and South-Eastern ..	1,228	1,189	2,417	1,497	1,537	3,034
Eastern	161	192	353	311	379	690
Southern	252	153	405	412	255	667
South-Western ..	250	277	527	242	361	603
Midlands	322	207	529	345	214	559
North-Midlands ..	119	163	282	230	289	519
North-Eastern ..	290	287	577	531	479	1,010
North-Western ..	965	870	1,835	947	891	1,838
Northern	833	480	1,313	1,554	1,464	3,018
Scotland	782	1,051	1,833	933	1,252	2,185
Wales	710	739	1,449	1,078	1,371	2,449
Great Britain ..	5,912	5,608	11,520	8,080	8,492	16,572
Northern Ireland ..	106	545	651	186	1,531	1,717
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ..	6,018	6,153	12,171	8,266	10,023	18,289

The total number of *insured* juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th October, 1941 (including those, not on the register, whose unemployment books were in the two months' file), was 28,991, of whom 12,702 were boys and 16,289 were girls. Of these, 5,046 boys and 5,784 girls were under 16 years of age.

In the week ended 22nd October, 1941, the number of juveniles, under 18 years of age, who attended authorised courses of instruction was 413, including 125 boys and 288 girls. Of this total, 30 were in the North-Eastern Region, 77 in the Northern Region, 16 in Scotland, and 290 in Wales.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 13TH OCTOBER, 1941.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Insured on Register:—					
1. Claimants to benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	83,051	2,458	50,621	3,722	139,852
2. Non-claimants:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	7,062	2,045	13,326	2,632	25,065
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	3,149	—	3,441	6,590
Others on Register:—					
3. Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	3,668	24	2,895	68	6,655
4. Women, aged 60-64, claiming Benefit* ..	—	—	1,034	—	1,034
5. Persons without applications:—					
(a) Aged 16 and over ..	7,773	1,081	18,677	2,070	29,601
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ..	—	2,763	—	4,639	7,402
Total on Register ..	101,554	11,520	86,553	16,572	216,199
Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16 and over:—					
6. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ..	90,113	4,503	63,947	6,354	164,917
7. Two months' file ..	22,071	2,459	35,666	2,602	62,798
8. Special Schemes—Claimants to Benefit ..	140	3	132	5	280
Total aged 16 and over ..	112,324	6,965	99,745	8,961	227,995
Aged 14 and 15:—					
9. Numbers on Register (Item 2 (b)) ..	—	3,149	—	3,441	6,590
10. Two months' file ..	—	1,765	—	2,114	3,879
Total aged 14 and over ..	112,324	11,879	99,745	14,516	238,464

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 25th October, 1941.	Four weeks ended 27th September, 1941.	Four weeks ended 26th October, 1940.
(1) <i>General Account</i>	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	1,888,000	1,858,000	1,746,000
Employed persons	1,887,000	1,857,000	1,746,000
Exchequer	1,880,000	1,855,000	1,745,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	83,000	5,000	139,000
Total Income	5,738,000	5,575,000	5,376,000
Benefit	340,000	369,000	1,765,000
Cost of Administration	278,000	262,000	332,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ..	—	—	152,000
Miscellaneous Payments	15,000	29,000	13,000
Total Expenditure	633,000	660,000	2,262,000
Debt Outstanding ‡	—	—	38,974,000
(2) <i>Agricultural Account§</i>			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	21,000	26,000	33,000
Employed persons	21,000	26,000	33,000
Exchequer	21,000	26,000	33,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,000	—	8,000
Total Income	71,000	78,000	107,000
Benefit	3,000	4,000	16,000
Cost of Administration	8,000	10,000	11,000
Miscellaneous Payments	—	—	—
Total Expenditure	11,000	14,000	27,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

FOR the period of four weeks ended 25th October, 1941, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £269,000 compared with £289,000 during the four weeks ended 27th September, 1941, and £1,028,000 during the four weeks ended 26th October, 1940.

Comparison of the figures for September and October, 1941, with those for the corresponding months of 1940 is affected by an increase in November, 1940, in the scale which forms the basis for the calculation of unemployment allowances (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October and November, 1940, pages 264 and 297), and by the operation of the Determination of Needs Act, 1941 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1941, page 76).

* These are women who had ceased to be insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at 1st July, 1940, or on reaching the age of 60, but were still applying for unemployment benefit under Section 3 (4) of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 20 of 1941 for the period ended 31st March, 1940).

‡ The debt which stood at £105,780,000 at 1st July, 1934, had been completely discharged at 31st March, 1941, by the principal repaid (£7,193,000) in the statutory half-yearly instalments and special repayments under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938 (£98,587,000).

§ The figures for the four weeks ended 25th October, 1941 do not take account of the following adjustments which were effected during that period in respect of previous periods, viz.:—Contributions (—) £103,000, Miscellaneous receipts (—) £1,000, Benefit (—) £3,000, Cost of Administration (—) £14,000.

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

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 430,000 workpeople, and in a decrease estimated at about £1,000 in those of 67,000 workpeople.†

The majority of the workpeople whose wage rates were increased were employed in paint, colour and varnish manufacture, the light castings industry, baking, the building industry, the non-trading services of local authorities, and fancy and solid leather goods manufacture. The decreases were almost wholly confined to the coal mining industry in a few areas.

In paint, colour and varnish manufacture in England and Wales, the existing war bonuses were increased by 5s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. 3d. a week for women, with smaller increases for youths, boys and girls. Workpeople in the light castings industry received increases in bonus of 4s. a week for men, of 1s. a week for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the baking trade in England and Wales were raised by 1d. an hour in the case of men and of night workers of 18 years and under 21 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in the case of women, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in the case of other workers under 21 years. In the building industry in Scotland, both craftsmen and labourers received an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, the war bonuses of apprentices being increased by from 2s. to 5s. a week, according to age. In the non-trading services of a large number of local authorities throughout Great Britain there were increases in the wage rates of manual workers, the amount of the increase being usually 3s. a week for men and 2s. 3d. a week for women. In fancy and solid leather goods manufacture there were increases of 1d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for men and women, 2s. or 3s. a week for youths, boys and girls, and 5 per

cent. for workers paid at piece rates. Increases also occurred in the coal mining industry in Leicestershire, the cutlery industry, the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares, the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods in Great Britain and in the water supply service in certain areas.

In the coal mining industry, the percentage additions to basis rates were reduced in Derbyshire and Cannock Chase under the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry. The only other general reduction reported during the month occurred in textile making-up and packing at Manchester.

Of the estimated total increase of £60,000 a week, about £100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £50,500 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies, including £4,500 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; £1,200 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £100 was due to arbitration awards; and the remaining £8,100 was the result of direct negotiation between the employers and workpeople or their representatives. Nearly all the estimated decrease of £1,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on fluctuations in the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

The changes reported in the first ten months of 1941, in the industries covered by the statistics, are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £1,600,000 a week in the full-time wages of nearly 7,600,000 workpeople. In the corresponding ten months of 1940 there was a net increase in these industries estimated at about £1,900,000 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 7,800,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during October.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Staffordshire	19 Oct.	Men (21 years of age and over) ..	Increase of 4s. a week (50s. to 54s.) in minimum rate.†
	Gloucestershire	26 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 4s. a week (48s. to 52s.) in minimum rate for men and of 2s. 8d. to 7s. 5d. for youths and boys.†
	Essex	26 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 6s. a week (48s. to 54s.) in minimum rate for men and of 2s. to 5s. 8d. for youths and boys.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), other than casual workers.	Increase of 4s. 6d. a week (36s. to 40s. 6d.) in minimum rate for women, 21 years and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 4d. for girls.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), casual workers.	Increase of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in minimum rate for women, 21 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. for girls.†
	Buckinghamshire ..	26 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 4s. a week (48s. to 52s.) in minimum rate for men, and of 1s. 5d. to 3s. 8d. for youths and boys.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over).	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in minimum rates. Rate after change, at 18 years and over, 10d.†
			Boys and girls (12 to 14 years of age).	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) in minimum rate.†
	Surrey	26 Oct.	Men, youths and boys:— Horsemen, stockmen and shepherds (21 years of age and over). Casual workers (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 5s. a week (55s. to 60s.) in minimum rate.†
			Other men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 1d. an hour (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) in minimum rate for men and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 1d. for youths and boys.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), other than casual workers.	Increase of 5s. a week (48s. to 53s.) in minimum rate for men, and of 1s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. for youths and boys.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), casual workers.	Increase of 3s. 7d. a week (35s. to 38s. 7d.) in minimum rate for women, 18 years and over, and of 1s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. for girls.†
			Boys and girls (12 to 14 years of age)	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) in minimum rate.†
	Sussex	19 Oct.	Horsemen, cowmen, stockmen and shepherds (21 years of age and over). Other men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 4s. 7d. a week (55s. to 59s. 7d.) in minimum rate.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), other than casual workers.	Increase of 4s. a week (48s. to 52s.) in minimum rate for men, and of 1s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. for youths and boys.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), casual workers.	Increase of 3s. a week (34s. to 37s.) in minimum rate for women, 18 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for girls.†
			Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates. Rate after change, at 18 years and over, 10d.†
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	19 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over).	Increase of 2s. a week (48s. to 50s.) in minimum rate for men and of 8d. to 1s. 10d. for youths and boys.†
			Boys (12 to 14 years of age)	Increase of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) in minimum rate.†
	Wiltshire	19 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (14 years of age and over). Women and girls (14 years of age and over), other than part-time workers.	Increase of 3s. a week (48s. to 51s.) in minimum rate for men and of 1s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. for youths and boys.† New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed (in lieu of hourly rates previously fixed), for a normal working week of 48 hours of 19s. at 14 and under 15 years, increasing to 36s. at 18 years and over.†
			Women and girls (14 years of age and over), part-time workers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in minimum rates. Rate after change, at 18 years and over, 9d.†

* 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 change 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 October had received increases of greater amount during the earlier months of 1941.

‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.11 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 6.65 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	South Derbyshire ..			Decrease of 3.71 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 76.71 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	Leicestershire.. ..			Increase of 1.03 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 78.30 per cent. above the basis rates.*
Ballast and Sand	Cannock Chase ..	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 1.37 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 52.01 per cent. above the basis rates for shotmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 50.01 per cent. above the basis rates for all other workers.*
	Great Britain ..			Basic rates, varying according to grading of area, adopted for labourers with differentials of 1d. to 6d. an hour, according to occupation, for other classes. Rates after change for labourers: Grade 1A, 1s. 5d., Grade 2, 1s. 4½d., Grade 2A, 1s. 4d., Grade 3, 1s. 3½d., Grade 3A, 1s. 3d., Grade 4, 1s. 2½d.†
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 13 Oct.	Men	Rates fixed at ¼ of labourers' basic rates at 14 to 16 years, ½ at 16 to 18 years and ¾ at 18 to 20 years.†
			Youths and boys	War bonus increased by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. to 11s. 6d.) for men and by 1s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. a week for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: 15s. 2d. at 14 years, increasing to 58s. 6d. at 21 and over; plus 2s. 11d. to 11s. 6d. a week war bonus, according to age; men who are newcomers to a firm to receive a minimum rate of 56s. 6d. for the first six months of their service with the firm.†
Road Vehicle Repairing.	Great Britain ..	2 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	War bonus increased by 3s. 3d. a week (3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.) for women, 21 years and over, and by 1s. 5d. to 3s. a week for girls. Minimum rates after change: 13s. 4d. at 14 years, increasing to 33s. 9d. at 21 years and over; plus 2s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. a week war bonus, according to age.†
			Workpeople employed in public repair workshops:— Men	Minimum hourly rates adopted, as follows, for London Area and Provinces respectively:—Skilled craftsmen, 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d.; others, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4½d.‡
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	13 Oct.	Apprentices, youths and boys ..	Scale of rates adopted, of 30 per cent. of skilled craftsmen's rate at 16 years of age, increasing to 65 per cent. at 20 years of age.§
			Men, youths and boys	Addition of 3½d. an hour to general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for men and of 1d. or 1½d. for youths and boys, in lieu of 15 per cent. addition previously granted.||
	Great Britain ..	13 Oct.	Women and girls:— Productive workers	Addition of 1½d. an hour to general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for women, 21 years and over, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls, in lieu of 15 per cent. addition previously granted.||
			Warehouse workers	Addition of 1½d. an hour to general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for women, 21 years and over, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls, in lieu of 15 per cent. addition previously granted.||
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares.	Great Britain ..	27 Oct.	Men:— Polishers	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for Grade I, of 2s. 9d. for Grade II, and of 2s. 6d. for Grade III workers.||
			Braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers and dippers who are also bronzers.	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for Grade I, of 3s. for Grade II, and of 2s. 9d. for Grade III workers.||
	Great Britain ..	27 Oct.	Dippers and annealers	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates.||
			Youths and boys employed in the above occupations.	Increases of 1s. or 2s. a week in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates.||
Iron and Steel Scrap.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day after 1 Oct.	Other men, youths and boys ..	Increase of ½d. an hour in the general minimum time rate for men, and of ¼d. or ½d. for youths and boys. (Piecework basis time rate to continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.)||
			Women and girls	Increase of ½d. an hour in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates for women, 18 years and over, and of ¼d. for girls.||
Light Castings	Great Britain¶	20 Oct.	Youths and boys	Scale of rates adopted, of 25 per cent. of the men's national minimum rate (1s. 4d. an hour or 64s. for a 48-hour week) at under 16 years, increasing to 90 per cent. at 20.
			Women (18 years and over) ..	Rates of wages to be a minimum of 80 per cent. of the minimum rates for male workers at corresponding ages.
Cotton Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, women, youths and boys ..	Increase of 4s. a week (34s. to 38s. for timeworkers and 27s. to 31s. for pieceworkers) in bonuses for men, of 1s. (12s. to 13s.) for women, 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for timeworkers include: moulders, 83s. 7½d. a week, labourers, 62s.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	8 Oct.	Weavers	Fall-back wage fixed, for weavers with a full complement of looms on the ordinary system of weaving, of 66½ per cent. of the individual average earnings, subject to a maximum of 33s. a week and a minimum of 25s.**
			Men, youths and boys	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d.) in general minimum time rate for men and of ¼d. for youths and boys.||
			Women and girls	Increase of ½d. an hour (7½d. to 8½d.) in general minimum time rate for women, 18 years and over, and of ¼d. for girls, and an increase of ¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.||

* Flat-rate advances, previously granted in addition to basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.

† These rates were agreed upon between the Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers Union.

‡ This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry.

§ These rates were agreed upon between the Motor Agents' Association Ltd. and the trade unions concerned.

|| 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.

¶ These increases affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Greensand Pipe Founders' Association of Scotland. The increases did not apply to patternmakers, who had received an increase of 5s. 3d. a week as from 30th June, 1941.

** At the present time, these maximum and minimum rates are subject to the advance of 32½ per cent. which is applicable to all wages in the industry (see article on page 176 of the September issue of this GAZETTE).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Clothworking ..	London	10 Oct.	Men, women, youths and boys ..	Increase of 5s. a week for men, of 3s. for women and of 2s. 6d. or 5s. for youths and boys.
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles ..	<i>War wage reduced* by 5d. a week (18s. 9d. to 18s. 4d.) for men, by 3d. (11s. 3d. to 11s.) for women, 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles.</i>
Hat Leather Stitching and Gold Blocking	Stockport, Ashton, Denton and Hyde Districts.	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increase of 1d. an hour for men and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for youths, women and girls on timework and a further bonus of 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.) on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Rates after change include: men on time work, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled respectively, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1s. 5d.; women, 20 years and over, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Baking	England and Wales	9 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners (including jobbers):— Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour in Trade Board minimum rates for men and for night workers of 18 years and under 21 years, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for other workers under 21 years. General minimum time rates after change, for day work, include:—foremen, 72s. to 85s. a week, tablehands, 56s. to 72s., according to area.†
			Women and girls	Increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in Trade Board minimum rates for women, 21 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change, for day work, include:—forewomen, 48s. to 57s. a week, confectioners, 41s. to 48s., according to area.†
Millsawing	England and Wales ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Men and youths employed on home-grown timber:— Forest workers and hauliers ..	Minimum standard time rates adopted, for a working week of 47 hours (48 hours for mechanical drivers). Rates after change: skilled fellers, 75s., mechanical drivers, 67s. 6d., loaders, 60s., other men, 21 years and over, 60s., youths, 30s. at 17 years, increasing to 52s. 6d. at 20 years.‡
			Sawmill workers	Minimum rates adopted, varying according to class of mill. Rates after change, for A, B, and C mills respectively:—skilled sawyers 1s. 10d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d.; rough sawyers (cutting pitwood, fencing, etc.), 1s. 7d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; mill labourers, 1s. 5d., 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; youths, 35s., 32s. 6d., 30s. at 17 years, increasing to 57s. 6d., 55s., 52s. 6d. at 20 years.‡
	Hartlepoons	31 Oct.	Sawmill labourers (men, youths and boys).	Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.) for men and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for youths and boys.
	Belfast	1st full pay period after 30 Sept.	Sawmill labourers	War bonus increased by 2s. 6d. a week. Rate after change: 50s. 11d., plus 10s. a week war bonus.§
Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	16 Oct.¶	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 2d. an hour in Trade Board minimum time rates for men and of 1d. an hour for youths and boys.||
			Women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour in Trade Board minimum time rates.||
	Edinburgh and Leith	1 Oct.	Men	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: cabinet-makers, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 11d.
			Women	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.).
Building	Various districts in Scotland.¶	1 Oct.	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters):— Craftsmen and labourers ..	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change, for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 6d.; A1, 1s. 11d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A2, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. 10d., 1s. 5d.; B, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. 9d., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.**
			Apprentices	Increases of 2s. to 5s. a week in war bonus. Rate after change (including bonus), 16s. in 1st year of apprenticeship, increasing to 42s. in 5th year.
	Various towns in Scotland.††	1 Oct.	Plasterers	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s.).
			Plasterers' apprentices ..	Increases of 2s. to 5s. a week in war bonus. Rate after change (including bonus), 16s. in 1st year of apprenticeship, increasing to 39s. in 5th year.
	Various towns in Scotland.††	1 Oct.	Painters	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., B, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., C, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
			Painters' apprentices ..	Increases of 2s. to 3s. a week in war bonus. Rates after change (including bonus), Grade A towns, 16s. in 1st year of apprenticeship, increasing to 37s. in 6th year; Grade B, 14s. 6d. in 1st year, increasing to 35s. in 6th year; Grade C, 14s. in 1st year, increasing to 33s. in 6th year.
	Scotland	1 Oct.	Asphalt workers	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour.
	Northern Area§§	1st full pay week in Oct.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rate after change for general labourers, 1s. 5d.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Midland Area§§	Commencement of 1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. Rates after change in Zone A include:—trenchmen, turncocks, and stokers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lead pipe jointers 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., meter readers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., labourers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rates in Zones B and C are, respectively, 1d. and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour less than in Zone A.
	South Midlands Area§§	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 1s. 3d. a week for Grade D Areas and of 2s. for Grades C, B and A. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers:—Grade D Areas, 63s. 9d., Grade C, 62s. 1d., Grade B, 60s. 4d., Grade A, 54s. 3d.
	Home Counties Area§§	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 2s. a week. Weekly rates after change for labourers:—Grade C Areas, 64s. 6d., Grade B, 62s., Grade A, 58s.

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

† 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.

‡ These changes were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trades.

§ This increase was the result of an Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). (See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 207.)

|| These increases resulted from the introduction of a cost-of-living sliding scale, which 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.

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

** In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district, it is understood that bricklayers receive $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour above Grade A rate.

†† The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A.—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling, Strathaven, and Wishaw.

