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## SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

### REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

Particulars are given below of Orders and Regulations which have recently been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in relation to the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the principal features of which were reviewed in the issues of this GAZETTE for January and April, 1944.

#### REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1944 (COMMENCEMENT) ORDER, 1944.

By this Order,\* which was made on 28th July, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed 1st August, 1944, as the date on which the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act should come into operation.

The persons to whom the Act applies are those who, after 25th May, 1939, entered upon a period of whole-time service in the armed forces of the Crown, or in the equivalent Women's Services, and those who entered upon a period of whole-time service in a Civil Defence Force in consequence of an enrolment notice issued under the National Service Acts. For all such persons with war service ending on or after 1st August, 1944, the Act supersedes the existing law with regard to reinstatement in civil employment, and their rights under the Act now put into operation arise when the individual's war service ends. In the case, however, of persons covered by the Act whose war service ended between 1st February, 1944, and 31st July, 1944, both dates inclusive, the rights arise on 1st August, 1944.

The Service authorities are communicating with the men and women concerned whose discharge took place on or after 1st February, and they, as well as those who leave in future, will receive a leaflet explaining how to claim reinstatement rights. Applications to employers for reinstatement should be made in writing, normally on or before the fifth Monday after the end of war service. The rights are held in suspense during any period while a person is undertaking civilian work for

which he was specially released from the Forces or which he is doing by direction or written request of the Ministry.

#### REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT (PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS, 1944.

These Regulations,\* which were made on 28th July, 1944, with effect as from 1st August, 1944, lay down provisions respecting matters of procedure with regard to applications for reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act.

The Act provides that applications for reinstatement may be lodged at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and these Regulations prescribe the form in which such applications and notifications of availability for employment should be made.

In the case of disputes concerning reinstatement, the Regulations lay down the procedure to be followed in making application to a Reinstatement Committee, as provided in the Act, and specify the time limits within which such application should be made. They also set out the main lines of procedure to be followed by the Committees in considering applications for reinstatement.

With regard to appeals against the decisions of Reinstatement Committees, the Regulations prescribe how and when appeals should be made to the Umpire (for whose appointment provision is made in the Act) and determine the main lines of procedure to be followed by the Umpire in hearing appeals.

#### REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT (EXEMPTION FROM RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1944.

The above Order,† made on 1st August, 1944, is designed to remove certain impediments to the smooth working of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, which might arise from the Essential Work Orders or other war-time measures governing the engagement and dismissal of workers.

While, on the one hand, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act requires the employer to take back into his employment

\* S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

\* S.R. & O. 1944, No. 880. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).  
† S.R. & O. 1944, No. 902. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).



any of his ex-employees with rights under the Act, the right of the employer to engage workers is subject, on the other hand, to restriction under the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1941, the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Orders, 1943, and the Essential Work Orders for agriculture (Scotland), coal mining, and shipbuilding and ship-repairing. Accordingly, in order not to hamper the fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Act, the present Order provides that the restrictions on engagement imposed by the above-mentioned Orders shall not apply to re-employment under the Act.

Further, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act places on the former employer an obligation to retain his ex-employee in his employment for a prescribed period and any question as to default in the discharge of this obligation is dealt with by a Reinstatement Committee and, on appeal, by an Umpire. Under the Essential Work Orders there are special provisions respecting discharge and dismissal, and as regards these the new Order provides that they shall not apply in reinstatement cases under the Act until after the expiry of the term of re-employment prescribed by the Act.

The Order took effect on 1st August, 1944.

## TRAINING AND WORK FOR THE DISABLED.

By an Order in Council\* signed on 10th August, 1944, certain sections of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act,† passed last March, were brought into operation on 15th August, 1944.

The main purposes of the Act are (1) to promote and facilitate the rehabilitation and training for employment of persons handicapped by injury, disease or congenital deformity, and (2) to enable such disabled persons to obtain employment or undertake work on their own account.

The sections brought into operation by the Order in Council are those relating to: (i) the definition of the term "disabled person"; (ii) the provision of vocational training and rehabilitation courses; (iii) the provision of special facilities for the employment of registered disabled persons who are so severely disabled as to be unable to work under ordinary conditions (so far as this section can operate before the register of disabled persons is set up); (iv) preference, where necessary, in allocation to training or industrial rehabilitation courses to be given to men who have served at any time in H.M. Forces or the Merchant Navy, and to women who have served at any time in certain of the Women's Services; (v) the establishment of a National Advisory Council; and (vi) the appointment of officers, issue of regulations and application to Northern Ireland.

The Disabled Persons (Non-British Subjects) Regulations, 1944,‡ have also been made, with effect from 15th August, 1944, making non-British subjects who fulfil certain conditions eligible for courses of training or rehabilitation.

The remaining sections, which will come into operation at a later date, are those dealing with the registration of disabled persons; the obligation on certain employers to employ a quota of disabled persons; and the appropriation of vacancies in designated classes of employment to persons registered as disabled.

At the present time, the need for putting into operation the new machinery for registration and obligatory employment is not urgent, as there is little or no difficulty for the moment in finding employment for any disabled person who is capable of working. But much preparatory work is necessary to bring the Act ultimately into full operation, and this is being done.

## ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

### ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1944.

By the above Order,§ made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 13th July, 1944, the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942,|| has been amended in certain respects.

The principal amendment affects the provisions relating to persons dismissed from employment on the ground of serious misconduct. The Order of 1942 prescribes that the National Service Officer can direct the reinstatement of a worker who has been dismissed for serious misconduct if the Local Appeal Board is of opinion that the dismissal was not justified, and that in any such case where a reinstatement direction is given the guaranteed wage provisions shall apply to the period between dismissal and reinstatement, the dismissal shall be treated as ineffective, and any sums earned in other employment in the whole of that period shall be deducted from the total amount of the guaranteed wage for that period. Under these provisions the application of the guaranteed wage provisions to the worker concerned hitherto depended on whether reinstatement was directed or not, and if, for practical reasons, reinstatement was not directed, even though the Appeal Board had found that the dismissal was not justified, the worker was unable to claim the guaranteed wage under the Order for the period concerned.

\* The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (Commencement) Order, 1944. S.R. & O. 1944, No. 936. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1943 (pages 163-4) and March, 1944 (page 47).

‡ S.R. & O. 1944, No. 965. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ S.R. & O. 1944, No. 815. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

|| See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1942, page 146.

The new Order corrects this anomaly by amending the relevant provisions of the earlier Order so as (i) to enable a National Service Officer to give notice to both parties of the opinion of the Board without giving a reinstatement direction, (ii) to enable the guaranteed wage provisions to be applied to the period between the dismissal and the giving of the notice, (iii) to provide that the dismissal is ineffective up to the date of the notice, but that then the employment is properly at an end, and (iv) to provide that the deduction from the guaranteed wage of wages earned in other employment shall be calculated in respect of each prescribed period falling within the period between the dismissal and reinstatement or dismissal and notice, instead of lumping the two totals and deducting the one from the other.

A further amendment effected by the new Order consists in the substitution in the earlier Order of more explicit provisions so as to make it clear that members of the armed forces and women belonging to certain classes (including members of the women's auxiliary services), when working in a scheduled undertaking, will not come under the Order, if, when so working, they are at the same time in receipt of pay as such members or as belonging to such classes.

The new Order came into force on 24th July, 1944.

### ESSENTIAL WORK (EVACUATION) ORDER, 1944.

In order to assist the Government's evacuation arrangements, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the above Order\* on 2nd August, 1944, modifying in certain respects the provisions of the Essential Work Orders and the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) Order in their application to persons evacuated under Government arrangements.

Normally, persons who are in employment scheduled under the Essential Work Orders must obtain the permission of a National Service Officer before leaving their employment, and must give their employers at least seven days' notice of leaving. Under the new Order such persons, if they are evacuated under the official Government arrangements from the places where they live at present to other places, will not have to obtain the permission of the National Service Officer to leave their present employment, nor will they have to give their employers the notice of leaving required by the Essential Work Orders. Similarly, persons who have been directed to unscheduled employment by directions given by a National Service Officer under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations will be able to leave their employment without having to apply to the National Service Officer for the withdrawal of the direction, if they are being evacuated to other places under the official Government arrangements.

The Government's arrangements for evacuation apply at present mainly to women with young children, and it is principally to these that the new Order relates if, as is frequently the case, they are employed in scheduled employment. As regards other classes of persons, the national interest still makes it imperative that workers engaged on essential work should, in general, remain in their jobs, and the Minister of Labour and National Service is confident that they will continue to carry on with their usual determination.

The new Order, which came into force on 7th August, 1944, does not apply in cases where persons transfer themselves under private arrangements without official assistance and not under or in accordance with the Government plans.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### EMERGENCY POWERS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1944.

On 17th July, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1944.† The aim of these Regulations is to safeguard the unemployment insurance rights of certain persons who are engaged in this country either by British organisations or by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N.R.R.A.) for employment abroad on relief and rehabilitation work where the work performed would be insurable if done in this country. The Regulations accordingly amend Regulation 23 of the principal Regulations (which relates to the insurance of persons employed abroad in war occupations) in such a way as to bring employment abroad in relief and rehabilitation work by British organisations or U.N.R.R.A. within the scope of the provisions governing insurance of persons employed abroad.

## NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

### FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st October, 1926, and 31st December, 1926, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 2nd September, 1944, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations, the men concerned are to be given an opportunity of expressing an option for coal mining as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

\* S.R. & O. 1944, No. 911. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).  
† S.R. & O. 1944, No. 799. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).



## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.

### FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DUST IN STEEL FOUNDRIES.

The First Report\* has recently been published of a Committee appointed by the Chief Inspector of Factories to consider methods of preventing the production or the inhalation of dust and the possibility of reducing the use of materials containing free silica in steel foundries. The Committee was set up early in 1943 as a result of the serious increase in the number of cases of silicosis among certain foundry workers which has accompanied the war-time expansion in the production of steel castings. The Committee was composed of representatives of both sides of the industry and of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, with the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman.

The Committee surveyed the various "dusty" processes involved and make recommendations concerning several of them in their present Report. They point out, however, that some of the problems considered raise difficult technical issues and that further investigations are necessary before they can report on them.

The Report describes the chief dust-producing processes in steel foundry work. These are the operations connected with the removal of moulds and cores and the subsequent cleaning and dressing of the castings, and include "blasting" with an abrading agent to remove adherent sand, scale, etc., and to give a finish to the surface. Medical opinion, the Report states, is definite that the chief risk to the worker is silicosis and that this disease is caused by the inhalation of very small particles of silica in the free or uncombined state. The most dangerous particles are those of a size so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. Consequently, air in which there is little or no visible dust may still be highly dangerous to breathe.

As a method of attacking the trouble at its source, the Committee make various recommendations for the reduction of the use of siliceous materials. These include the prohibition of the use of "parting" powders containing free silica, and the use of sand or other siliceous materials in "blasting" operations. It is also recommended that no material containing free silica should be used as a constituent of steel moulding compositions or of mould paints, as soon as sufficient quantities of alternative non-siliceous materials are available. The Report deals fully with the risks arising at "blasting" operations and detailed recommendations are made as to precautionary measures which should be adopted, including effective ventilation, frequent examination of the plant with a view to good maintenance and prevention of the escape of dust, and the use of protective helmets, gauntlets and overalls.

With regard to the employment of persons under 18, it is recommended that no such person should be employed in "blasting" or the cleaning of apparatus used for blasting, or on maintenance or repair work at such apparatus, and also that no person under 18 should be employed within 20 feet of any apparatus used for "blasting" if the abrasive is propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.

In presenting the Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Chief Inspector of Factories recommends that it should be made available to the industry, in order that the steps recommended can be adopted at once.