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

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Road Haulage ..	Lancashire and Cheshire (except Chester and Merseyside) and the Buxton and High Peak District.	Pay day in week ending 18 Oct.	Horse carters, etc.	War addition to wages of 3s. a week. Rates after change: one horse carters, 64s., two horse carters, 69s., stablemen, 64s.
	West Riding of Yorkshire*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade B, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade C, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Lancashire and Cheshire*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women in general classes, of 3s. a week for transport workers, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for road labourers, semi-skilled road workers and paviors and masons. Scheduled rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 65s. 8d., Zone A(2), 63s. 9d., Zone B, 61s. 9d., Zone C, 59s. 10d., Zone D, 55s. 11d., Zone E, 52s.
	East Midlands Area*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade A(1), 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade A(2), 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade B, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade B(1), 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Grade C, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	West Midlands Area*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men, of 2s. 3d. for women, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for Grade 1 occupations (e.g., labourers): Zone A1, 65s. 8d., Zone A2, 64s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Zone B1, 61s. 2d., Zone B2, 58s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Zone B3, 55s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Zone C1, 51s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Zone C2, 47s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Eastern Area* ..	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 66s., Zone B, 64s., Zone C, 61s., Zone D, 59s., Zone E, 56s.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services)	South Midlands Area*	1st full pay week in Oct.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3s. a week. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade 1, 63s. 9d., Grade 2, 59s., Grade 3, 55s.
	Middlesex* ..	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women. Minimum rates after change for men in lowest grade: Zone 1, 69s., Zone 2, 66s. 9d.
	London Area* ..	1st pay day after 1st Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men, and of 2s. 3d. for women. Rates after change for men include: Grade A occupations, 63s., Grade B, 66s., plus a bonus of 11s. a week in each case.
	Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers: Grade 1 Areas, 68s., Grade 2, 64s., Grade 3, 60s., Grade 4, 56s.
	Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire.*	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 66s., Zone B, 63s., Zone C, 61s., Zone D, 58s., Zone E, 56s.
	North Wales* ..	1st full pay week in Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of 2s. 3d. for women. Rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 63s., Zone B, 61s., Zone C, 58s.
	Scotland* ..	1st full pay after 15 Oct.		Increase of 3s. a week for men and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitutes Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	Last pay day in Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and of 2s. or 3s. a week for youths and boys, and an increase of 5 per cent. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for pieceworkers. Rates after change for men, London 1s. 7d. an hour, other districts 1s. 6d.
			Women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women, 20 years and over, and of 2s. or 3s. a week for girls. Rates after change for women, 20 years and over, London, 10d. an hour, other districts, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Leather Tanning, etc.	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and district.	1st pay day in Oct.	Buffalo picker makers, tanners and skip makers:— Men, youths and boys	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. an hour for men and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. for youths and boys on timework, and a further increase of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 per cent.) on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Rates after change; men timeworkers—skilled, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., semi-skilled, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., unskilled, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
			Women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour for women, 20 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for girls. Rate after change at 20 years, 1s.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st full working week after 12 Sept.	Men, apprentices, women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour for men and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women and girls paid at time rates, and of 2s. to 4s. a week for apprentices, and a further 5 per cent. bonus on pre-war rates for those paid at piece rates. Rates after change for workers paid at time rates include: Provinces—men, skilled, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., semi-skilled, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; London—skilled, 1s. 8d., semi-skilled, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; cutters on day work during six months' probation, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., afterwards, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour for men and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. for youths and boys on timework, and a further 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.) on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: men, skilled (all districts), 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; semi-skilled—Lancashire, Cheshire and Wrexham—wet workers, 1s. 5d., dry workers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other districts—wet workers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., dry workers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
			Women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour for women, 21 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. for girls. Rates after change: 5d. at under 16 years, increasing to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21.
Hat Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st full pay week in Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour for men and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for youths and boys on timework and a further 5 per cent. bonus (15 to 20 per cent.) on pre-war rates for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men paid at time rates, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled respectively, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 5d.
			Women and girls	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rate after change at 20 years, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain ..	8 Oct.	Men employed on wood-cutting machines who do not sharpen and set their own tools, and who have had not less than twelve months' experience on any wood-cutting machine in any trade.	Increase of 4s. a week (64s. to 68s.) in general minimum time rate.†
Roofing Felt Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	3 Oct.	Men	Minimum rates of pay adopted for men: London, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; rest of England, 1s. 5d.; Scotland—industrial areas, 1s. 5d., non-industrial areas, 1s. 4d.†

* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area concerned.

† This change 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.

‡ These rates were agreed upon between the Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers Ltd. and the trade unions concerned.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st November, 1941.

	Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914..	65%	100%
Change since 1st October, 1941:—		
Index Points	nil	+1
Per cent.	nil	+½*

FOOD.

DURING October there were widespread changes in the prices of flour and bread, following the issue of Orders by the Minister of Food, and on 1st November the average price of flour was substantially higher, while that of bread was substantially lower, than a month earlier. The prices of flour on 1st November were in many cases below the maximum permitted prices, but the prices of bread were, in the great majority of cases, at the permitted maxima (see page 197 of the October issue of this GAZETTE).

Other articles showing appreciable changes in prices at 1st November, as compared with a month earlier, were potatoes and milk, the average price of potatoes showing some fall and the average price of milk a slight seasonal rise.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom at 1st November, 1941, with the corresponding prices at 1st October, 1941, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.) at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Nov., 1941, compared with	
	1st Nov., 1941.	1st Oct., 1941.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1941.	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	..	26
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 0½	1 0½	0 9½	..	34
Thin Flank	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	22
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	15
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon†	1 8½	1 8½	1 3	..	36
Fish	—	—	—	..	42
Flour .. per 7 lb.	1 3½	1 1½	1 1½	16	14
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 8	0 8½	0 8½	—5	—3
Tea	2 6	2 6	2 4	..	7
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	..	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 8½	0 6½	1	32
Butter—					
Fresh	1 7	1 7	1 4½	..	15
Salt .. .. .	..	..	1 3½	..	24
Cheese	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine§—					
Special	0 9	0 9	..	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	0 6½	..	..
Eggs (fresh)|| .. each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	..	26
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	—4	26

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st October, 1941, and 1st November, 1941 respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1941.	1st Nov., 1941.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	77	77
Thin Flank	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	24	23
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	74	74
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon†	35	83	84
Fish	116	205	206
Flour	26	25	44
Bread	42	46	38
Tea	52	63	63
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93½	93½
Milk	92	153	155
Butter—			
Fresh	13	30	30
Salt	7	34	34
Cheese	16	50	51
Margarine	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)	58	100	100
Potatoes	33	75	68
All above articles (Weighted Average)	38	65	65

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table the average level of retail prices of food at 1st November was approximately the same as at 1st October and nearly 20 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* A rise of 1 point on a total of 199 for "all items" (the figure for July, 1914 being 100) is equivalent to ½ per cent.

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

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

§ On 1st October and 1st November, 1941, 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.

|| Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st October and 1st November, 1941, 2½d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 2½d. for small eggs (in category II). The figures for 1st September, 1939, and July, 1914, are averages of the various prices charged at those dates.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 1st November showed no appreciable change as compared with 1st October, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that in July, 1914.

As regards *clothing*, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st November the retail prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than at 1st October, and about 89 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. The average increase during October was about 2 per cent. for men's suits and overcoats, about 1 per cent. for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery, and between 1 and 2 per cent. for cotton materials and shoes. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st November the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 295 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the average level of the prices of coal and of gas was about the same at 1st November as a month earlier. Prices of coal averaged about 21 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 135 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The prices of gas were about 23 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 89 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were increases in the prices of candles during October, averaging about 3 per cent., but lamp oil 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 1st November was approximately the same as at 1st October, about 26 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 129 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were increases, averaging between 1 and 2 per cent., in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushes and pottery, but for the remaining items changes in prices during October were relatively unimportant. In the group as a whole, the average level at 1st November was about the same as at 1st October, about 29 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 131 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st November, 1941, is approximately **100 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 99 per cent. a month earlier, and with 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 45 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 29 per cent. Of these 45 points, about 2½ points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately 6 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
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	—

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.

* Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude, and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 145, as compared with 135 in the previous month and 91 in October, 1940. In these 145 new disputes about 28,500 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 1,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 156, involving about 34,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at 96,000 working days.

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

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..	2	42	44	11,800	20,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	69	76	14,800	36,000
Building, etc. ..	1	10	11	1,200	14,000
Transport ..	1	10	11	4,800	15,000
Other ..	..	14	14	2,200	11,000
Total, October, 1941 ..	11	145	156	34,800	96,000
Total, September, 1941..	13	135	148	30,600	93,000
Total, October, 1940 ..	10	91	101	24,700	87,000

Causes.—Of the 145 disputes beginning in October, 50, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 7, directly involving 500 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 34, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 28, directly involving 5,700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on

questions of trade union principle. One stoppage of work, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 122 disputes, directly involving 19,400 workpeople. Of these disputes, 14, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 69, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 39, directly involving 8,000 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 20 other disputes, directly involving 8,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1941 AND 1940.†

Industry Group.	January to October, 1941.			January to October, 1940.		
	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	1,100	3,000	4	4,400	27,000
Coal Mining ..	390	126,900†	288,000	309	170,200†	457,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	11	700	3,000	5	300	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	29	2,200	6,000	21	1,400	4,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	271	92,200	388,000	107	22,900	96,000
Other Metal ..	118	27,600	123,000	78	9,300	44,000
Textile ..	37	6,400	33,000	50	8,800	75,000
Clothing ..	17	3,200	12,000	25	5,800	23,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	10	600	1,000	12	5,000	13,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	7	700	6,000	7	400	1,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	4	900	7,000	5	200	1,000
Building, etc. ..	57	8,300	31,000	72	24,600	72,000
Transport ..	54	13,700	45,000	33	5,400	13,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ..	5	1,900	3,000	6	500	1,000
Other ..	24	2,400	10,000	28	6,600	14,000
Total ..	1,038	288,800†	959,000	762	265,800†	844,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workpeople—near Glasgow (one colliery).	188	644	10 Oct.	11 Oct.	Dispute arising out of refusal of afternoon shift men to work owing to a delay in payment of their wages on 10th October.	Work resumed.
Haulage hands, <i>faceworkers</i> and <i>surface workers</i> —Kent (one colliery).	300	626	28 Oct.	29 Oct.	Demand by hauliers for a bonus of 10s., awarded to certain workpeople, management's offer of 3s. being refused.	Bonus of 4s. conceded to underground haulage hands and 2s. 6d. to surface workers.
Colliery workpeople—Co. Durham (one colliery).	1,088	3	29 Oct.	3 Nov.	Workpeople's objection to disciplinary action taken against a conveyorman for alleged failure to carry out an order.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:—						
Shipbuilding operatives—Clydeside (one firm).	1,035	..	7 Oct.	9 Oct.	Alleged victimisation of a convener of shop stewards.	Work resumed pending consideration of dispute under constitutional procedure.
Shipbuilding and engineering operatives—Clydeside (certain firms).	4,810	..	8 and 9 Oct.	9 Oct.	In sympathy with workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Turners, fitters and machinemen—Angus (one firm).	340	..	8 Oct.	11 Oct.	Against dismissal of an employee (a shop steward) who was alleged to have been tampering with his clock card.	Work resumed unconditionally
Sheet metal workers, riggers, turners, etc.—Renfrewshire (one firm).	425	..	20 Oct.	21 Oct.	Against action of management in withdrawing paid tea breaks owing to alleged abuse of the privilege.	Paid tea breaks restored pending negotiations.
PAPERMAKING:—						
Workpeople employed in paper-making—Co. Antrim (one firm).	600	..	7 Oct.	18 Oct.	For advances in wages.	Certain increases conceded.
BUILDING:—						
Apprentice plumbers—Scotland (various districts).	750	..	8 and 23 Oct.	1 Nov.§	For an advance in wages.	Dispute referred to arbitration.
TRANSPORT:—						
Dock labourers—Glasgow.	2,000	..	6 Oct.	7 Oct.	Against dismissal of certain men who had been convicted of pilfering.	Dismissed men to be permitted to apply for reinstatement after three months, providing pilfering declines appreciably in the interim.
Carters and motor lorry drivers—Belfast.	1,000	..	6 Oct.	13 Oct.	For an advance in wages.	Settlement effected providing for improvement in overtime rates and for payment of allowances for certain duties.