## NURSES IN MENTAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

### SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Nurses Salaries Committee, set up by the Minister of Health in November, 1941, have presented to him a Report† of a Sub-Committee appointed in association with them in July, 1943, to draw up agreed scales of salaries and emoluments for nurses in mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions in England and Wales. The Report contains recommendations as to standard national scales of salaries for each of a number of categories of male and female nurses, together with the cash value to be placed, for superannuation purposes, on emoluments, *i.e.*, in the case of resident nurses, board, residence, personal laundry and the use and laundering of uniform. For female staff nurses the recommended salary scales begin at £120 a year and rise by annual increments of £5 to £160 a year, the annual value of emoluments provided for resident nurses being assessed for superannuation purposes at £90. For male staff nurses, the recommended salary is 95s. a week in the case of non-resident and 62s. 6d. a week in that of resident staff, rising by annual increments of 5s. in each case to 110s. and 77s. 6d. a week, respectively. The value of emoluments for resident male staff nurses is fixed at 34s. 6d. a week, those for non-resident nurses being limited to the use and laundering of uniform and valued at 2s. a week. Staff nurses who are general State Registered nurses in addition to being qualified mental nurses are to receive additional payments at the rate of £10 a year for female staff, and 4s. a week for male staff.

\* *Dust in Steel Foundries. First Report of a Committee appointed to consider methods of preventing the production or the inhalation of Dust and the possibility of reducing the use of materials containing Free Silica in Steel Foundries.* H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† *Nurses Salaries Committee, Report of the Mental Nurses Sub-Committee.* Cmd. 6542. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. post free).

The Sub-Committee deprecate the working of hours in excess of 96 a fortnight; but, recognising that it may not always be possible to observe this limit under present conditions, they recommend that nurses in grades up to and including those of ward sister and charge nurse who are required to work hours in excess of 108 in a fortnight shall be remunerated for such excess hours at ordinary rates according to scale, *i.e.*, at the rate of 1/48th of the appropriate total weekly value of salary and emoluments for each excess hour worked. The Report also embodies recommendations on the limitation of night duty, the granting of weekly rest days and of annual leave with pay and the provision of sick pay.

The Sub-Committee recommend that their proposals as to conditions of service shall be brought into operation on 1st October, 1944, and that the scales of salaries and emoluments shall have retrospective effect, in accordance with the method recommended by the Committee, from 1st April, 1943, or the date of appointment, whichever is later. The proposals of the Sub-Committee have been endorsed by the Nurses Salaries Committee and commended by the Minister of Health for adoption by the authorities concerned. The Minister has announced that he is prepared to assist the authorities in giving effect to the proposals by undertaking to pay from 1st April, 1943, a grant equivalent to half the additional expenditure incurred.

## THE EDUCATION ACT.

The Education Act, 1944, which received the Royal Assent on 3rd August, contains *inter alia* a number of provisions affecting the employment of juveniles, including arrangements for raising the school-leaving age, for a system of compulsory part-time education during working hours for young persons up to the age of 18 years, and for improved facilities for technical education and vocational training. An account of these provisions was given on page 4 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1944, which may be read as a summary of the corresponding provisions of the Act subject to the amendments noted below.

Under the Act the style and title of the competent Minister is changed from "President of the Board of Education," as proposed in the Bill, to "Minister of Education," and the centres of compulsory part-time education described in the Bill as "young people's colleges" are to be designated "county colleges." In the Bill, it was proposed that the date on which it would become the duty of the local education authorities to secure the provision of the necessary facilities for part-time education would be fixed by Order in Council, but no time limit was fixed within which the Order should be made; the Act lays it down that the date shall be fixed not later than three years after the school leaving age is raised to 15 years.

### SCHOOL LEAVING AGE : POSTPONEMENT ORDER.

In view of the impossibility of securing the necessary teachers and school accommodation by 1st April, 1945, the Minister has made an Order\* under Sub-section (3) of Section 108 of the Act retaining the school-leaving age at 14. It is not possible at present to say how long the Order will remain in force but it may be taken that it will not cease to have effect earlier than 1st April, 1946.

## THE HERRING INDUSTRY ACT, 1944.

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on 3rd August, extends and amends the Herring Industry Acts, 1935 and 1938, and is designed to assist the rehabilitation of the herring fishing industry. Its provisions are based largely on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on the Herring Industry, some particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1944 (page 49).

Under the new Act provision is made for financial assistance to the industry; and the Herring Industry Board, whose powers were largely suspended on the outbreak of war, but which has been reconstituted, is given new powers. Grants may be made by the Ministers concerned, on the recommendation of the Herring Industry Board, up to one-third of the total cost, towards the provision of boats, gear and nets, where these cannot be provided without such help, and the Board are empowered to draw up schemes (subject to the approval of Parliament) for (i) the purchase of boats and gear for charter or hire to suitable applicants; (ii) the refrigeration and processing of part of the herring catch, so as to provide a supply of herrings all the year round; (iii) the regulation of conditions and standards for the refrigeration of herring; and (iv) the levying of contributions on the first sales of herrings, to provide a pool which can be used to eliminate as far as possible any undue difference in earnings. The Board may also make loans to help fishermen to provision, recondition and equip boats or to purchase boats and equipment.

The period during which financial assistance under the Act is to be available to the Board and to the fishermen is limited to five years from the date of the passing of the Act. As however, it may be some time before it is practicable for all the Board's powers to be brought into operation and as the length of the interim period cannot be foreseen, provision is made for the extension by Ministerial Order of the five-year period for a further period not exceeding three years if it has not been possible for the Board and the fishermen to take advantage of the financial assistance to the extent anticipated.

\* *Compulsory School Age (Postponement) Order, 1944.* S.R. & O. 1944, No. 979. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS IN AUSTRALIA.

### NEW FEDERAL SCHEME.

By the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, 1944, dated 5th April, 1944, a non-contributory scheme for the payment of unemployment, sickness and special benefits is to be introduced in Australia by the Federal Government to take the place of the various forms of social relief at present administered independently by the six States comprising the Australian Commonwealth. The implementation of the new Act, which is to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, depends on the result of a referendum to be held on 19th August to decide whether the Federal Government is to be authorised to take over certain powers from the State governments for a period of five years after the war.

*Finance.*—The cost of the benefits payable under the Act is to be met from the National Welfare Fund, a Trust Account established by the Federal Government under the National Welfare Fund Act, 1943.

*Administration.*—The Act is to be administered, under the competent Minister (unspecified), by a Director-General of Social Services, who will be assisted by an Assistant Director-General and, in each State, by a Deputy Director of Social Services, and by such Registrars of Social Services as are necessary for the purposes of the Act. A report, with statistics, on the administration and operation of the Act is to be prepared by the Director-General annually for presentation to Parliament.

*Scope.*—Unemployment and sickness benefits are payable to all persons (other than those in receipt of, or qualified to receive, a pension) who (a) have attained the age of 16 but are less than 65 years of age or, in the case of women, 60 years, with the exception of married women adequately supported by their husbands; (b) are residing in Australia and have been continuously so resident for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to the date of the claim; and (c) for unemployment benefit, are unemployed and not unemployed on account of being direct participants in a strike, are capable of undertaking and willing to undertake suitable employment and have taken reasonable steps to obtain such employment; for sickness benefit, satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they are temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or accident and have thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income. Aboriginal natives are entitled to benefits if the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that their character, standard of intelligence and development justify the payment of benefits. A means test is imposed in all cases. In addition, in the case of sickness benefits, claimants may not receive in benefit more than the amount of salary, wages or other income lost by reason of their incapacity, while the rate of benefit payable will normally be reduced by the amount of any payment made in compensation for the incapacity.

*Qualifications and Conditions.*—Claimants to benefit must normally serve a waiting period of six days. Claimants to unemployment benefit may be required to undergo a course of vocational or other training, to submit themselves for medical examination or treatment, or to take up suitable employment. Payment of benefit may be postponed or cancelled in respect of any person who voluntarily becomes unemployed without valid reason, is discharged from his employment for misconduct, or refuses or fails to accept suitable employment. Seasonal workers are to be disqualified for benefit if their earnings are deemed to be sufficient to tide over a temporary period of unemployment. In the case of sickness benefit, claims must normally be supported by a certificate from a legally registered medical practitioner, and claimants may be required to submit themselves for medical examination by a practitioner nominated by the Director-General of Social Services. No limit is placed upon the period during which applicants may draw sickness and unemployment benefit provided they continue to satisfy the qualifying conditions. Persons in receipt of unemployment benefit who become eligible for sickness benefit may receive sickness benefit in lieu of unemployment benefit and persons in receipt of sickness benefit may receive unemployment benefit in lieu of sickness benefit, if they satisfy the necessary qualifying conditions.

*Rates of benefit.*—The weekly rates of sickness and unemployment benefit are fifteen shillings for unmarried persons under 18 years of age (unmarried persons include widows and widowers and divorced persons); twenty shillings for unmarried persons of 18 but less than 21 years of age; and twenty-five shillings in all other cases. In addition, dependants' allowances are payable at the rate of twenty shillings for a dependant spouse and five shillings for each dependant child under sixteen years of age.

*Special benefits.*—The Act also provides for the payment of special benefits to persons unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants, if they are ineligible for sickness or unemployment benefit and are not in receipt of a pension. The amount of benefit is to be assessed according to need, but will in no case exceed the amount that would have been payable if the claimant had been eligible for sickness or unemployment benefit.

## REGISTRATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

A further registration of young persons subject to the Registration of Boys and Girls Order, 1941, will take place on 26th August, 1944, in accordance with standing arrangements under which such registrations are normally held on the last Saturday of each month to cover boys and girls attaining the age of 16 since the date of the previous registration.

Subject to the exemptions specified in the Order, the obligation to register on the above date applies to all British boys and girls resident in England and Wales or Scotland, who were born between 30th July, 1928, and 26th August, 1928, both dates inclusive. Other registrations held since that reported on page 49 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1944, took place on (1) 29th April, (2) 24th June, and (3) 29th July, covering juveniles born between (a) 26th March and 29th April, 1928, (b) 30th April and 24th June, 1928, and (c) 25th June and 29th July, 1928, respectively.

In connection with these registrations, all boys and girls, British and alien, resident in England and Wales or Scotland, who were born within the specified periods, were required, in accordance with arrangements made between the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Registrar-General, to attend for exchange of Identity Cards.

## CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made an Order specifying the maximum retail prices of potatoes up to 5th October. These prices replace those specified, in the previous Order, for periods up to 7th August in Great Britain and 10th August in Northern Ireland. The new maxima vary according to date, district and grade of potatoes, and range from 9d. to 6d. per 7 lb.

A new Order prescribes maximum retail prices for the 1944 crop of home-grown apples, as from 8th August, in place of the maximum prices hitherto in force under the 1943 Order. From 23rd July the maximum retail prices of jam, marmalade, mince-meat, fruit curd and honey are controlled by a new consolidated Order, as a result of which higher maximum prices apply in certain cases.

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1944.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons recorded as unemployed in Great Britain at 17th July, 1944. The numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges are further analysed on page 125.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
<b>PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES:</b>					
<b>1. Insured Persons:</b>					
Claimants to Benefit* and applicants for Unemployment Allowances†	(a) 32,283	939	7,903	432	41,557
	(b) 14,160	—	177	—	14,337
Non-claimants†	(a) 3,256	3,586	1,951	3,643	12,436
	(b) 1,439	—	37	—	1,476
<b>Total—Insured Persons on Registers†</b>	(a) 35,539	4,525	9,854	4,075	53,993
	(b) 15,599	—	214	—	15,813
<b>2. Uninsured Persons:</b>					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances†	(a) 490	13	434	22	959
	(b) 469	—	74	—	543
Persons not applying for Allowances†	(a) 1,322	3,143	1,082	2,698	8,245
	(b) 518	—	44	—	562
<b>Total—Uninsured on Registers†</b>	(a) 1,812	3,156	1,516	2,720	9,204
	(b) 987	—	118	—	1,105
<b>GRAND TOTAL ON REGISTERS†</b>	(a) 37,351	7,681	11,370	6,795	63,197
	(b) 16,586	—	332	—	16,918
<b>INSURED PERSONS CLAIMING BENEFIT UNDER SPECIAL SCHEMES</b>					
	97	6	76	—	179
<b>INSURED PERSONS WITH BOOKS IN TWO MONTHS FILE†</b>					
	4,406	1,600	6,104	1,588	13,698

\* The figures do not include claimants under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries, who are shown separately in the lower part of the Table.

† The figures on line (a) exclude men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment; the figures on line (b) show the number of men and women in these categories.