* 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 73,000 in 1941, and 100,000 in 1940. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 223,000 in 1941, and 193,000 in 1940.

‡ 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.

§ In one district work was not fully resumed until 10th November.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

ÉIRE.

THE number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 57,822 at 27th September, 1941, to 60,915 at 25th October. The figures for both these dates were affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which was to restrict during the period from 5th March to 28th October, 1941, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 26th October, 1940, when three Orders, similar in character to that mentioned above, but of more restricted scope, were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 67,775.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over 55 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of July, 1941, increased by 2.1 per cent. as compared with the figure for the previous month. If the average monthly index of employment in the establishments covered for the three years 1923-25 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1941, was 130.5, as compared with 127.8 (revised figure) for June, 1941, and 103.2 for July, 1940.

AUSTRALIA.

Information supplied by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, shows that there was a substantial further decline in unemployment during the second quarter of 1941. The percentage of members of trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 3.6, as compared with corresponding percentages of 5.3 in the preceding quarter and 10.5 in the second quarter of 1940.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,577 firms, the number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1941, was 1,605,580, as compared with 1,573,490 at 1st July. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding index of employment was 160.6 at 1st August, 1941, 157.4 at 1st July, 1941, and 127.9 at 1st August, 1940.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information published in the official *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for August, 1941, returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics from selected industrial undertakings employing approximately 798,000 workpeople in June, 1941, show that there was a slight decline in employment during that month. If the average number of workpeople employed in the reporting firms in July, 1925, be taken as 100, the index of employment for June, 1941, was 187.6, as compared with 188.0 for May, 1941, and 179.5 for June, 1940.

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 the cost of living in oversea countries.

EGYPT.

In July, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure for Cairo showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the figure for June, 1941, and of 40.0 per cent. as compared with that for August, 1939. For food and fuel and light combined the official index figure for July, 1941, showed an increase of 6.2 per cent. as compared with that for the previous month, and an increase of 40.0 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939.

GERMANY.

In June, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with that for the preceding month, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 0.7 and 4.6, respectively.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the middle of August, 1941, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.8 per cent. above the figure for the middle of July, 1941, and 7.5 per cent. above that for the middle of June, 1939. For food alone, the official index figure for the middle of August, 1941, was 1.2 per cent. above that for the middle of July, 1941, and 15.5 per cent. above the figure for the middle of August, 1939.

AUSTRALIA.

In the second quarter of 1941, the official cost-of-living figure for the six capital cities showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the figure for the previous quarter and of 9.1 per cent. as compared with the second quarter of 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official cost-of-living index figure for July, 1941, was 1.1 per cent. above the figure for June, 1941, and 10.3 per cent. above the figure for August, 1939. For food alone, the corresponding percentage increases were 2.7 and 16.1, respectively.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in October† was 262, as compared with 203‡ in the previous month and with 255‡ in October, 1940.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Under Coal Mines Acts:—	
Underground	88
Surface	12
Metalliferous Mines .. .	3
Quarries	4
TOTAL:	
MINES AND QUARRIES..	107

FACTORIES.

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .	3
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .	7
Metal Extracting and Refining	6
Meta Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	11
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	11
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .	4
Shipbuilding	14
Other Metal Trades .. .	2
Cotton	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy..	4
Other Textile Manufacture	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. .	..
Tanning, Currying, etc... ..	..
Food and Drink	3
General Woodwork and Furniture	5

FACTORIES—continued.

Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	2
Rubber	1
Gas Works	2
Electrical Stations .. .	2
Other Industries	4

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	15
Building Operations .. .	34
Works of Engineering Construction	5
Warehouses	1

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT. 138

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..	..
Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. .	..
Firemen .. .. .	..
Guards (Passenger) .. .	1
Labourers.. .. .	2
Mechanics	4
Permanent Way Men .. .	3
Porters	2
Shunters	2
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants .. .	..

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17

Total (excluding Seamen) 262

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in:	
Smelting of Metals .. .	1
Plumbing and Soldering ..	..
Shipbreaking .. .. .	..
Printing .. .. .	..
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1
White and Red Lead Works .. .. .	..
Pottery .. .. .	..
Vitreous Enamelling .. .	..
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. .	..
Paint and Colour Works ..	..
Coach and Car Painting ..	..
Shipbuilding .. .. .	..
Paint used in Other Industries.. .. .	..
Other Industries.. .. .	1
Painting of Buildings..	1
TOTAL	4

OTHER POISONING.

Mercurial	1
Aniline	17
Toxic Jaundice	10
TOTAL	28

I. Cases—continued.

ANTHRAX.

Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. .	1
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	11
Tar	5
Oil	4
TOTAL	20

CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates	4
Dyeing and Finishing .. .	1
Chrome Tanning .. .. .	..
Chromium Plating	3
Other Industries	5

TOTAL 13

Total, Cases .. 66

II.—Deaths.

POISONING.

Toxic Jaundice .. .. .	..
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Oil	1
Total, Deaths .. .	3

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st November, 1941, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th September, 1941, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd November, 1940.

‡ 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 or not included as cases in the same or previous returns.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

FOREMAN STEAMER CAPTAINS: I.C.I. (ALKALI) LTD.—I.C.I. (Alkali) Ltd. carry on business at Northwich and have works at Winnington and Wallerscote on the river Weaver from which their goods are transported by steamers and barges to Liverpool and Birkenhead docks. Instructions were issued by the Company that no craft while away from the works should be left without at least one member of the crew on board. On the night of 7th May, 1941, the captains of two of the vessels, and the crews with their knowledge, returned to their homes at Northwich leaving the vessels unattended in Liverpool docks. As a result of this action the two captains were given notice that they would be demoted, and the question referred to the Court was whether the notices should be brought into operation or should be withdrawn. The Court decided that the action taken by the employees was in breach of the instructions issued by the Company and was not justified and that in these circumstances the action taken by the Company was warranted and the notices given to the two captains should be made operative.—*Award No. 1830*; dated 8th October, 1941.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: GREATER LONDON DISTRICT.—The Trades Unions Side of No. 10 Greater London District Council for the Electricity (Supply) Industry claimed an increase in wages for certain grades employed in high capacity stations; also for the creation of certain new grades in, and the deletion of other grades from, the No. 10 District Council schedule of rates and conditions. In the course of the proceedings before the Industrial Court in April, 1941, the Trades Unions Side withdrew certain parts of their claim and the proceedings were adjourned by the Court for further consideration of the amended claim by the parties. No agreement having been reached by the parties, the reference in its amended form was submitted to the Court who awarded that at generating stations of 100,000 kilowatts the basic hourly rate for switchboard attendants should be increased by 1d. an hour and that of assistant switchboard attendants by ½d. an hour. The position of rotary sub-station attendants and their assistants and static sub-station attendants employed at high capacity stations was referred back to be dealt with by the parties in the light of the decision. Otherwise the Court awarded against the claim.—*Award No. 1831*; dated 9th October, 1941.

WOMEN PROCESS WORKERS: MINISTRY OF SUPPLY.—The Transport and General Workers Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers claimed that women process workers employed by the Ministry of Supply in the manufacture of T.N.T., R.D.X. and Tetryl, should receive the man's remuneration for the job. The Court awarded that women process workers employed on these explosives shall be paid at the rate of 53s. a week plus the men's "lead" for the process on which they are employed, provided that women employed on any process which they are able to carry out without additional supervision or assistance shall, when fully proficient, be paid the man's rate for that process.—*Award No. 1832*; dated 15th October, 1941.

SHEET AND STRIP METAL WORKERS: ENFIELD ROLLING MILLS LTD.—Arising out of a difference with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Enfield Rolling Mills Ltd. asked for a decision as to whether team bonus should operate in place of the present group bonus scheme in their Sheet and Strip Mill Department. The employers contended that a team bonus system afforded a more suitable basis for relating bonus earnings to the increased efforts of the individual and so securing a maximum of output. The Union submitted that under the present group bonus scheme a satisfactory output had been attained and that the harmonious relations which existed between the various classes of workpeople in the mill would be disturbed by the introduction of team bonuses. The Court awarded that at the present time no change should be made in the existing method of remuneration.—*Award No. 1833*; dated 16th October, 1941.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.—The Commercial Cable Staffs' Association asked for a regular system of incremental salary scales for the various classes of employees of the Commercial Cable Company, in place of the existing method whereby increments of varying amounts and incidence were granted at the discretion of the management; for the payment of increments on the scales from 1st January, 1941, as no general increment had been granted in 1941; and for an improved bonus to meet the rise in the cost of living for staff on salaries up to £600 a year. The claim as regards salary scales was based mainly on the scale of pay claimed for cable operators who form the largest group of the employees concerned. On behalf of the Company it was stated that their financial affairs were such that they were not in a position to consider increases in remuneration. The Court awarded as from 1st July, 1941, salary scales with annual increments for the various classes of employees concerned at London and Waterville, with a reduction of 5 per cent. on the scales for those at Liverpool and Weston-super-Mare, and 10 per cent. reduction for all other provincial offices. The Court left the scales of pay of the women employees to be adjusted in the light of the men's scales awarded. A revised cost-of-living bonus was awarded payable on all salaries up to £42 a month.—*Award No. 1834*; dated 22nd October, 1941.