‡ The "two-months file" contains the unemployment books of insured persons who have registered as unemployed at some time within the past two months but are not continuing to register, though they are not known to have found work and their books remain "lodged" at the Employment Exchanges concerned. Early in January, 1944, it was found that a large number of the books in the file were those of persons who had not registered at an Employment Exchange during the past two months, and it was accordingly arranged that the books of such persons should be removed from the file before the statistics for 17th January, and subsequent dates, were compiled. This action has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of books in the file and in these circumstances the figures for January to July, 1944, should not be regarded as comparable with those for October, 1943, or earlier dates, given in previous issues of this GAZETTE. As, however, none of the persons whose books are in the two-months file are registering as unemployed, the breach in the comparability of these figures does not affect the statistics relating to the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges, given on page 125.



## EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 17th July (exclusive of 16,586 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 44,078; 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 284; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 670. As compared with 17th April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 6,154, those temporarily suspended from work showed a decrease of 72, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 213.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 17th July were 17,827 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 332, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 315 temporarily stopped, and 23 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 17th April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 5,033, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 18, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 39.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 17th July was 42,516, as compared with 47,120 at 17th April, 1944, and 47,201 at 19th July, 1943.

The numbers registered as unemployed\* at 17th July, 1944, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men .. .. .	36,407	274	670
Boys .. .. .	7,671	10	—
Women .. .. .	11,037	310	23
Girls .. .. .	6,790	5	—
Total .. .. .	61,905	599	693
Decrease (—) as compared with:			
17th April, 1944 .. ..	—11,187	—54	—252
19th July, 1943 .. ..	—9,224	—519	—318
United Kingdom.			
Men .. .. .	44,310	717	1,776
Boys .. .. .	8,296	34	1
Women .. .. .	13,779	1,658	35
Girls .. .. .	7,176	102	—
Total .. .. .	73,561	2,511	1,812
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
17th April, 1944 .. ..	—12,873	+244	—290
19th July, 1943 .. ..	—12,002	—24	—542

The numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers at 17th July, 1944, in each administrative region are shown below:—

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 .. ..	4,063	1,273	1,548	905	7,789
Eastern .. .. .	1,340	147	368	174	2,029
Southern .. .. .	750	220	198	269	1,437
South Western .. ..	1,234	234	433	227	2,128
Midlands .. .. .	1,331	396	292	326	2,345
North Midlands .. ..	1,044	121	216	158	1,539
North Eastern .. ..	2,127	355	697	365	3,544
North Western .. ..	4,134	1,403	1,323	1,194	8,054
Northern .. .. .	4,499	940	1,460	1,019	7,918
Scotland .. .. .	9,582	1,953	2,983	1,311	15,829
Wales .. .. .	6,303	629	1,519	842	9,293
Great Britain .. ..	36,407	7,671	11,037	6,790	61,905
Northern Ireland .. ..	7,903	625	2,742	386	11,656
United Kingdom .. ..	44,310	8,296	13,779	7,176	73,561
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	177	—	22	—	199
Eastern .. .. .	30	—	14	—	44
Southern .. .. .	1	—	2	—	3
South Western .. ..	109	—	11	—	120
Midlands .. .. .	20	—	3	—	23
North Midlands .. ..	12	—	8	—	20
North Eastern .. ..	31	—	20	3	54
North Western .. ..	139	3	19	—	161
Northern .. .. .	170	6	34	—	210
Scotland .. .. .	196	—	174	—	370
Wales .. .. .	59	1	26	1	87
Great Britain .. ..	944	10	333	5	1,292
Northern Ireland .. ..	1,549	25	1,360	97	3,031
United Kingdom .. ..	2,493	35	1,693	102	4,323

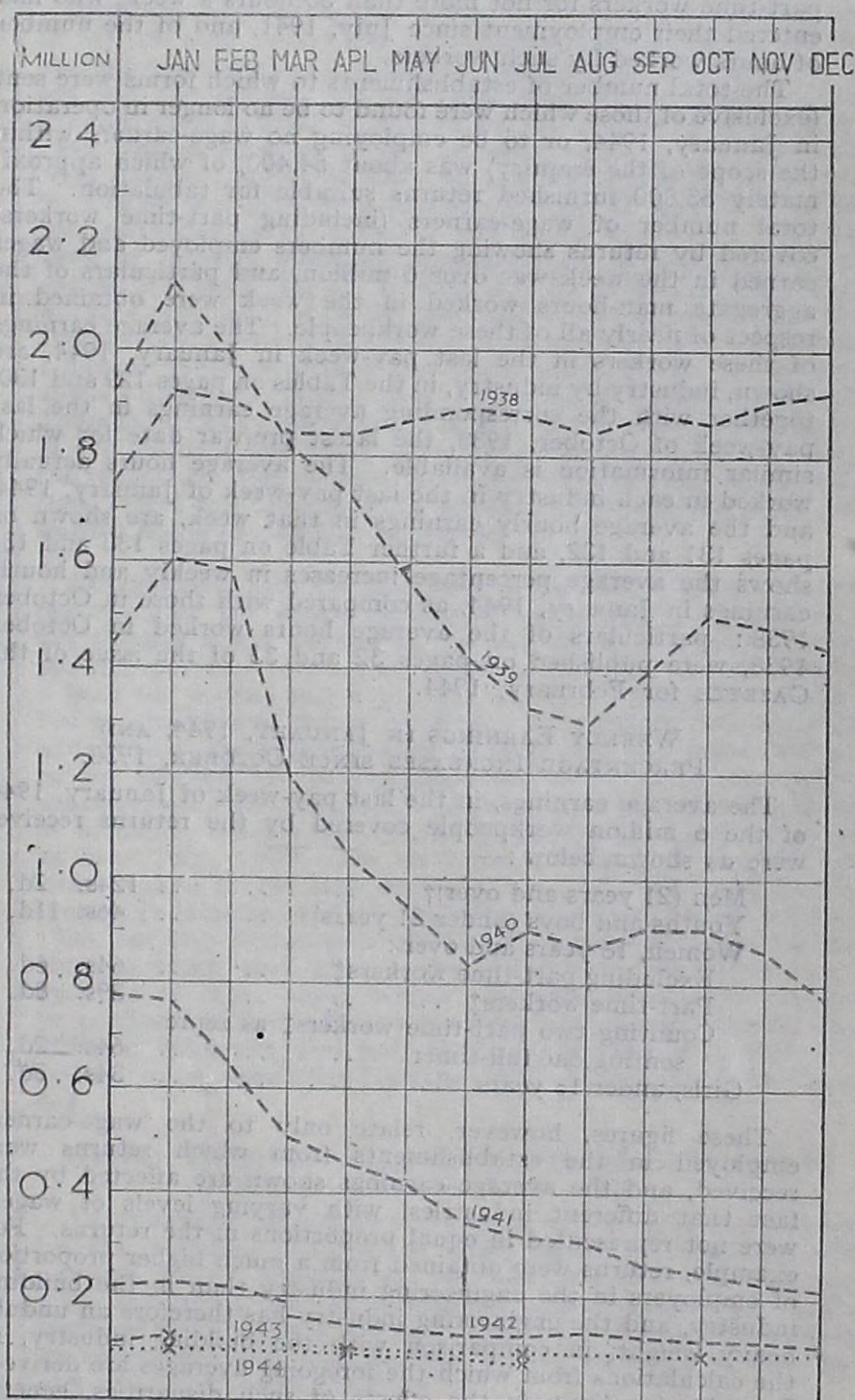
\* The figures are exclusive of 16,586 men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 332 women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at quarterly dates since 13th July, 1942:—

Date.	Great Britain.					United Kingdom
	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed.						
1942.						
13 July .. ..	55,953	10,163	26,767	8,553	101,436	115,820
12 October .. ..	50,661	10,108	25,273	9,975	96,017	110,712
1943.						
18 January .. ..	48,055	10,279	25,935	9,439	93,708	112,671
12 April .. ..	44,102	7,114	18,872	6,681	76,769	92,774
19 July .. ..	39,785	8,786	14,662	7,946	71,129	85,563
18 October .. ..	40,042	8,416	15,546	8,249	72,253	82,626
1944.						
17 January .. ..	40,491	9,442	17,736	9,005	76,674	91,634
17 April .. ..	39,205	11,027	13,754	9,106	73,092	86,434
17 July .. ..	36,407	7,671	11,037	6,790	61,905	73,561
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1942.						
13 July .. ..	3,883	25	1,555	106	5,569	8,708
12 October .. ..	4,097	6	926	34	5,063	8,090
1943.						
18 January .. ..	3,366	9	1,784	150	5,309	8,340
12 April .. ..	2,614	8	641	59	3,322	5,433
19 July .. ..	1,697	18	405	9	2,129	4,989
18 October .. ..	1,346	5	328	4	1,683	3,904
1944.						
17 January .. ..	1,360	1	926	76	2,363	4,701
17 April .. ..	1,237	2	343	16	1,598	4,369
17 July .. ..	944	10	333	5	1,292	4,323

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.



Note.—Since January, 1943, statistics of unemployment have been compiled only at quarterly intervals (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1943, page 22). For each of the quarterly dates, since January, 1943, in respect of which statistics are available, the number registered as unemployed is indicated by a cross on the chart, the dotted lines being intended only to assist the eye by connecting the points so indicated. From March, 1942, persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment have been excluded from the statistics relating to the numbers unemployed; the effect of this change is shown by the two points, on the chart, for that month.

\* The figures exclude men classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.



## AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JANUARY, 1944.

In January, 1944, a further enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of previous enquiries which have been made from time to time during the war have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE,\* together with some comparative figures for October, 1938.

In the enquiry of January, 1944, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in July, 1943, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week of January, 1944, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners other than office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped, for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or enemy action, 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 income tax or of the workers' contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in January, 1944, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 54,400, of which approximately 53,800 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 6 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in January, 1944, are shown, industry by industry, in the Tables on pages 129 and 130, together with the corresponding average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, the latest pre-war date for which similar information is available. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the last pay-week of January, 1944, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 131 and 132, and a further Table on pages 133 and 134 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in January, 1944, as compared with those in October, 1938: particulars of the average hours worked in October, 1938, were published on pages 32 and 33 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944.

### WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The average earnings, in the last pay-week of January, 1944, of the 6 million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below:—

Men (21 years and over)†	..	..	124s.	2d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)	..	..	46s.	11d.
Women, 18 years and over:				
Excluding part-time workers‡	..	..	64s.	6d.
Part-time workers‡	..	..	29s.	8d.
Counting two part-time workers‡ as representing one full-timer	..	..	64s.	2d.
Girls, under 18 years	..	..	34s.	3d.

These figures, however, relate only to the wage-earners employed in the establishments from which returns were received, and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that different industries, with varying levels of wages, were not represented in equal proportions in the returns. For example, returns were obtained from a much higher proportion of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry, and the engineering industry has therefore an unduly heavy weight, in comparison with the building industry, in the calculations from which the foregoing averages are derived. In order to eliminate the effects of such disparities, general

\* See the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; and February, 1944.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week), who had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 129 to 134, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 36s. 1d. in the last pay-week of January, 1944, and the hours worked averaged 18.1.

‡ The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week, and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

averages for all industries combined, and for each of 16 broad groups of industries, have been calculated\* on the basis of the estimated *total numbers* of wage-earners *employed* in the individual industries in January, 1944. These averages are shown in the following Table, together with the percentage increases as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938, calculated by weighting the average earnings in each industry by the total numbers employed at that date. In computing the averages for January, 1944, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.†

*Average Weekly Earnings in January, 1944, and percentage increases as compared with October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.*

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.§
Average Earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	96 0	51 1	§	§	90 1
Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry products .. .. .	109 7	51 7	59 2	34 8	98 5
Brick, pottery and glass ..	106 0	46 1	49 11	30 3	79 3
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	120 2	43 8	65 3	31 6	93 0
Metal, engineering and ship- building .. .. .	141 10	50 8	71 8	39 2	111 2
Textiles .. .. .	97 8	41 9	53 8	35 8	64 11
Leather, fur, etc. .. .. .	103 6	41 4	51 11	31 1	76 8
Clothing .. .. .	101 2	40 4	50 10	30 10	56 0
Food, drink and tobacco ..	104 0	40 11	53 1	31 7	74 8
Woodworking .. .. .	102 6	37 7	57 10	34 0	79 5
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. .. .. .	119 2	34 5	53 4	28 11	84 2
Building, contracting, etc. ..	101 6	42 4	60 4	§	93 7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. .. .	126 1	48 5	62 1	36 3	87 5
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	108 3	46 2	74 8	§	98 8
Public utility services ..	90 5	36 10	48 0	28 1	81 6
Government industrial establishments .. .. .	134 6	50 5	84 0	40 4	111 1
All the above .. .. .	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying .. .. .	60	69	§	§	59
Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry products .. .. .	65	66	99	93	61
Brick, pottery and glass ..	68	67	79	104	66
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	73	48	100	73	69
Metal, engineering and ship- building .. .. .	89	94	115	97	86
Textiles .. .. .	71	74	69	81	72
Leather, fur, etc. .. .. .	62	63	49	78	64
Clothing .. .. .	57	63	55	76	60
Food, drink and tobacco ..	59	46	61	66	59
Woodworking .. .. .	55	61	72	95	53
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. .. .. .	41	40	56	69	46
Building, contracting, etc. ..	54	65	§	§	53
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. .. .	83	82	96	97	88
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	55	70	114	§	51
Public utility services ..	43	34	73	31	37
Government industrial establishments   .. .. .	79	55	88	§	58
All the above .. .. .	79	80	96	85	79

When the general averages for January, 1944, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the effect of re-calculating the average earnings on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) is to lower the average shown for men by 6d., and that for women by 5d., but to leave the average for boys and girls practically unaltered. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at January, 1944, women who were employed as part-time workers have, as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The inclusion of these women,

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ In the calculation of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women employed as part-time workers in January, 1944 (see footnote † in previous column) have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and January, 1944, are materially affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workers, which were not in operation in October, 1938.



however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general average of 63s. 9d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 3d. (to 64s.). Moreover, among the sixteen groups of industries for which separate figures are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 2d., the principal exception being the chemical, paint, oil, etc., group, in which the exclusion of these women would raise the average by 9d. (to 66s.).

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table, and in the detailed Tables on pages 129 and 130, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations, and that they represent the actual earnings in the weeks specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

From the figures given in the above Table, together with those on pages 133 and 134, it will be seen that the percentage increases in average weekly earnings between October, 1938, and January, 1944, varied widely in different industries. In the industries for which particulars are given on pages 133 and 134, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 50 per cent. in some industries to over 90 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 50 per cent. to over 120 per cent. The general averages for all industries combined showed increases of 79 per cent. for men, 80 per cent. for youths and boys, 96 per cent. for women, 85 per cent. for girls, and 79 per cent. for all workers combined. The fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women is greater than that shown for men is partly due to the marked increase which has taken place in the numbers of women engaged on work formerly undertaken by men. In most of the principal industries in which such increases have occurred, the employers' and workers' organisations have agreed that where women are employed on work previously done by men they shall be paid either the full rates for men (usually after a qualifying period, or subject to ability to perform the man's work without extra supervision or assistance), or specified proportions of those rates, yielding wages higher than those generally paid for work not regarded as men's work. If separate figures were available as to the earnings of women engaged on work corresponding with that represented in the figures relating to average earnings in October, 1938, the percentage increases shown for such women would be considerably lower, in many industries, than those given in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 133 and 134.

It should be noted that the percentages of increase in the earnings of all classes of workers combined, as shown in the last column of the foregoing Table, are affected by the changes which have taken place since 1938 in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the various groups of industries, the proportions of men, boys and girls having declined while those of women have increased. Similarly, the percentage increases shown for all the industries taken together include the effects of transference to the munitions industries, in which earnings are relatively high, of large numbers of workers formerly employed in industries with a lower average level of earnings.

#### WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1944, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1943, AND JANUARY, 1943.

As compared with the average earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1943, particulars of which were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944, the general averages of weekly earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, for all industries combined, showed increases of 2s. 5d. (about 2 per cent.) for men, 1s. 7d. (2½ per cent.) for women, and 5d. (rather more than 1 per cent.) for girls, but a decrease of 4d. (less than 1 per cent.) for youths and boys. As compared with the earnings in the last pay-week in January, 1943, particulars of which were published in the June, 1943, issue of this GAZETTE, the general averages for January, 1944, showed increases of 9s. 11d. (nearly 9 per cent.) for men, 1s. 9d. (4 per cent.) for youths and boys, 5s. 3d. (9 per cent.) for women, and 2s. 2d. (7 per cent.) for girls.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED IN JANUARY, 1944, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1943, AND OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week of January, 1944, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 131 and 132. The following Table shows the corresponding averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries in January, 1944.\*

\* See footnote \* in the second column on page 126.

The figures given relate to the total number of hours *actually worked* in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

*Average Hours worked in the last pay-week of January, 1944, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.*

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.‡
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying .. .. .	46.8	45.5	‡	‡	46.6
Treatment of non-ferrous metal products .. .. .	51.4	46.7	44.0	45.5	50.2
Brick, pottery and glass .. .. .	50.2	45.8	44.2	44.4	47.7
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. .. .. .	53.4	45.8	44.3	43.9	49.4
Metal, engineering and ship-building .. .. .	53.3	47.7	46.3	45.2	50.7
Textiles .. .. .	50.9	47.1	45.6	45.6	47.3
Leather, fur, etc. .. .. .	49.6	45.6	43.9	44.2	47.2
Clothing .. .. .	47.0	45.4	43.2	44.0	44.2
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	51.9	46.0	44.7	44.0	47.7
Woodworking .. .. .	49.1	45.5	43.6	43.7	47.1
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. .. .. .	48.6	45.7	44.4	44.4	46.7
Building, contracting, etc. .. .. .	49.4	46.3	42.9	‡	48.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. .. .	52.4	46.9	45.1	44.2	48.4
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) .. .. .	51.9	48.5	45.6	‡	50.6
Public utility services .. .. .	49.6	46.4	40.2	42.5	48.1
Government industrial establishments .. .. .	54.6	48.3	45.9	43.4	51.0
All the above .. .. .	52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 131 and 132 it will be seen that there was considerable variation in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week of January, 1944, ranged between 47 and 54, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 45 and 49, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 43 and 46. For all the industries taken together the hours worked in the last week of January averaged approximately 52 for men, 47 for youths and boys, 45½ for women, 44½ for girls, and 49½ for all workers combined, showing reductions, as compared with the average hours worked in the first week of July, 1943, of nearly 1 hour in the case of men and boys, nearly ¾ hour for women, about ½ hour for girls, and about ¾ hour for all workers combined. These reductions were no doubt largely due to seasonal influences; in the building and contracting industries especially, in which the reductions were greater on average than in any other group, they reflect the differences in working time resulting from the shorter hours of daylight in winter.

As compared with the last week of October, 1938 (the latest pre-war date for which corresponding figures are available),§ the average hours worked in the last week of January, 1944, showed increases of over 4½ hours in the case of men, nearly 1 hour for youths and boys, and nearly 1½ hours for women, but no appreciable change for girls. The changes between 1938 and 1944 in the working hours of boys and girls were to some extent affected by the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, which reduced the maximum weekly hours of juveniles employed in factories, subject to certain qualifications, from 48 to 44 as from July, 1939. For all workers combined, the average time worked in the last week of January, 1944, (49½ hours) showed an increase of nearly 2½ hours as compared with October 1938, but this comparison is affected to a slight extent by the changes which took place between the two dates in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed. If the proportions in the different sex and age groups, and in the different industries, had been the same in 1944 as in 1938, the average hours shown for January, 1944, would have been about 48½.

#### HOURLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, and the average percentage increases as compared with the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938:—

\* See footnote † in the first column on page 126.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 126. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in the last week of January, 1944, averaged nearly 23½.

‡ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ Particulars of the average hours worked in October, 1938, and July, 1943, were given on pages 27, 32 and 33 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944.



*Average Hourly Earnings in January, 1944, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938.*

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).*	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.*
Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	2 0.6	1 1.5	—	—	1 11.2
Treatment of non-metallic minerals, mine and quarry products	2 1.6	1 1.3	1 4.1	9.1	1 11.5
Brick, pottery and glass	2 1.3	1 0.1	1 1.6	8.2	1 7.9
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	2 3.0	11.4	1 5.7	8.6	1 10.6
Metal, engineering and ship-building	2 7.9	1 0.7	1 6.6	10.4	2 2.3
Textiles	1 11.0	10.6	1 2.1	9.4	1 4.5
Leather, fur, etc.	2 1.0	10.9	1 2.2	8.4	1 7.5
Clothing	2 1.8	10.7	1 2.1	8.4	1 3.2
Food, drink and tobacco	2 0.0	10.7	1 2.3	8.6	1 6.8
Woodworking	2 1.0	9.9	1 3.9	9.3	1 8.2
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	2 5.4	9.0	1 2.4	7.8	1 9.6
Building, contracting, etc.	2 0.7	11.0	1 4.9	—	1 11.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2 4.9	1 0.4	1 4.5	9.8	1 9.7
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	2 1.0	11.4	1 7.6	—	1 11.4
Public utility services	1 9.9	9.5	1 2.3	7.9	1 8.3
Government industrial establishments	2 5.6	1 0.5	1 10.0	11.2	2 2.1
All the above	2 4.5	11.9	1 4.9	9.2	1 11.3
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	57	70	—	—	56
Treatment of non-metallic minerals, mine and quarry products	60	68	106	92	58
Brick, pottery and glass	63	67	73	102	63
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	57	51	98	76	62
Metal, engineering and ship-building	70	87	105	94	73
Textiles	60	68	65	83	66
Leather, fur, etc.	54	67	55	87	63
Clothing	50	63	48	71	53
Food, drink and tobacco	52	50	65	73	59
Woodworking	48	64	75	101	51
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	34	39	56	71	42
Building, contracting, etc.	44	66	—	—	45
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	69	82	93	100	82
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	46	69	114	—	45
Public utility services	42	37	42	35	36
Government industrial establishments†	62	51	84	—	52
All the above	64	76	89	85	70

The hourly earnings in the last week of January, 1944, averaged 2s. 4½d. for men, nearly 1s. for youths and boys (under 21 years), nearly 1s. 5d. for women, and nearly 9½d. for girls (under 18 years), showing increases of 64 per cent., 76 per cent., 89 per cent., and 85 per cent., respectively, over the average earnings in the last week of October, 1938. For men, youths and boys, and women these percentage increases in average hourly earnings were less than the percentage increases in average weekly earnings, shown in the Table in the second column on page 126, the average number of hours worked in the week having been greater in January, 1944, than in October, 1938.† For girls, however, the average percentage increase in hourly earnings was the same as that in weekly earnings, the average weekly number of hours worked having been approximately the same at the two dates.

As compared with the average hourly earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1943, the general averages for the last pay-week of January, 1944, for all industries combined, showed increases of about 1d. an hour for men, ½d. an hour for women, and ¼d. for girls, but little change for youths and boys.

**EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY AND IN RAILWAY SERVICE.**

In the coal mining industry, which was not covered by the enquiry, information collected by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind) were approximately 20s. 3½d. in the three months ended March, 1944, as compared with 11s. 5½d. in the corresponding period of 1939, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to about 77 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 105s. 9d. in the three months ended March, 1944, compared with 60s. 8d. in the three months ended March, 1939, showing an increase of about 74 per cent.

In the railway service, which was also excluded from the scope of the enquiry, statistics showing the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in one week of March, 1944, are being compiled by the Ministry of War Transport, and will be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE when they become available. Particulars of the average earnings in one week of

March, 1943, March, 1942, and March, 1939, were given on page 29 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1938, AND IN THE YEARS 1940-1944.**

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries,\* in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and January, 1944, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified:—

Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†
Average Weekly Earnings.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3
July, 1940	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2
July, 1941	99 5	41 11	43 11	25 0	75 10
January, 1942	102 0	42 6	47 6	26 10	77 9
July, 1942	111 5	46 2	54 2	30 3	85 2
January, 1943	113 9	45 1	58 6	32 1	87 11
July, 1943	121 3	47 2	62 2	33 10	93 7
January, 1944	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1940	29	35	20	21	30
July, 1941	44	61	35	35	42
January, 1942	48	63	46	45	46
July, 1942	61	77	67	64	60
January, 1943	65	73	80	73	65
July, 1943	76	81	91	83	76
January, 1944	79	80	96	85	79

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the foregoing Tables, represent the combined effect of a number 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 increased output by the workers affected, and (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different industries and occupations. As indicated above, the employment of large numbers of women on work formerly undertaken by men has contributed to the relatively high percentage increase in the average earnings of women.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department, that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime was about 32 per cent.‡ higher in January, 1944, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 79 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effects of the other factors referred to above.