YORKSHIRE COPPER WORKS.—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers asked for improvements in the remuneration and in the working conditions of women and men workers, employed at the Yorkshire Copper Works. The Court took the view that the evidence put before them in regard to the claims for general increases in the remuneration of both women and men was not such as to enable them to make an award and accordingly adjourned the consideration of these claims pending a further hearing. The Court awarded that women employed on production operations as part of a production unit paid a production bonus shall be paid a bonus calculated similarly to the men's bonus on the woman's rate of pay. Women employed on work previously done by men without additional supervision or assistance shall receive the basic rate and national bonus appropriate to the men they replace. As regards the other items of the claim, the Court made no change in the present arrangements.—*Award No. 1835*; dated 22nd October, 1941.

CHARGEMEN OF SKILLED LABOURERS: ADMIRALTY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed an increase in charge pay for chargemen of skilled labourers in Admiralty Establishments. The present scale of charge pay of the men concerned commences at 12s. a week and rises by annual increments of 1s. a week to 18s. a week.

The Court awarded that the scale of charge pay shall commence at 12s. a week for chargemen with less than one year's service, rising by annual increments of 1s. a week to 21s. a week for nine years' service and over.—*Award No. 1836*; dated 30th October, 1941.

CHARGEMEN OF SKILLED LABOURERS: ADMIRALTY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Chargemen's Association (H.M. Dockyards) put forward a claim for an increase in charge pay for chargemen of skilled labourers in Admiralty Establishments, at present in receipt of charge pay on a scale commencing at 12s. a week and rising by annual increments of 1s. a week to 18s. a week.

The Court awarded that the scale of charge pay shall commence at 12s. a week for chargemen of less than one year's service, rising by annual increments of 1s. a week to 21s. a week for nine years' service and over.—*Award No. 1837*; dated 30th October, 1941.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

SCOTTISH LACE MANUFACTURERS.—Sir Charles Doughty, K.C. was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Neutral Chairman of a joint meeting of the Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association, the Nottingham and District Lace Curtain Manufacturers' Association, the Scottish Lace and Textile Workers Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers with authority to give a decision if the parties were unable to reach agreement regarding the interpretation of the cost of living sliding scale agreement. As no settlement on the question in dispute was reached by the parties, the Chairman issued an Award on 27th October.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDER, 1940.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

WAGES OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE OF A DAIRY COMPANY.

Parties: Wilts. United Dairies Limited and certain Employees of the Company.

Claim: (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers). For the observance by the Company of certain wage rates and conditions of employment.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that payment for the work performed by a worker on a Sunday should be such sum as represents one-and-a-half times the amount due for the work calculated on the existing basis of payment. The Tribunal otherwise found against the claim, and they awarded accordingly.

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

Award No. 133; dated 1st October, 1941.

PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME, WEEK-END WORK AND WORK ON HOLIDAYS IN THE SHEFFIELD LIGHTER TRADES.

Parties: (a) The members of the Machine Knife and Allied Trades Association. (b) The members of the Scythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacturers' Association. (c) The members of the Heavy Edge Tool Manufacturers' Association. (d) The members of the Saw Manufacturers' Association. (e) The members of the File Manufacturers' Association;

and the members of certain Trade Unions employed by such members.

Claim: (Made on behalf of the employees by the Joint Trade Union Committee for the Sheffield Lighter Trades). For increased rates of overtime.

Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established, and they awarded accordingly.

Awards Nos. 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138; dated 6th October, 1941.

RECORDING OF TIME BY WORKERS IN THE SHEFFIELD FILE TRADE.

Parties : The members of the File Manufacturers' Association and the members of the Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades employed by them.

Claim : For a declaration that time recording by the workers is obligatory if desired by the employer.

Award : The only question before the Tribunal was one of interpretation of the terms of the Agreement dated 26th June, 1940, between the parties relating to the recording by the workers of their time. The Tribunal found that under the terms of the Agreement it was obligatory on all members of the Union to record their time if so desired by the employer.

Award No. 139 ; dated 6th October, 1941.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF A LONDON HOTEL.

Parties : The Dorchester Hotel Limited and certain Employees of the Company.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers). For the observance by the Company of certain wages and conditions of employment.

Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 140 ; dated 6th October, 1941.

TRANSFERENCE OF A WORKER IN THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

Parties : W. D. and H. O. Wills Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited, and Employees of the Company.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the employees by the Tobacco Workers' Union). For the reinstatement in her former employment of a worker transferred to another of the Company's factories.

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

Award No. 141 ; dated 15th October, 1941.

BASIC RATES FOR ENGINEERING MACHINISTS IN THE BURNLEY DISTRICT.

Parties : All members of the Burnley and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and Workmen employed by such members.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the workmen by the Amalgamated Engineering Union). For the payment of a basic rate of 35s. per week to machinists in the Burnley district of Lancashire.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the minimum basic rates for workers employed as machinists on any machines other than machines excepted for this purpose by joint agreement between the parties should be 31s. per week during the first six months of a worker's employment as a machinist, 33s. per week during the second six months of such employment, and 35s. per week thereafter. In the event of any difference as to the machines to be excepted for the above purpose which cannot be settled between the parties, the Tribunal will hear the parties and make such supplemental award as they may think necessary.

Provided that this Award :

- Shall not apply to workers who have served an apprenticeship and who, according to the custom of the trade, are paid the full rate on completion of their apprenticeship ;
- shall not operate to reduce existing rates in excess of those provided by the Award ;
- shall not prejudice the payment by agreement between employers and workers of rates higher than the minimum rates.

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

Award No. 142 ; dated 16th October, 1941.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF A MIDDLESEX ENGINEERING FIRM.

Parties : The Steel Barrel Company Limited and Employees of the Company.

Claim : (Made on behalf of employees by (i) the Amalgamated Engineering Union and (ii) the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, London and Eastern Counties District). That the Company apply the terms of the holidays-with-pay national joint agreement in the engineering trade.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that the Company should apply the terms of paragraph 2 of the Agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement, dated 12th August, 1937.

Date of Operation : As from 1st July, 1941.

Award Nos. 143 and 144 ; dated 17th October, 1941.

HOURS OF LABOUR AND WAR BONUSES FOR WORKERS EMPLOYED BY A SURREY FIRM OF MILLERS AND CORN MERCHANTS.

Parties : Messrs. C. A. Botting and Sons and certain Employees of the firm.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers). For the observance of certain hours of labour in the Flour Milling Department and the payment of additional war bonuses in the Provender Department.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that as respects workers employed in the flour milling department of the firm's business, the firm shall observe, for all purposes for which such hours are fixed the hours of work prescribed by the National Joint Indus-

trial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. As regards the claim for the payment (and retrospective payment) of the second and third war bonus of 4s. each respectively, for workers employed in the Provender section, as laid down by the Seed Crushing, Compound Cake and Provender Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council, which came into operation on September 1st, 1940, and June 1st, 1940, respectively, the Tribunal found against the claim and they awarded accordingly.

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

Award No. 145 ; dated 29th October, 1941.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY : WAGES OF BOYS AND YOUTHS OTHER THAN APPRENTICES.

Parties : The Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and Workmen employed by members of the Federation and its constituent bodies.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the workers by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers). For an increase of wages to boys and youths other than apprentices.

Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 146 ; dated 30th October, 1941.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

WAGES OF PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Parties : North of Ireland Paper Mill Company Limited, Ballyclare and Larne, and Employees of the Company.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers). That the present hourly rates of wages be increased by 2d. for adult male workers, 1d. for adult female workers, and ½d. for juveniles.

Award : The Tribunal found that the claim for a further increase of wages had not been established, and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 64 ; dated 3rd October, 1941.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF COAL DOCKERS.

Parties : The Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union.

Claim of Employers : "That the Award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) of the 29th May, 1941 having expired on 31st August, 1941, and no fresh Award having been made, the agreement of the 19th August, 1940, as extended by the Supplemental Agreement for week-end discharge during the war period, automatically became effective on and after 1st September, 1941."

Award : The Tribunal decided that in existing circumstances their Award of the 29th May, 1941 (No. 47)* should continue to operate for the present and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 65 ; dated 6th October, 1941.

WAGES OF QUARRY WORKERS.

Parties : Mr. R. Ramsay, Craigmere Quarry, Randalstown, and his employees.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the employees by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.) That the present rate of wages be increased from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per hour.

Award : The Tribunal found against the claim for an increase of wages for labourers, as these are being paid the recognised rate for the district. They awarded a rate of wages of 1s. 4d. per hour for sledgers.

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

Award No. 66 ; dated 10th October, 1941.

WAGES OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED BY THE DOWN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Parties : The Down County Council and Employees of the Council.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the Employees by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.) For "an increase of 7s. per week in respect of workers, including road surfacemen, quarry workers, carters, etc., in the employment of the County Council."

Award : The Tribunal decided that, having regard to the increases of wages already received by the workers, they would not be justified in granting a further increase, and they awarded accordingly.

Award No. 67 ; dated 13th October, 1941.

WAGES OF FOREMEN AND SURFACEMEN IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ANTRIM COUNTY COUNCIL.

Parties : Antrim County Council and Employees of the Council.

Claim : (Made on behalf of the workers by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union.) That (1) the present wages of foremen be increased to £3 per week ; (2) the present wages of surfacemen be increased to £2 10s. per week ; and (3) the hours of employment be fixed at 48 hours per week.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1941, page 128.

Award : The Tribunal awarded that (1) the wages of surface-men and foremen in all districts of County Antrim should be increased to 40s. 6d. per week and 45s. 6d. per week respectively, and (2) 1s. per day "dirty money" should be paid to foremen employed on tar and bitumen work, or while overseeing such work. The claim in regard to hours of employment was withdrawn by the Unions.

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

Award No. 68 ; dated 21st October, 1941.

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS OF HAIRDRESSING.

Parties : The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Messrs. Hoffman, 55-57 High Street ; McGrath, Moore House, Donegall Place ; J. McMullan, 16, Castle Arcade ; and E. Rottger, 16, Bedford Street, Belfast.

Claim : (Made by the Trade Union on behalf of employees of the above firm.) That (a) a minimum rate of 70s. per week be paid to all Male Assistants ; (b) the normal working week be 44 hours, overtime be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, double time to be paid for work on Statutory Holidays ; (c) all Assistants shall receive two weeks' annual holiday with pay in addition to the Statutory Holidays ; (d) any employee who, at the date of coming into operation of the Agreement, was receiving better wages and/or conditions, shall continue to receive such higher wages and/or better conditions (Non-prejudice Clause) ; and (e) the foregoing rates and conditions shall operate retrospectively from 1st September, 1941.

Award : The Tribunal awarded as follows : (a) The minimum rate of wages for male assistants shall be 60s. per week ; (b) The normal working week shall be 47 hours, overtime at the rate of time-and-a-quarter shall be paid for work begun after the usual closing hour, double time shall be paid for work done on Public Holidays ; (c) All assistants shall receive one week's annual holiday with pay in addition to the Public Holidays ; (d) Any employee who, at the date of coming into operation of this Award, was receiving better wages and/or conditions, shall continue to receive such higher wages and/or better conditions.

Date of Operation : As from 13th October, 1941.

Award No. 69 ; dated 24th October, 1941.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

A.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued as shown below. Further information may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades on application to the Secretary of the Board concerned at the Gordon Hotel, Leicester Street, Southport, Lancashire, in the case of Boards in Great Britain, or at Stormont, Belfast, in the case of Boards in Northern Ireland.

LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Proposal W. (39), to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

LINEN AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEF AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND LINEN PIECE GOODS TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 73), dated 17th October, 1941, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Proposal N.I.L. (N. 17), dated 29th October, 1941, 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 and the Holidays with Pay Act, the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain has 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.

CUTLERY TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order C.T. (28), dated 1st October, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 13th October, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

Order C.T. (29), dated 1st October, 1941, confirming a variation of a Direction for Holidays with Pay, and specifying 13th October, 1941, as the date from which such variation became effective.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order F.M. (12), dated 3rd October, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages by means of a "cost of living" scheme and specifying 16th October, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

STAMPED OR PRESSED METAL WARES TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

Order Q. (50), dated 16th October, 1941, confirming a variation of minimum rates of wages and specifying 27th October, 1941, as the date from which such rates became effective.

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.

Synopses of recent decisions of general interest are given below.

Case No. 1141/41. (2.10.41.)

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: FIRE PREVENTION (BUSINESS PREMISES) ORDER, 1941 (S.R. & O. No. 69): REFUSAL TO PERFORM FIRE WATCHING DUTIES: ARRANGEMENTS NOT APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY: NO MISCONDUCT: BENEFIT ALLOWED.

The following is a synopsis of the Decision :—

The claimant was employed at premises to which the Fire Prevention (Business Premises) Order, 1941, had been applied.

Article 2 of the Order required the claimant's employers (after consultation with the persons working at the premises, or with their representatives) to make proper and adequate arrangements for the purpose of securing that fires occurring at the premises as the result of hostile attack should be immediately detected and combated.

Article 2 (4) provided that such arrangements should be notified to the appropriate authority and that that authority might approve with or without modifications, or disapprove the arrangements, and it should be the duty of the occupier to carry out the arrangements as approved by the appropriate authority.

The claimant's employers consulted with their workpeople for the purpose of making the required arrangements. There was considerable difficulty because a number of the workpeople refused to volunteer. The claimant and his brother refused to volunteer because they had voluntarily undertaken to report for A.R.P. duty whenever an air raid occurred. They contended that thereby they were entitled to exemption from fire watching duties, although they had not taken any steps to obtain official exemption.

Finding themselves unable to obtain a satisfactory voluntary arrangement, the claimant's employers posted a notice at their premises allotting to all male persons working at the premises their respective periods of fire watching duty, with an intimation that in the event of any such persons obtaining exemption, the arrangements would be altered accordingly. This allotment of duties complied with Article 3 (3) of the Order, but the arrangements had not been approved by the appropriate authority.

The claimant refused to perform his first turn of fire watching duty, and was discharged from his employment for industrial misconduct.

There was no contract between the claimant and his employers to perform fire watching duties and if, in the absence of such contract, he owed any duty to his employers to perform fire watching at the premises in question, it must have been a duty imposed upon him by the Order.

Article 3 (1) of the Order described the obligations of persons working at the premises as being "subject to the provisions of this Order" and the duties allotted as being "in accordance with arrangements made for the premises under the last foregoing Article," i.e., Article 2, which requires the arrangement to be approved by the appropriate authority.

As the arrangements posted by the claimant's employers had not been so approved, there was no obligation on the claimant to report for fire watching duty on the night in question, and consequently his failure to do so was not industrial misconduct.

Case No. 1180/41. (10.9.41.)

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—MISCONDUCT: REFUSAL TO PERFORM DUTY UNDER THE FIRE-PREVENTION (BUSINESS PREMISES) ORDER, 1941: HELD THAT REFUSAL WAS MISCONDUCT AFFECTING CLAIMANT'S SUITABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT WHICH HE HAD LOST AND RENDERING HIM UNSUITABLE THEREFOR.

The following is a synopsis of the Decision :—

Claimant was discharged by his employers, a firm of builders and contractors, for refusing to undertake fire-prevention duties.

The premises in which the employers' business was carried on, and the two adjoining premises, were premises to which the Fire-Prevention (Business Premises) Order applied.

The employers consulted their employees before making an arrangement under the Order. The arrangement was approved by the employees, and was carried out by a committee of those employees. It provided that each employee should undertake fire-prevention duties on three nights a month, the period of duty varying, but never exceeding in the aggregate 48 hours per month. Claimant was not exempted from fire-prevention duties under the Order, and he carried out such duties for two nights before refusing to perform them further, for which refusal he was dismissed.

Three points taken by the claimant's Association were :—

(1) That the employers should have reported claimant to the Local Authority, when he could have been prosecuted under Regulation 92 (1) of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The fact that he was not so reported did not prevent

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8s; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

his refusal from being misconduct. He was guilty of misconduct in refusing to carry out the public duty imposed upon him as a worker at the premises in the occupation of his employers, upon whom responsibilities were cast by the Order. The misconduct was such as affected his suitability for the employment which he had lost and rendered him unsuitable therefor.

- (2) That the claimant was not a person rendered liable for service under the Order.

This contention was based upon the fact that most of his employment was on outside work undertaken by his employers. He called at the employers' premises each morning for instructions and again later in the day. He had worked at the employers' premises for 10½ hours in the 15 weeks immediately preceding his discharge and was paid his wages there. The fact that he was working the greater part of his time at other premises did not prevent him from being a person working at premises to which the Order applied.

Sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (3) of Article 3 of the Order protects persons who work at more than one set of premises to which the Order applies from liability to perform duties under the Order at more than one set of premises. The claimant did not perform such duties at any other premises.

- (3) The adjoining premises which were included in the arrangement, were premises at which the claimant never worked.

The Order provided for joint arrangements, and the arrangement in question was approved by the Local Authority. *Prima facie*, therefore, it was a valid arrangement under the Order.

The Umpire therefore agreed with the decision of the Court of Referees disallowing benefit for six weeks from and including 29th March, 1941.

Case No. 1187/41. (30.9.41).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: NIGHT-SHIFT WORKER: CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY: FULL NORMAL WEEK WORKED EXCEPT FOR SHIFT WHICH WOULD HAVE COMMENCED ON DAY OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY: BENEFIT NOT PAYABLE FOR NORMAL IDLE DAY NOR FOR DAY OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY.

The following is a synopsis of the Decision:—

The claimant was a night-shift worker whose normal full week's employment consisted of six shifts commencing at 10.30 p.m. on every night except Sunday, and ending at 6.15 a.m. the following morning. Under Regulation 18 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, this represented employment on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and two shifts on Saturday.

As Monday, 14th April, 1941, was a day of recognised holiday at the colliery where claimant was employed, he was unemployed on Tuesday, 15th, because but for the holiday he would have commenced work at 10.30 p.m. on Monday, and been treated as employed on Tuesday.

In the calendar week ended 19th April he worked the normal number of shifts, having regard to the fact that Monday was a day of recognised holiday.

Well-established principles applicable to this case are:—

- (1) That a claimant who has worked his full normal week is not entitled to benefit for any day which is a normal non-working day in the week;
- (2) (subject to (3)) if a claimant, owing to circumstances beyond his own control, has not worked his full normal working week, he is entitled to benefit for all the days of that week upon which he is not at work;
- (3) a recognised holiday is a normal incident of the employment, so that its presence reduces the number of days in the normal working week by the number of days comprised in the holiday.

The claimant was unemployed on Tuesday, 15th April, by reason of the recognised holiday on Monday, 14th, and therefore not entitled to benefit for that day.

Had he not worked his normal number of shifts in the week ended 19th April, he would have been allowed benefit in respect of the Monday, as his non-employment on that day was not due to the holiday.

As he had worked his normal number of shifts in the week ended 19th April by reason of the fact that Monday in that week was a day of recognised holiday, he was not entitled to benefit in respect of that Monday.

Case No. 1194/41. (2.10.41).

SECTION 23 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: ESSENTIAL WORK (COAL-MINING INDUSTRY) ORDER, 1941: CLAIMANT ABSENT FROM WORK THROUGH FAILURE OF TRANSPORT: GUARANTEED WAGE NOT PAID: HELD THAT CLAIMANT WAS UNEMPLOYED AND ENTITLED TO BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF DAY OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

The following is a synopsis of the Decision:—

The claimant was employed at a colliery which was a scheduled undertaking for the purposes of the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) Order, 1941.

He was a time worker, and his pay-week ended on a Tuesday.

For several years he and other workers at the colliery had been conveyed by omnibus from the town in which they resided to the colliery; the men being responsible for the provision of the omnibus and for the payment of their fares.

On Tuesday, 3rd June, 1941, the claimant and about ten others waited for the omnibus from 5.0 a.m. to 5.55 a.m., and as it had not then arrived, they went home. The claimant was due to commence work at 6.0 a.m., and the Court of Referees found that he would not have been allowed to work if he had arrived late at the colliery, and that he could not have worked

on the afternoon shift on 3rd June. He was in no way responsible for the non-appearance of the omnibus.