As regards working hours, the particulars given on page 127 show that the average number of hours§ actually worked by the wage-earners employed in the industries covered by these enquiries was nearly 6 per cent. greater in the last pay-week of January, 1944, than in the last pay-week of October, 1938. Consequently there have been increases in earnings more than proportionate to the additional working hours, owing partly to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, and partly to increased production by workpeople employed at piecework rates or on other systems of payment by results. The extra charges arising from these increased earnings have, of course, been spread over a higher output.

The changes which have occurred during the war in the numbers employed in the different industries have tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, boys, women and girls, respectively, through the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers," as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that the proportions of men represented in the figures have been falling, while those of women have been rising, throughout the war period. If the average earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at January, 1944, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for January, 1944, show increases of approximately 65 per cent. for men, 72 per cent. for youths and boys, 70½ per cent. for women, 78½ per cent. for girls, and between 66 and 67 per cent. for all workers combined. The result of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general averages, of the changes which have taken place in the proportions of workpeople employed in the different industries covered by the enquiry (and in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of these industries), but not the changes in the proportions employed in different occupations within each industry.

\* For list of industries covered, see pages 129 and 130.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 126.

‡ This figure applies only to industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in January, 1944. If industries not covered by the enquiry (e.g., agriculture, coal mining, railway service, and merchant shipping) were included, the figure would be raised to about 40 per cent.

§ See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 126.

\* See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 126.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 126.

‡ See second paragraph following the Table in the previous column.



TABLE I.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1944.

Industry.	Average Earnings* of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.										
	Last pay-week of October, 1938.					Last pay-week of January, 1944.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).	Girls.	All workers.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part- time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—</b>											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. . . . .	64 6	34 7	—	—	61 8	103 11	59 4	—	—	—	103 8
Stone Quarrying and Mining . . . . .	61 0	26 8	—	—	57 4	89 5	49 2	—	—	—	85 8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits . . . . .	56 9	32 1	—	—	54 3	92 8	48 10	—	—	—	86 7
Other Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	59 7	30 9	—	—	54 11	103 1	50 11	—	—	—	91 9
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works . . . . .	70 10	34 1	—	—	68 1	115 3	53 4	—	—	—	109 4
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. . . . .	67 1	32 11	—	—	63 4	107 4	48 3	58 5	57 11	—	99 2
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture . . . . .	62 10	29 6	—	—	55 7	102 7	48 0	—	—	—	90 1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products . . . . .	64 5	30 7	30 0	18 0	57 8	110 6	56 10	60 5	60 1	34 8	94 1
<b>BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. . . . .	61 8	29 2	28 7	17 11	52 10	100 9	46 11	50 1	50 3	35 9	87 1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. . . . .	60 11	23 0	27 10	14 6	36 10	101 6	43 3	47 0	47 2	28 3	64 3
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture . . . . .	68 9	27 10	27 1	16 1	53 5	114 6	46 10	53 1	53 1	31 1	84 1
<b>CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Chemicals and Explosives . . . . .	69 3	28 11	32 7	18 1	53 8	123 3	45 0	68 0	67 0	31 9	95 1
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. . . . .	64 10	27 10	30 2	17 6	54 2	102 11	37 7	51 2	51 6	27 8	83 0
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. . . . .	70 0	29 2	33 2	18 8	57 10	113 4	43 8	57 8	57 6	31 10	87 2
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) . . . . .	82 6	33 5	—	—	79 11	121 11	52 4	—	—	—	115 8
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. . . . .	79 11	30 10	—	—	73 2	134 0	56 10	69 6	69 6	39 7	118 6
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture . . . . .	71 6	30 3	31 8	21 11	63 0	138 8	68 3	73 5	73 2	41 10	119 3
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture . . . . .	83 11	24 11	34 11	—	71 5	125 6	49 7	49 11	49 11	—	104 3
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture . . . . .	71 1	28 8	29 5	—	63 4	131 3	59 5	69 3	68 11	—	112 5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. . . . .	68 5	25 6	29 3	18 2	55 3	121 7	46 6	55 1	55 2	34 9	92 8
Engineering, etc.‡ :											
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding . . . . .	73 8	24 4	32 1	19 6	60 5	131 10	48 6	71 2	70 10	41 1	105 9
Electrical Engineering . . . . .	74 5	24 9	32 5	19 4	50 10	133 4	43 10	65 10	65 7	35 9	94 0
Marine Engineering . . . . .	75 1	18 5	—	—	61 9	128 1	44 10	72 1	71 11	—	108 10
Constructional Engineering . . . . .	72 0	24 5	—	—	62 5	124 11	47 6	68 6	68 5	—	106 1
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair . . . . .	83 1	28 3	40 1	26 7	70 8	166 1	56 6	82 9	82 3	45 5	130 7
Ship Building and Repairing . . . . .	70 1	20 9	—	—	59 11	142 9	46 10	69 0	68 11	—	125 8
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing   . . . . .	71 10	24 1	—	—	62 0	112 6	38 4	55 1	54 8	—	92 11
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture . . . . .	73 0	30 8	35 8	20 10	50 1	127 8	47 8	66 6	66 1	36 7	84 11
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. . . . .	68 4	23 9	27 11	15 4	45 1	127 1	46 8	55 5	55 3	29 8	86 11
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. . . . .	64 6	24 2	29 10	18 4	42 4	120 4	50 11	62 11	62 9	37 3	83 9
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods . . . . .	68 10	26 2	30 6	18 8	49 2	127 7	50 7	61 0	61 11	39 3	94 1
Heating and Ventilating Engineering . . . . .	76 4	26 5	—	—	67 10	133 6	50 2	—	—	—	108 1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. . . . .	71 1	25 7	30 8	17 8	48 1	120 0	48 6	55 7	56 3	35 1	84 10
Other Metal Industries . . . . .	69 11	26 4	31 7	19 1	49 4	136 9	51 8	64 9	64 6	37 11	95 6
<b>TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Cotton . . . . .	50 10¶	22 0¶	31 5¶	19 10¶	35 7¶	97 2	48 11	57 9	57 8	39 8	66 10
Woollen and Worsted . . . . .	57 6	24 7	31 3	21 8	39 0	92 7	39 9	50 5	50 7	36 11	64 7
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving) . . . . .	62 1	23 3	31 0	18 2	38 11	107 4	41 9	57 10	57 8	35 8	68 6
Rayon, etc. Yarn Spinning . . . . .	74 0	28 0	28 3	18 7	52 3	117 4	42 1	57 8	57 10	36 6	86 5
Flax Spinning and Weaving** . . . . .	50 2	20 5	26 10	18 3	29 5	84 8	36 3	40 11	40 11	29 3	47 5
Jute Spinning and Weaving . . . . .	51 0	24 1	34 0	20 10	36 5	88 5	45 3	50 0	50 1	36 9	57 8
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . . . .	56 3	19 0	27 9	18 3	31 2	104 6	37 0	50 6	50 8	32 11	58 6
Hosiery . . . . .	78 11	27 4	36 10	20 3	40 4	110 0	35 10	55 5	55 8	34 6	59 9
Lace . . . . .	60 4	23 10	30 0	17 6	39 11	95 7	—	46 8	46 10	33 2	62 10
Carpets and Rugs . . . . .	60 11	24 3	36 5	19 5	38 11	96 7	—	51 7	51 3	—	64 11
Other Textiles . . . . .	59 7	25 4	30 8	17 8	34 7	104 5	43 2	53 0	53 7	34 3	63 3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. . . . .	57 3	26 6	28 8	18 5	45 5	96 3	39 9	49 2	49 4	30 6	75 10
<b>LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Tanning, Currying and Dressing . . . . .	62 7	26 5	30 1	19 2	53 9	105 6	43 1	52 11	52 10	34 4	86 7
Leather Goods Manufacture . . . . .	61 6	21 10	30 11	16 5	34 10	95 11	36 3	50 4	50 4	30 0	61 7
Fur Dressing, etc.†† . . . . .	83 5	29 10	46 1	21 6	55 9	110 11	—	55 10	55 9	33 7	75 2

\* 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.

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' 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 January, 1944, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker) were 118s. 10d. for the federated firms, as compared with 104s. 1d. for the non-federated firms.

|| In the railway carriage, wagon, etc., industry, comparison of the figures for January, 1944, with those for earlier dates is affected by the fact that the workpeople employed by one large undertaking, formerly employed in this industry, were mainly employed on other work in January, 1944, and have accordingly been excluded from the statistics relating to the railway carriage, etc., industry at that date.

¶ The average earnings in the cotton industry in October, 1938, were adversely affected by trade depression.

\*\* Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in January, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in January, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. While the average earnings shown for October, 1938, and January, 1944, are based on all returns received, the percentages of increase since October, 1938, shown in Table III on page 133, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

†† The number of workpeople now employed in the fur industry is much smaller than in 1938, and some firms whose operatives were earning high wages in October, 1938, were employing few or no workpeople in January, 1944.



TABLE I.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1944—continued.

Industry.	Average Earnings* of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.										
	Last pay-week of October, 1938.					Last pay-week of January, 1944.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).	Girls.	All workers.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part- time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Tailoring :											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke ..	69 0	24 4	33 1	17 5	34 5	110 10	37 0	52 9	52 11	32 2	56 3
Retail Bespoke—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	73 5	25 11	38 7	16 9	44 9	104 1	—	48 3	48 9	21 11	57 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	61 3	—	34 0	—	43 3	85 4	—	48 4	48 7	—	62 7
Dress Making and Millinery :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	68 4	28 8	35 8	17 5	32 6	121 9	—	56 1	56 3	30 1	50 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	—	—	35 7	17 4	29 0	—	—	56 10	56 8	—	51 3
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ..	65 6	25 5	32 2	18 9	39 9	99 11	45 0	52 1	52 5	34 9	63 10
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	66 0	24 4	32 1	17 4	30 1	95 5	—	47 3	47 4	29 4	45 0
Other Dress Industries .. .. .	62 10	23 7	33 3	17 4	32 4	95 10	40 3	50 9	50 11	29 10	51 3
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	64 7	25 4	38 2	18 8	45 9	103 7	44 9	56 8	56 7	36 1	74 8
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	59 8	25 2	—	—	51 11	90 4	39 1	—	—	—	73 8
Laundries :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	60 8	23 2	28 1	17 9	29 4	96 4	38 2	47 5	47 5	29 3	50 3
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	—	—	23 4	16 11	24 9	—	—	38 3	39 3	—	41 3
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. .. .	61 0	25 7	30 11	16 2	35 4	92 6	40 8	50 2	49 10	29 11	58 1
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	64 11	24 1	32 11	17 7	45 5	104 4	36 7	53 9	53 10	28 9	76 3
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	59 2	21 6	28 4	—	47 4	101 9	37 2	49 2	49 4	—	75 9
Grain Milling .. .. .	63 7	35 3	29 8	15 7	57 5	114 5	57 8	53 7	53 5	34 7	96 4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	74 6	30 11	34 4	19 3	39 7	116 11	36 6	57 6	57 3	30 7	73 4
Other Food Industries .. .. .	64 9	31 8	30 11	18 3	46 5	103 5	43 7	52 4	52 3	32 10	72 1
Drink Industries .. .. .	64 1	27 2	28 1	21 7	51 9	97 6	41 4	48 6	48 9	33 0	76 1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. .. .	84 3	41 7	40 9	22 4	47 7	109 10	40 0	57 8	57 7	33 3	63 5
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>											
Millsawing and Machine Joinery .. .	62 6	22 11	33 10	18 5	52 10	98 1	40 1	57 3	57 5	37 5	80 7
Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture	66 6	21 6	33 5	18 2	46 4	106 10	38 11	59 9	59 8	33 10	74 6
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	68 8	24 7	34 10	17 11	52 6	108 4	35 9	60 0	60 3	33 11	80 4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	62 3	19 8	33 7	—	49 5	92 5	30 8	48 0	48 4	—	72 3
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building .. .	73 4	23 11	30 7	17 9	58 1	127 1	38 11	65 6	65 1	—	97 11
Other Woodworking .. .. .	64 8	21 4	28 1	16 1	47 9	101 4	37 3	55 2	55 0	33 4	76 1
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN- DUSTRIES :—</b>											
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture ..	66 1	30 6	31 10	20 5	53 2	116 8	44 0	52 7	52 7	32 10	89 2
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture .. .. .	74 9	27 6	33 3	17 4	40 3	108 5	37 9	53 4	53 4	31 8	63 10
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) .. .. .	75 11	23 2	32 11	17 2	42 2	113 11	—	54 10	54 4	34 7	70 6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	91 8	23 0	35 2	16 5	64 7	121 8	30 4	53 6	53 6	25 8	89 5
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—</b>											
Building, Decorating, etc. .. .	66 6	25 1	—	—	61 5	96 8	39 4	55 1	55 2	—	88 2
Public Works Contracting, etc. .. .	62 10	35 11	—	—	61 3	106 5	58 11	—	—	—	103 0
Electrical Contracting .. .. .	79 2	21 1	—	—	56 9	129 6	37 10	—	—	—	96 3
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>											
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) ..	71 3	31 7	32 5	20 2	51 0	132 2	50 6	63 11	63 9	38 0	101 3
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. .. .	62 2	26 1	31 3	—	54 11	101 9	—	57 10	58 0	—	87 5
Brushes and Brooms .. .. .	61 6	23 9	31 9	19 2	38 2	103 5	—	51 11	51 8	33 4	64 3
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus .. .. .	74 3	25 7	33 8	18 2	50 2	137 4	50 4	68 6	68 1	37 7	94 11
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.. .. .	69 4	24 3	30 0	16 11	42 7	103 7	—	50 5	50 2	—	73 0
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	68 5	26 2	31 6	18 3	44 8	120 10	48 11	60 3	60 2	35 11	80 9
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>											
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport ..	72 2	25 11	36 5	—	68 7	106 2	34 7	77 0	76 11	—	95 8
Goods Transport by Road .. .. .	66 3	28 9	—	—	62 1	106 9	52 9	63 5	63 5	—	99 3
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Services§	75 1	32 7	—	—	73 0	121 7	45 6	55 11	56 8	—	116 6
Warehousing, Storage, etc. .. .	63 10	24 2	34 0	18 5	53 6	110 5	40 11	57 5	57 3	—	98 11
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—</b>											
Gas Supply .. .. .	69 0	26 2	—	—	65 4	104 5	38 7	56 7	56 6	—	98 0
Water Supply .. .. .	65 0	30 3	—	—	64 0	91 6	34 8	—	—	—	89 6
Electricity Supply .. .. .	72 5	26 3	—	—	68 9	105 8	35 2	67 9	67 6	—	98 6
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	57 11	31 3	27 9	20 11	54 6	82 5	37 3	44 11	45 0	27 6	72 8
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ES- TABLISHMENTS    .. .. .</b>											
	75 2	32 7	44 9	—	70 6	134 6	50 5	84 2	84 0	40 4	111 1

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

|| In the case of the Government industrial establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and January, 1944, are affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1944.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week of January, 1944, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average hourly earnings*, in the last pay-week of January, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)		Girls.	All workers.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—</b>												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	47.5	45.7	—	—	—	47.2	27.5	15.6	—	—	—	26.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	45.0	44.6	—	—	—	44.9	23.8	13.2	—	—	—	22.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	50.3	48.1	—	—	—	49.8	22.1	12.2	—	—	—	20.9
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	47.7	45.6	—	—	—	47.3	25.9	13.4	—	—	—	23.3
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works..	51.4	47.3	—	—	—	50.9	26.9	13.5	—	—	—	25.8
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. ..	51.4	45.9	41.5	41.5	—	50.3	25.1	12.6	16.9	16.7	—	23.7
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	51.3	46.3	—	—	—	49.8	24.0	12.4	—	—	—	21.7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	51.6	47.4	45.5	45.4	45.5	49.9	25.7	14.4	15.9	15.9	9.1	22.6
<b>BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	50.8	45.8	43.8	43.9	43.6	49.3	23.8	12.3	13.7	13.7	9.8	21.2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	49.3	45.7	44.0	44.0	45.1	46.3	24.7	11.4	12.8	12.9	7.5	16.7
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	49.9	45.9	44.3	44.5	43.8	47.5	27.5	12.2	14.4	14.3	8.5	21.2
<b>CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Chemicals and Explosives ..	53.6	46.1	44.2	44.4	44.3	49.5	27.6	11.7	18.5	18.1	8.6	23.1
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	50.5	44.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	48.2	24.5	10.1	14.0	14.1	7.8	20.7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	53.2	45.6	43.4	43.9	43.2	49.4	25.6	11.5	15.9	15.7	8.8	21.2
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	50.2	47.0	—	—	—	49.7	29.1	13.4	—	—	—	27.9
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. ..	52.1	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.4	50.6	30.9	14.7	18.8	18.7	10.9	28.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	53.1	48.2	44.8	44.9	45.0	50.9	31.3	17.0	19.7	19.5	11.2	28.1
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	46.4	44.3	44.9	44.9	—	45.8	32.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	—	27.3
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	53.2	47.9	44.0	44.1	—	50.9	29.6	14.9	18.9	18.8	—	26.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.‡	54.3	47.2	43.8	43.9	44.1	50.6	26.9	11.8	15.1	15.1	9.5	22.0
General Engineering and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	53.8	48.1	46.4	46.4	45.6	51.2	29.4	12.1	18.4	18.3	10.8	24.8
Electrical Engineering ..	54.2	48.1	45.8	45.9	45.5	50.1	29.5	10.9	17.2	17.1	9.4	22.5
Marine Engineering ..	55.4	48.1	46.5	46.5	—	53.4	27.7	11.2	18.6	18.6	—	24.5
Constructional Engineering ..	52.4	48.1	44.8	44.9	—	50.7	28.6	11.9	18.3	18.3	—	25.1
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair ..	52.8	47.4	47.3	47.4	45.9	50.7	37.7	14.3	21.0	20.8	11.9	30.9
Ship Building and Repairing ..	54.6	47.7	46.6	46.5	—	53.3	31.4	11.8	17.8	17.8	—	28.3
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	50.4	45.4	43.1	42.8	—	48.8	26.8	10.1	15.3	15.3	—	22.8
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps etc., Manufacture ..	54.2	47.7	46.0	46.1	45.3	49.0	28.3	12.0	17.3	17.2	9.7	20.8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	51.7	47.3	43.0	43.2	44.4	47.9	29.5	11.8	15.5	15.3	8.0	21.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	53.1	48.2	47.9	47.8	45.9	49.9	27.2	12.7	15.8	15.8	9.7	20.1
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods ..	52.6	48.1	44.4	44.4	44.7	49.2	29.1	12.6	16.5	16.7	10.5	22.9
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	53.9	49.4	—	—	—	52.1	29.7	12.2	—	—	—	24.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	50.6	46.7	45.4	45.5	45.1	48.0	28.5	12.5	14.7	14.8	9.3	21.2
Other Metal Industries ..	52.3	47.6	45.1	45.1	44.5	48.7	31.4	13.0	17.2	17.2	10.2	23.5
<b>TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Cotton¶ ..	49.9	47.5	46.4	46.4	46.6	47.4	23.4	12.4	14.9	14.9	10.3	16.9
Woollen and Worsted ..	50.5	46.5	44.9	45.0	45.5	47.2	22.0	10.3	13.5	13.5	9.7	16.4
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving)	51.5	46.1	44.6	44.6	44.7	46.7	25.0	10.9	15.6	15.5	9.6	17.6
Rayon etc. Yarn Spinning ..	54.3	47.6	45.5	45.7	43.3	50.1	25.9	10.6	15.2	15.2	10.1	20.7
Flax Spinning and Weaving**	49.7	47.0	45.3	45.2	46.1	46.5	20.4	9.3	10.8	10.9	7.6	12.2
Jute Spinning and Weaving ..	51.6	49.1	47.4	47.4	47.5	48.6	20.6	11.1	12.7	12.7	9.3	14.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ..	54.5	47.3	45.4	45.4	43.7	47.2	23.0	9.4	13.3	13.4	9.0	14.9
Hosiery ..	48.5	46.9	45.5	45.7	46.0	46.3	27.2	9.2	14.6	14.6	9.0	15.5
Lace ..	48.9	—	44.7	44.7	43.4	46.1	23.5	—	12.5	12.6	9.2	16.4
Carpets and Rugs ..	50.5	—	42.7	42.8	—	46.2	23.0	—	14.5	14.4	—	16.9
Other Textiles ..	51.5	47.1	44.3	44.3	43.7	46.2	24.3	11.0	14.4	14.5	8.4	16.4
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ..	52.9	47.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	49.7	21.8	10.1	13.3	13.3	8.2	18.3
<b>LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	50.0	45.6	43.5	43.5	44.2	48.1	25.3	11.3	14.6	14.6	9.3	21.6
Leather Goods Manufacture ..	49.1	45.8	44.6	44.7	44.3	46.1	23.4	9.5	13.5	13.5	8.1	16.0
Fur Dressing, etc. ..	46.7	—	41.8	42.0	42.6	44.0	28.5	—	16.0	15.9	9.5	20.5

\* 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.

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average number of hours shown by the federated firms in January, 1944, was rather greater, on the whole, than that shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly hours of "all workers" in January, 1944, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as one full-time worker) were 51.4 for the federated firms, as compared with 49.9 for the non-federated firms. The corresponding figures of average hourly earnings were 27.7d. for the federated firms and 25.0d. for the non-federated firms.

|| In the railway carriage, wagon, etc., industry, comparison of the figures for January, 1944, with those for earlier dates is affected by the fact that the workpeople employed by one large undertaking, formerly employed in this industry, were mainly employed on other work in January, 1944, and have accordingly been excluded from the statistics relating to the railway carriage, etc., industry at that date.

¶ See footnote ¶ on page 129.