He received no wages in respect of Whit-Monday, 2nd June by virtue of Article 4 (ii) (b) of the Order, and he received no wages in respect of 3rd June, the employers stating that he was not so entitled in respect of the latter day because he failed to report for available work on that day.

The fact that he received no wages in respect of Whit-Monday would not justify a finding that he did not receive the guaranteed wage for that week.

Reporting for work is not a condition precedent to the right to receive a guaranteed wage, as it is in the case of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries Uniformity Agreement, 1940 (see Decision 958/41). The conditions precedent to the right to receive the guaranteed wage under the Order are to be found in Article 4 (1) (d) (i) and (ii), which were fulfilled by the claimant.

The case differs from 1094/41, in which the claimant received the guaranteed weekly wage computed in accordance with the terms of the Order.

In the circumstances narrated, and for the reasons given, claimant was entitled to benefit in respect of Tuesday, 3rd June, 1941. Where a claimant has been prevented from working by reason of the failure through no fault of his of the means of transport to his work, he is not thereby rendered not available for work, nor is he disqualified for receiving benefit under Section 28 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE)

ESSENTIAL WORK (RAILWAY UNDERTAKINGS) ORDER.

The Essential Work (Railway Undertakings) Order, 1941,* dated October 9, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

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

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Essential Work (Railway Undertakings) Order, 1941, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The expression "principal Order" means the Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941,† as amended by the Essential Work (General Provisions) (Amendment) Order, 1941.‡

2.—(1) Where, under the provisions of the principal Order, the Minister enters the name of an undertaking as being a railway undertaking in the Schedule of Undertakings kept under that Order as respects specified persons, then and in the case of that undertaking and the specified persons employed therein the provisions of the principal Order shall have effect subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) in sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph (1) of Article 4 (which contains provisions as to employment in scheduled undertakings), the words "for a period not exceeding three consecutive days" and the proviso shall be omitted, and the words "during the period of suspension" shall be inserted after the words "to him";
- (b) in paragraph (1) of Article 5 (which deals with Local Appeal Boards), sub-paragraph (b) and the words "or of such dismissal (as the case may be)" shall be omitted; and
- (c) in paragraph (3) of the said Article 5, sub-paragraph (b) shall be omitted.

(2) For all the purposes of the principal Order and this Order—

- (a) the expression "railway undertaking" means an undertaking concerned with the operating of a railway, the name of which is entered in the Schedule of Undertakings as a railway undertaking in respect of any specified persons; and
- (b) a certificate by the Minister that the name of an undertaking was on any particular date or during any particular period entered in the Schedule of Undertakings as a railway undertaking in respect of any specified persons shall be sufficient evidence of that fact unless the contrary is proved.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 9th day of October, 1941.

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

HOURS OF CLOSING OF SHOPS.

An Order in Council§ made by His Majesty on 10th October, 1941, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, makes provision, *inter alia*, for the insertion in the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939,|| of new Regulations numbered 60 AB and 60 AC, which lay down special provisions governing the closing hours of shops during the winter period.

The general effect of the new Regulations is that, with certain exceptions, shops which are subject to the general closing hours

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1602. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 302.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1051.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1595, H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

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

fixed by section 1 (1) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, are required during the period beginning with the first Sunday in November in any year and ending with the day before the first Sunday in March in the succeeding year to close not later than 6 p.m. or, on the late evening of the week, 7-30 p.m. Local authorities are empowered to substitute earlier or later hours of closing in the whole or any part of their areas and in respect of every or any particular trade or business, provided that the views of shopkeepers and shop assistants who may be affected are first ascertained and that the hours of closing are fixed not later than 8 p.m. on the late evening and on one other evening of the week, and not later than 7 p.m. on the other evenings of the week. Shops which, under the general legislation respecting shop-closing, are not subject to the normal requirement to close at 8 p.m. (*e.g.*, newsagents, tobacconists, restaurants, cooked meat and confectionery shops, etc.) are not affected by the Order, except that confectionery shops are required to close at the same time as tobacconists.

The Order also empowers Regional Commissioners, after consultation with the competent local authority and the shopkeepers and shop assistants concerned, to order that shops, other than food shops and very small shops, shall close not later than 4 p.m. on every day in areas to be specified by the Commissioners in which it is desirable that shoppers and shop assistants shall travel home before the peak traffic hour.

The arrangements instituted by the Order have been framed in the light of experience obtained last winter in the application of a similar Order, of which particulars were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1940 (pages 308 and 323).

MENTAL NURSES (EMPLOYMENT AND OFFENCES) ORDER.

By the Mental Nurses (Employment and Offences) Order, 1941,* made by the Minister of Health on 25th August, persons who are in whole-time employment for remuneration as a nurse in mental institutions where the rates of pay and conditions of service are not less favourable than those recommended on 1st July, 1941, by the mental hospitals Joint Conciliation Committee, and who have completed at least twelve months' service in the aggregate, in such institutions, are required to continue in such employment until their services are dispensed with in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

CIVIL DEFENCE (EMPLOYMENT AND OFFENCES) ORDER.

By the Civil Defence (Employment and Offences) (No. 4) Order, 1941,† made by the Minister of Home Security on 9th September, persons continuously employed in the service of a local authority on whole-time work for remuneration at control or report centres are required to continue in their employment until their services are dispensed with in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

FACTORIES (EXAMINATION OF PLANT) EMERGENCY ORDER.

The Factories (Examination of Plant) Emergency Order, 1941,‡ dated October 24, 1941, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

THE above Order prescribes that the period within which the next examination of specified classes of hoisting and lowering plant or machinery, steam boilers and steam and air receivers which is required to be made in accordance with the Factories Act, 1937, the Docks Regulations, 1934, or the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, may be extended within the limits of periods ranging, in the particular case, from three to six months, in cases where certificates declaring that the extensions would be without danger have been furnished, in the form set out in the Order, by firms, companies, or associations which undertake periodic examination of plant or machinery of the classes in question. Any such certificate must specify the period of such extension and must be signed by a person competent to make the examination of the plant or machinery in accordance with the requirements of the specified legislation, and be counter-signed on behalf of the firm, company or association. In the case of a

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1294; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1414; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net. (2d. post free).

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1702; H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

boiler-inspecting firm, company or association, however, it is sufficient if the certificate is signed by the chief engineer of the firm, company or association or by such other responsible officer of the firm, company or association as may be authorised in that behalf by the chief engineer.

The certificate must be served on the occupier of the factory at which the plant or machinery is situate or used, and a duplicate must also be served on the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Inspector for the district, who may, if he thinks fit, annul any such certificate, by service of notice in writing.

Where the Chief Inspector of Factories or the District Inspector serves notice in writing on a firm, company or association that there should be no postponement of the examination in a particular case, a certificate of postponement may not thereafter be issued.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES (WAR SERVICE) ACT, 1940.

CERTIFICATE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

Employment in Coal-Mining.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service hereby certifies the employment specified in the Schedule to this Certificate to be such as, in his opinion, may properly be treated for the purposes of the Superannuation Schemes (War Service) Act, 1940, in the same manner as service in the Forces of the Crown.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 24th day of October, 1941.

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

SCHEDULE.

Employment in the coal-mining industry, that is to say the industry in which coal mines are worked or carried on. For the purposes of this certificate "coal mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, tramways and sidings both below ground and above ground in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine, but does not include any part of such premises on which any manufacturing process is carried on other than a process ancillary to the getting, dressing or preparation for sale of coal.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(NOTE.—The prices are net and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) 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 England and Wales.* Agricultural Statistics, 1939. Vol. LXXIV. Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF FOOD COSTS.—*Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 24.* [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son Ltd.; price 4s.]

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN WEST AFRICA.—*Report dated July, 1940.* [Cmd. 6277; price 2s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of July and August, 1941.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 2/1941. Ministry of Labour and National Service. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

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 C. NICHOLLS & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER, LONDON AND READING.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

(Continued from outside back cover)

TOOLS

MACROME LTD. Guarantee 100% AVERAGE LIFE INCREASE

For High Speed and Carbon Steel Cutting Tools
after Macrome Treatment.

Dept. 16, ALCESTER, WARWICKSHIRE. Tel. Alcester 175

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY).

BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS,
HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING
GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD. Hooley Bridge Mills,
HEYWOOD
and 21 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER.

WEBBING

WEBBING AND EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

Telephone : Chesham Works, Telegrams :
BURY 253 BURY, LANCS. WEBQUIP, BURY

YOUR WEBBING REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK

Manufacturers of Webbing, Ammunition Container
Harness Sets, and Equipment of all Types

BAR-LOCK Typewriters

for speed and efficiency

BAR-LOCK MODEL 20.
Perfect for lightness of touch,
speed and alignment. Tabulator with
a stop for every letter space—
totally enclosed mechanism, reducing
sound—six interchangeable carriages
—English manufacture throughout.

**BAR-LOCK FOUR-BANK
PORTABLE** 88 characters, 8 in.
visible writing line. Remarkably
compact and efficient. Complete
with Travelling Case.

BAR-LET PORTABLE. Light,
strong, reliable. Complete with
Travelling Case.

Manufactured by **BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER CO. Nottingham**

Phone: 75141/2 Grams: Barlock, Nottingham

"Use a typewriter made in the United Kingdom"



By appointment to the
late King George V.

To Manufacturers of Edible Fats, Oils, Preserves, etc.

SAVE YOUR PACKAGES WOOD OR STEEL

We collect, recondition, store if necessary and
return fit for filling when required.

CHARGES MODERATE . PROMPT SERVICE

ERNEST FRENCH & CO., LTD.

CODY ROAD, E.16

Albert Dock 2141

"TURNERISING"

(Process of Roof Repair and Waterproofing)

STANDS THE TEST OF TIME.

PEACETIME through years of service
on all kinds of roofs, gutters, glazing bars, etc.

And now . . .

WARTIME as shown by "TURNERISED"
roofs all over the country which have success-
fully withstood severe conditions of blast in
air raids.

GLASS OBSCURATION. As with roofs so with
roof glazing treated with a permanent, weather-
proof, shatter-resisting covering of complete
black-out. Obscures all light; strengthens the
glass against blast and vibration; remains
waterproof after glass breakage. Applied by
trained staff to British Standard Specification
ARP 48. Approved by the Ministry of Supply
(Passive Air Defence Section).