\*\* Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in January, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in January, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. While the average hours worked and the average hourly earnings shown for January, 1944, are based on all returns received, the percentages of increase since October, 1938, shown in Table III on page 133, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1944—  
*continued.*

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week of January, 1944, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average hourly earnings*, in the last pay-week of January, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)		Girls.	All workers.†
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tailoring :—												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	46.6	45.2	42.9	43.1	43.8	43.9	28.5	9.8	14.8	14.7	8.8	15.4
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.6	—	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.8	26.8	—	13.6	13.6	6.2	15.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.3	—	42.3	42.2	—	43.8	22.6	—	13.7	13.8	—	17.1
Dress Making and Millinery :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.6	—	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.9	31.4	—	15.9	15.8	8.4	14.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	41.1	41.1	—	41.4	—	—	16.6	16.5	—	14.9
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	43.2	43.6	39.9	40.1	43.1	41.6	27.8	12.4	15.7	15.7	9.7	18.4
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	48.0	—	42.8	43.0	43.7	43.5	23.9	—	13.2	13.2	8.1	12.4
Other Dress Industries	47.6	45.6	42.8	42.8	43.2	43.6	24.2	10.6	14.2	14.3	8.3	14.1
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.4	45.3	43.4	43.5	44.7	45.1	26.8	11.9	15.7	15.6	9.7	19.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	47.7	46.5	—	—	—	46.7	22.7	10.1	—	—	—	18.9
Laundries :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	50.0	46.5	44.6	44.7	45.9	45.6	23.1	9.8	12.8	12.7	7.6	13.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	37.5	38.1	—	38.8	—	—	12.2	12.4	—	12.8
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	48.3	43.6	41.6	41.7	43.1	43.5	23.0	11.2	14.5	14.3	8.3	16.0
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	52.4	45.9	45.4	45.6	44.4	49.0	23.9	9.6	14.2	14.2	7.8	18.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	53.3	44.9	44.1	43.8	—	49.4	22.9	9.9	13.4	13.5	—	18.4
Grain Milling	52.9	47.0	43.7	43.9	41.6	50.5	26.0	14.7	14.7	14.6	10.0	22.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	50.5	45.5	45.8	45.9	44.4	47.3	27.8	9.6	15.1	15.0	8.3	18.6
Other Food Industries	52.4	47.2	44.7	44.8	43.2	48.1	23.7	11.1	14.0	14.0	9.1	18.0
Drink Industries	50.8	45.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	48.1	23.0	10.9	13.3	13.4	9.1	19.0
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	49.3	46.7	44.6	44.7	45.3	46.0	26.7	10.3	15.5	15.5	8.8	16.5
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery	49.7	45.9	43.7	43.7	43.7	48.0	23.7	10.5	15.7	15.8	10.3	20.1
Wood Box and Packing Case Mfrs	51.1	46.4	44.8	44.9	43.6	47.8	25.1	10.1	16.0	15.9	9.3	18.7
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	49.3	45.2	43.5	43.9	43.7	46.9	26.4	9.5	16.6	16.5	9.3	20.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.3	44.0	40.7	40.8	—	44.3	24.5	8.4	14.2	14.2	—	19.6
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	50.1	46.1	43.3	43.4	—	48.1	30.4	10.1	18.2	18.0	—	24.4
Other Woodworking	49.1	45.4	42.8	43.2	43.7	46.8	24.8	9.8	15.5	15.3	9.2	19.5
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board Mfrs	56.4	47.5	44.7	44.7	44.2	52.0	24.8	11.1	14.1	14.1	8.9	20.6
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	49.3	46.2	44.4	44.4	44.4	45.9	26.4	9.8	14.4	14.4	8.6	16.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	50.0	—	45.0	45.4	45.9	47.1	27.3	—	14.6	14.4	9.0	18.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	45.8	45.0	44.2	44.3	44.3	45.2	31.9	8.1	14.5	14.5	7.0	23.7
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—</b>												
Building, Decorating, etc.	47.4	45.5	43.6	43.5	—	47.1	24.5	10.4	15.2	15.2	—	22.5
Public Works Contracting, etc.	51.9	46.2	—	—	—	51.4	24.6	15.3	—	—	—	24.0
Electrical Contracting	55.2	50.9	—	—	—	53.5	28.2	8.9	—	—	—	21.6
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	54.3	47.9	46.0	46.1	45.0	50.9	29.2	12.7	16.7	16.6	10.1	23.9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	52.4	—	44.2	44.5	—	50.2	23.3	—	15.7	15.6	—	20.9
Brushes and Brooms	50.3	—	43.6	43.5	45.3	46.2	24.7	—	14.3	14.3	8.8	16.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	51.8	48.2	46.2	46.3	45.6	48.9	31.8	12.5	17.8	17.6	9.9	23.3
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	47.8	—	41.8	42.5	—	45.5	26.0	—	14.5	14.2	—	19.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	52.1	46.1	44.3	44.5	43.6	47.5	27.8	12.7	16.3	16.2	9.9	20.4
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>												
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	49.9	47.1	45.7	45.7	—	48.6	25.5	8.8	20.2	20.2	—	23.6
Goods Transport by Road	54.3	49.4	44.6	44.6	—	53.5	23.6	12.8	17.1	17.1	—	22.3
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Services	53.1	49.5	43.3	43.7	—	52.7	27.5	11.0	15.5	15.6	—	26.5
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	51.8	46.9	46.2	45.7	—	50.7	25.6	10.5	14.9	15.0	—	23.4
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—</b>												
Gas Supply	52.3	46.4	40.3	40.4	—	51.2	24.0	10.0	16.8	16.8	—	23.0
Water Supply	49.1	46.2	—	—	—	48.9	22.4	9.0	—	—	—	22.0
Electricity Supply	52.5	47.1	42.0	42.0	—	51.5	24.2	9.0	19.4	19.3	—	23.0
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	48.2	45.9	40.3	40.0	42.4	46.4	20.5	9.7	13.4	13.5	7.8	18.8
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>												
	54.6	48.3	45.9	45.9	43.4	51.0	29.6	12.5	22.0	22.0	11.2	26.1

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.



TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1944.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.‡
			Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡					Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—</b>												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. . .	69	72	—	—	—	68	46	52	—	—	—	47
Stone Quarrying and Mining . .	47	84	—	—	—	49	50	91	—	—	—	53
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits . .	63	52	—	—	—	60	56	48	—	—	—	54
Other Mining and Quarrying . .	73	66	—	—	—	67	67	66	—	—	—	62
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works . .	63	56	—	—	—	61	60	61	—	—	—	59
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. . .	60	47	—	—	—	57	57	53	—	—	—	55
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture . . .	63	63	—	—	—	62	56	64	—	—	—	58
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products . . .	72	86	101	100	93	63	63	87	101	101	91	59
<b>BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. . .	63	61	75	76	100	65	62	64	76	76	105	64
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. . .	67	88	69	69	95	74	55	85	62	63	90	66
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture . .	67	68	96	96	93	57	57	62	94	93	97	52
<b>CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Chemicals and Explosives . . .	78	56	109	106	76	77	62	58	110	106	79	70
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. . .	59	35	70	71	58	53	52	41	73	74	67	51
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. . .	62	50	74	73	71	51	46	52	71	69	72	43
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	48	57	—	—	—	45	42	55	—	—	—	40
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. . .	68	84	—	—	—	62	49	69	—	—	—	46
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture . .	94	126	132	131	91	89	78	117	123	122	87	78
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture . .	50	99	43	43	—	46	28	80	29	29	—	27
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture . .	85	107	135	134	—	78	65	97	139	137	—	64
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. .	78	82	88	89	91	68	60	82	96	96	99	60
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding . .	79	99	122	121	111	75	63	91	109	108	105	64
Electrical Engineering . . .	79	77	103	102	85	85	63	71	99	98	84	75
Marine Engineering . . .	71	143	—	—	—	76	54	137	—	—	—	63
Constructional Engineering . .	73	95	—	—	—	70	65	91	—	—	—	66
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair . . .	100	100	106	105	71	85	82	94	84	83	60	73
Ship Building and Repairing . .	104	126	—	—	—	110	68	112	—	—	—	77
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing . . .	57	59	—	—	—	50	50	61	—	—	—	47
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture . . .	75	55	86	85	76	70	62	55	83	82	77	65
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. .	86	96	99	98	93	93	68	91	102	101	94	84
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .	87	111	111	110	103	98	69	97	102	101	96	84
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods . .	85	93	100	103	110	91	72	87	102	105	118	84
Heating and Ventilating Engineering . .	75	90	—	—	—	59	61	78	—	—	—	50
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. .	69	90	81	83	99	76	61	91	80	81	102	72
Other Metal Industries . . .	96	96	105	104	99	94	78	90	100	99	100	84
<b>TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Cotton . . .	91	122	84	84	100	88	81	107	79	78	98	82
Woolen and Worsted . . .	61	62	61	62	70	66	53	61	56	56	70	60
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) . . .	73	80	87	86	96	76	61	57	77	77	95	67
Rayon, etc., Yarn Spinning . . .	59	50	104	105	96	65	37	44	82	81	81	46
Flax Spinning and Weaving . . .	77	84	54	54	68	64	67	82	53	53	79	64
Jute Spinning and Weaving . . .	73	88	47	47	76	58	65	82	45	45	74	55
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . .	86	95	82	83	80	88	70	94	84	84	89	86
Hosiery . . .	39	31	50	51	70	48	41	33	49	49	74	48
Lace . . .	58	—	56	56	90	57	38	—	46	46	98	46
Carpets and Rugs . . .	59	—	42	41	—	67	51	—	53	52	—	69
Other Textiles . . .	75	70	73	75	94	83	65	72	73	75	80	81
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. . .	68	50	72	72	66	67	50	45	61	62	59	53
<b>LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing . .	69	63	76	76	79	61	59	68	75	75	83	57
Leather Goods Manufacture . . .	56	66	63	63	83	77	52	69	69	69	94	80
Fur Dressing, etc.** . . .	33	—	21	21	56	35	37	—	32	32	66	43

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received either in October, 1938, or January, 1944, was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase in earnings.

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ In the railway carriage, wagon, etc., industry, comparison of the figures for January, 1944, with those for earlier dates is affected by the fact that the workpeople employed by a large undertaking, formerly employed in this industry, were mainly employed on other work in January, 1944, and have accordingly been excluded from the statistics relating to the railway carriage, etc., industry at that date.

|| The average earnings in the cotton industry in October, 1938, were adversely affected by trade depression.

¶ Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in January, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in January, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938.

\*\* The number of workpeople now employed in the fur industry is much smaller than in 1938, and some firms whose operatives were earning high wages in October, 1938, were employing few or no workpeople in January, 1944.



TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1944—continued.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†
			Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	61	52	59	60	85	63	58	53	53	52	79	58
Retail Bespoke —												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	42	—	25	26	31	29	35	—	31	31	34	31
Firms employing less than 10 workers	39	—	42	43	—	45	26	—	36	37	—	37
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	78	—	57	58	73	54	78	—	57	57	72	53
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	60	59	—	77	—	—	65	65	—	81
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	53	77	62	63	85	61	50	79	57	57	81	57
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . .	45	—	47	48	69	50	38	—	46	45	69	48
Other Dress Industries	53	71	53	53	72	59	44	70	51	52	73	56
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	60	77	48	48	93	63	51	73	47	47	89	58
Firms employing less than 10 workers	51	55	—	—	—	42	43	56	—	—	—	37
Laundries :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	59	65	69	69	65	71	53	65	48	47	49	54
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	64	68	—	67	—	—	45	46	—	51
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. . . . .	52	59	62	61	85	64	43	70	70	68	87	67
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	61	52	63	64	64	68	52	58	70	70	72	66
Firms employing less than 10 workers	72	73	74	74	—	60	62	79	84	86	—	39
Grain Milling . . . . .	80	64	81	80	122	68	58	60	78	77	137	53
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery . . . . .	57	18	67	67	59	85	52	21	71	70	65	85
Other Food Industries . . . . .	60	38	69	69	80	55	53	39	71	71	87	55
Drink Industries . . . . .	52	52	73	74	53	47	49	58	71	72	57	47
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. . .	30	—4 (Dec.)	42	41	49	33	29	—0.5 (Dec.)	45	44	52	35
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery . .	57	75	69	70	103	53	45	75	67	67	114	46
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f're	61	81	79	79	86	61	54	83	83	82	87	60
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	58	45	72	73	89	53	52	50	77	76	96	53
Firms employing less than 10 workers	48	56	43	44	—	46	47	62	51	51	—	48
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building . . .	73	63	114	113	—	69	60	55	96	94	—	58
Other Woodworking . . . . .	57	75	96	96	107	59	52	79	107	105	118	60
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board M'f're . . .	77	44	65	65	61	68	57	45	62	62	64	57
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture . . . . .	45	37	60	60	83	59	41	37	60	60	84	57
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) . . . . .	50	—	67	65	101	67	41	—	66	63	97	62
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	33	32	52	52	56	38	29	31	52	52	59	36
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC.:—</b>												
Building, Decorating, etc. . . . .	45	57	—	—	—	44	41	59	—	—	—	40
Public Works Contracting, etc. . .	69	64	—	—	—	68	52	70	—	—	—	53
Electrical Contracting . . . . .	64	79	—	—	—	70	47	67	—	—	—	54
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	85	60	97	97	88	99	74	58	89	89	86	87
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. . . . .	64	—	85	86	—	59	56	—	92	91	—	56
Brushes and Brooms . . . . .	68	—	64	63	74	68	54	—	67	67	74	65
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus . . . . .	85	97	103	102	107	89	69	91	99	97	107	81
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites . . . . .	49	—	68	67	—	71	46	—	81	77	—	72
Other Manufacturing Industries . .	77	87	91	91	97	81	64	91	92	91	102	77
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>												
Tramway and Omnibus Service and other Road Passenger Transport . .	47	33	111	111	—	39	44	32	118	118	—	40
Goods Transport by Road . . . . .	61	83	—	—	—	60	48	85	—	—	—	49
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Services	62	40	—	—	—	60	45	36	—	—	—	44
Warehousing, Storage, etc. . . . .	73	69	69	68	—	85	54	68	62	64	—	67
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:—</b>												
Gas Supply . . . . .	51	47	—	—	—	50	45	50	—	—	—	45
Water Supply . . . . .	41	15	—	—	—	40	40	17	—	—	—	40
Electricity Supply . . . . .	46	34	—	—	—	43	37	39	—	—	—	37
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services . . . . .	42	19	62	62	31	33	43	22	33	34	35	35
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS   . . . . .</b>												
	79	55	88	88	—	58	62	51	84	84	—	52

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

|| In the case of the Government industrial establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and January, 1944, are affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY.