Write for particulars to :

THE TURNERISED ROOFING CO. (G.B.) LTD.

SAUNDERS STREET, LONDON, S.E.11.

Phones : RELiance 4277/8.

Grams : TURNEROOFS, LAMB, LONDON.

ENAMELLING

Quality work in all types of materials. Large quantities
undertaken. Prompt deliveries guaranteed.
Enquiries solicited.

CHARLES STORMONT LIMITED

Tel.: Birmingham South 3022 (4 lines) 15 Alcester Road, Birmingham, 13.

BLINDS

**J. AVERY & CO., 81, Great Portland Street, W.1.
& CURTAINS**

Announcing the re-issue of

HOW FACTORY ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

New number now in
preparation.

Details available shortly at

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE,

York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh 2
39-41, King Street, Manchester, 2; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.

BOLTON (LANCS.) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOKCLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETSBRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone: CENTral 6643-4

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL CO. LIMITED

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

T, "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

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

Telegrams: "Wecarcop, Cent., London."

Telephone No.: 3459 City.

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO PRINTINGS
and ENAMELLING PAPERSTelephone:
Radcliffe 2284-2285Telegrams:
"SULPHITE, RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE

VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

BITTON, Near Bristol.

Telegrams: Durability, Bitton.

Telephone: Bitton 2103

Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers; E.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges; Base Papers

London Agents:

HAROLD SPALDING & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

Springside Works, Belmont, Nr. Bolton, Lancs.

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

M.G. Litho Papers, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.'s, Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges

London Agents:

Johnston Horsburgh & CO. LTD., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4

'Phone: Central 3636

PRINTING INKS

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

FRANK HORSELL & CO. LTD.

33 Victoria Road, LEEDS 11.

PRINTING INKS

PRINTING INKS

for every printing process

COMPOSITION AND RUBBER ROLLERS

Phone: Central 9651

Wires: Ushawalker,
Fleet, London

USHER-WALKER LTD.

BOUVERIE HOUSE,
160A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & CO. LTD.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH,"
"POSTULATA, LONDON"Telephone: 122 W.B.
0962 Holborn

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

All Kinds of SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Established 1839.

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD

and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone No.: 2105.

Telegraphic Address: "Staglint," Chesterfield

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

COTTON WOOL, BANDAGES,
GAUZE, LINT, ETC.

CELLULOSE WADDING FOR ALL TRADES

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.

CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM

'Phone: EAST 0204 (5 lines)

'Grams: "Southalls," Birmingham

LONDON OFFICE: BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C.2

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

PRESTOBAND



Vernaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZE
SURGICAL BANDAGES
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS
SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES
MATERNITY OUTFITS
SANITARY TOWELS
WOVEN, BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & GT. HARWOOD

PHONE: PRESTON 83293

LANCASHIRE

GRAMS: LINT: PRESTON

Vol. XLIX.
No. 12



DECEMBER, 1941
Published Monthly

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living and Trade Disputes in November	231	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in November	239
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—		Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living	242
Man-Power Policy and National Service : New Measures by H.M. Government ..	232	Trade Disputes in November	243
Registration for Employment Order, 1941 : Further Registrations of Women ..	233	Employment Overseas	244
Release of Women employed by Government Departments and Local Authorities	233	Retail Prices Overseas	244
National Service Acts, 1939-1941 : Schedule of Reserved Occupations	233	Fatal Industrial Accidents	244
Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order	233	Industrial Diseases	244
Government Statement Relating to Production : Report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure	233	Legal Cases affecting Labour	245
Wages of Boy Labourers in the Building Industry	234	Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 :—	
Average Weekly Earnings of Workpeople in the Principal Industries at July, 1941 ..	234	Industrial Court Awards	245
Agricultural Wages in England and Wales	235	Single Arbitrators and <i>ad hoc</i> Boards of Arbitration	246
Membership of Trade Unions and Trade Union Federations	236	Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940 and 1941 :—	
National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941	236	National Arbitration Tribunal Awards ..	246
Food Control	236	National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards	247
Employment in November :—		Trade Boards Acts :—	
General Summary	237	Notices of Proposal	247
Unemployment among Boys and Girls ..	238	Emergency Powers (Defence) :—	
Unemployment Chart	238	Factories Act, 1937	248
Composition of Unemployment Statistics for Great Britain	238	Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order	248
Unemployment Fund	238	Mines and Quarries (Canteens) Order ..	248
Unemployment Allowances	238	Bank Holidays, December, 1941	248
		Labour Returns: Building and Civil Engineering	248
		Workmen's Compensation :—	
		Judicial Procedure	248
		Industrial Diseases: Northern Ireland ..	248
		Official Publications Received	248

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; 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Price Sixpence net.

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

A Message from
 THE MANUFACTURERS OF
"HOMACOL"
 LIQUID SOAPS
 TO THEIR CUSTOMERS

Quality has always been the main factor of our policy. It built up our goodwill, it established the confidence of our customers, and even now, in spite of scarcity of raw materials, we are rigidly maintaining pre-war purity and strength.

By concentrating on fewer grades we are able to produce maximum supplies, and by maintaining high quality you are assured of maximum economy in use.

We recommend customers to adopt strict control to avoid waste. If necessary, as a war-time expedient to cope with requirements of additional personnel, gallonage may be increased by diluting with water (not exceeding 25 per cent.).

We invite correspondence from works of National importance operating since 1939, and we will do our utmost to secure additional raw materials to meet their requirements.

The
HORTON MANUFACTURING
 Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

"Homacol"
 Liquid Toilet
 Soap



Cleansing
 Specialities and
 Disinfectants

RICKMANSWORTH — HERTS

'Phone :
 Rickmansworth 3191 (2 lines)

'Grams :
 "Liquisopa," Rickmansworth

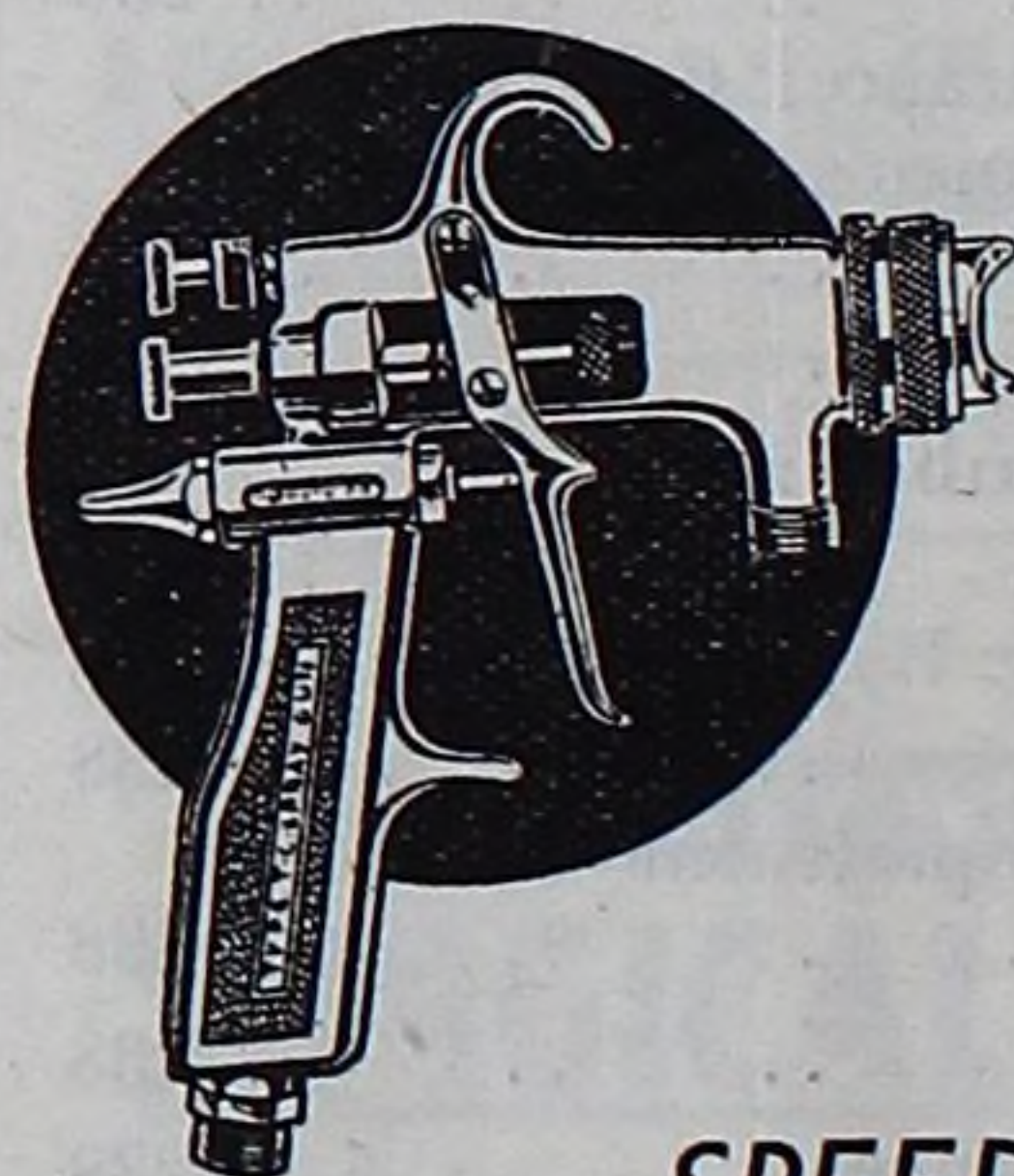
AEROGRAPH ARITHMETIC



D I V I D E

DIVIDE five paintbrushes by one AEROGRAPH spray gun and the answer is—at least the same amount of work perfectly executed—and generally more.

But speed of application is not the only advantage of AEROGRAPH spray-painting equipment it also produces a superb finish . . . it effects maximum economies due to perfect covering power and it is often the only way to finish "difficult" articles successfully.



Send for an AEROGRAPH engineer if you have an urgent finishing problem.

SPEED UP WITH

AEROGRAPH
SPRAY PAINTING & FINISHING
EQUIPMENT Write for literature to The Aerograph Co. Ltd., Lower Sydenham, London, S.E.26. Tel. Sydenham 6060 (8 lines)