## 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 the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at nearly £100,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 500,000 workpeople.

The principal industries and services in which wage rates were increased during July included iron and steel manufacture, road vehicle repairing, woolcombing, textile dyeing, finishing, etc., shirt making, paper making, electrical contracting, cinematograph theatres, water supply in various districts in England, milk distribution in Scotland, the retail grocery and provision trade in Scotland, and railway service in Northern Ireland.

In the iron and steel industry (pig iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel melting and rolling, etc.), the flat-rate additions to wages were increased in most districts by 11·6d. a shift for men and 8·7d. or 5·8d. a shift for youths and boys, consequent upon alterations in the terms of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Increases of similar amounts took effect also in iron ore mining in certain districts and in tinplate manufacture. The minimum rates for men employed in road vehicle repair workshops were increased by 1d. an hour or 4s. a week. In woolcombing in Yorkshire, increases of various amounts resulted from the fixing of new minimum time rates for workers in the lowest grades. In the textile dyeing, finishing, etc., industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, there were increases of various amounts for most classes of workpeople due to advances in basis time rates, with consequential increases in cost-of-living wages, and the fixing of guaranteed minimum rates for men on timework. Men and women employed

in shirt making were granted increases on current earnings of 1½d. and 1¼d. an hour, respectively, with smaller increases for learners. In paper making there were increases of 1d. an hour for men and ¾d. an hour for women. In electrical contracting in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, the cost-of-living addition was increased by 1d. an hour for men and by ½d. or ¼d. an hour for youths and boys. The war bonuses of cinematograph theatre employees were increased by amounts varying from 4 to 10 per cent. on minimum rates. Men employed in waterworks undertakings in various districts in England were granted an advance of 4s. a week or 1d. an hour for a 47-hour week. The minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for milk distributive workers in Scotland were raised by 3s. a week for persons 18 years of age and over and 2s. a week for younger persons. In the retail grocery and provision trade in Scotland there were increases of 6s. a week for men, 4s. 4d. a week for women, and 2s. 8d. for juvenile workers. The rates of wages of railway workers in Northern Ireland were increased by 5s. a week for men and women and 2s. 6d. a week for juniors.

Of the estimated increase of £100,000, about £20,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £3,000 took effect under arbitration awards; £600 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost-of-living index figure; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during July.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coke Manufacture.	Durham .. ..	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers ..	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates making wages 91 per cent. above the basis rates.†
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland .. ..	24 July	Iron ore miners .. ..	War bonus increased by 3d. a shift (2s. to 2s. 3d.) for those 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (1s. to 1s. 1½d.) for those under 18.‡
	do. .. ..	31 July	do. .. ..	War bonus increased by 1d. a shift (2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.) for those 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) for those under 18.
	South and West Durham.	3 July	Limestone quarrymen .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11·6d. a shift (1s. 6·4d. to 2s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 5·8d. (9·2d. to 1s. 3d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Cleveland .. ..	do.	Iron ore miners .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by ½d. a shift (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. for those 18 years and over, and 1s. to 1s. 0½d. for those under 18).
	West Cumberland ..	31 July	Limestone quarrymen .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11·6d. a shift (2s. 6·4d. to 3s. 6d.) for men, by 8·7d. (1s. 10·8d. to 2s. 7·5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 5·8d. (1s. 3·2d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.‡
	North Lincolnshire ..	2 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Increases of 1s. a day in the letting standard for pieceworkers, of 8d. a day in time rates, of 6d. a day for men on partial compensation and of 4d. to 7d. a day, according to year of service, for apprentices.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Wales .. ..	17 July	Slate quarryworkers .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11·6d. a shift (2s. 6·4d. to 3s. 6d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 8·7d. (1s. 10·8d. to 2s. 7·5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work and by 5·8d. (1s. 3·2d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.‡
	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lincs., North Lincs., Notts., Leics., North Staffs., South Staffs., Bilston, Northants., and South Wales and Mon.	2 July	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11·2d. a shift (2s. 4·8d. to 3s. 4d.) for men, by 5·6d. (1s. 2·4d. to 1s. 8d.) for youths and boys, by 11·2d. (1s. 0·8d. to 2s.) for women 21 years and over, and by 5·6d. (6·4d. to 1s.) for girls.‡
	West of Scotland	Pay period current at 12 July.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.) for men, by ½d. (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for youths and boys, by 1d. (2s. to 2s. 1d.) for women 21 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. to 1s. 0½d.) for girls.
	do. .. ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Aug.	do. .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11·6d. a shift (2s. 6·4d. to 3s. 6d.) for men, by 8·7d. (1s. 10·8d. to 2s. 7·5d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 5·8d. (1s. 3·2d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.‡
	North-East Coast Area.	2 July	Iron puddlers and millmen .. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 10·8d. a shift (2s. 7·2d. to 3s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over and youths employed on men's work, by 8·1d. (1s. 11·4d. to 2s. 7·5d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 5·4d. (1s. 3·6d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.‡
	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	10 July	Workpeople employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and women 21 years and over and youths employed on men's work, by 2½d. (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1½d. (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys.
	do. .. ..	Sunday preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	do. .. ..	

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural workers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† This increase took effect under an arrangement whereby wage rates fluctuate in accordance with a sliding scale based upon the selling price of coke. Flat-rate advances, previously granted in addition to basis rates and percentages, remained unchanged.

‡ These increases resulted from an alteration in the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

|| Women aged 21 years and over may not receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53·7, 62·5, 66·5 or 67·5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 6d.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.).	West of Scotland ..	2 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 9d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.) for men, by 7.5d. (2s. to 2s. 7.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 4.5d. (1s. 4.5d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys, by 8.8d. (1s. 0.8d. to 1s. 9.6d.) for women 21 and over, and by 4.4d. (6.4d. to 10.8d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged).*
	do. ..	31 July	do. ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.4d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 7.4d.) for men, by 1.05d. (2s. 7.5d. to 2s. 8.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9.7d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (1s. 9.6d. to 1s. 10.4d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (10.8d. to 11.2d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged).
	Great Britain† ..	2 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ..	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ..	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ..	do.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ..	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).	16 July	Workpeople employed in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Bonus increased by 5s. 9d. a week (24s. 3d. to 30s.) for men and by 2s. 11d. (12s. 1d. to 15s.) for youths and boys. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 80s. inclusive of bonus.
	South-West Wales ..	2 July	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11.4d. a shift (1s. 5.6d. to 2s. 5d.) for men and for women employed on men's work and by 5.7d. (8.8d. to 1s. 2.5d.) for youths and boys, and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.*
Road Vehicle Repairing, etc.	do. ..	do.	Bricklayers and carpenters employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rate after change: bricklayers 2s. 4½d. an hour, inclusive of bonus.‡
	United Kingdom ..	1st pay day after 10 July.	Men, apprentices, youths, and boys employed in public repair workshops of the road vehicle repairing industry.	Increase of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week (48 hours) for men and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: skilled men—London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. 1½d. an hour, provinces 2s. 0½d.; semi-skilled men 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d.; other men 1s. 9d., 1s. 8d.; apprentices, youths and boys 20 per cent. of skilled men's rate at 14 years rising to 65 per cent. at 20.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	do. ..	do.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade.	Minimum rates adopted for a working week of 48 hours (44 hours for boys and girls 14 and under 15 years). Rates for men—London Area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 1s. 9d. an hour or 84s. a week, provinces 1s. 8d. or 80s.
	Cradley Heath and district, Birmingham, Chester, Pontypridd, St. Helens, Shifnal and Stoke.	1st pay day after 3 July.	Workpeople employed in making hand-made chains and hand-made wrought iron stocked anchors, other than those whose wages are regulated by Orders under the Trade Boards Acts.	Bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings (granted in 1942 conditionally upon the maintenance of increased output compared with 1941) merged in basic list prices; increase of 7½ per cent. granted on basic prices plus cost-of-living bonus of 25 per cent. to all operatives who work six normal working days in a week.
Tin Plate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	9 July	Men, women and juveniles, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 11.6d. a shift (2s. 6.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for men, and for women 21 years and over employed on men's work and by 5.8d. (1s. 3.2d. to 1s. 9d.) for other women and juveniles.*
Woolcombing	Yorkshire ..	Beginning of 1st full pay after 11 July.	Men and women	New minimum time rates fixed for lowest grade workers as follows:—women 51s. a week, men 70s. on day work and 78s. on night work, inclusive of any bonus on production not exceeding 4s. a week in each case.¶
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.**	3rd pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in dyeing and finishing (except foremen, chargehands, clerical, technical and welfare staffs, mechanics, plumbers, joiners, electricians, transport drivers, mates, porters, firers, enginemen, greasers, stuff pressers, cloth pressers, watchmen and caretakers).	
			Timeworkers:— Men 21 years and over ..	Guaranteed minimum wage adopted of 1s. 6½d. an hour or 75s. a week of 48 hours resulting in an increase of 3s. 6d. a week for men in receipt of the minimum basis rate.
			Youths and boys under 18 years of age.	Increases in minimum basis time rates ranging, according to age, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week, subject to the existing cost-of-living wage of 100 per cent.††
			Women and girls ..	Increases in minimum basis time rates of 1s. a week for women 18 and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers, subject to the existing cost-of-living wage of 100 per cent.††
			Pieceworkers ..	(a) Piecework rates to be revised, if necessary, to yield a minimum of 25 per cent. in excess of the new basis time rates.
				(b) Cost-of-living wage for pieceworkers under 18 years of age increased by amounts ranging, according to age, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week for boys and from 3s. 6d. to 6s. for girls. For workers over 18 years the cost-of-living wage remained at 80 per cent. on basis earnings (60 per cent. for hand pressers).

\* These increases resulted from an alteration in the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

‡ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and the West of Scotland.

§ The agreement provides that this increase shall be merged in any increases in the cost-of-living bonus which may become due to bricklayers under the Wartime Emergency Wage Agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

|| The workpeople concerned are those employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade who are not covered by previous agreements relating to male and female workers employed in public repair workshops of the road vehicle repairing industry, with the exception of night-watchmen, night attendants, clerical workers engaged in full-time clerical work, salesmen wholly or mainly engaged on selling motor vehicles, and weekly wage earners in receipt of a salary in excess of £300 per annum.

¶ This change was the result of an award by the National Arbitration Tribunal.

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

†† Special additional payments are made of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over and 3s. for younger workers. Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in production process work on which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. (contd.).	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.*	3rd pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in dyeing and finishing (except foremen, charge-hands, clerical, technical and welfare staffs, mechanics, joiners, plumbers, electricians, transport drivers, drivers' mates, porters, firers, enginemen, greasers, machinists, printers, block printers, engravers, watchmen and caretakers). Timeworkers:— Men 21 years and over .. .. .	(a) Increase in minimum basis time rate of 2s. a week (30s. to 32s.), the cost-of-living wage of 32s. remaining unchanged.† (b) Guaranteed minimum wage adopted of 1s. 6½d. an hour or 75s. a week of 48 hours resulting in a further increase of 3s. 6d. a week for men in receipt of the minimum basis rate of 32s. a week.
			Youths and boys .. .. .	(a) Increases in minimum basis time rates ranging, according to age, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week.† (b) Consequential increases in cost-of-living wage ranging from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a week (except for those 18 and under 18½ years for whom the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 24s. 6d. to 22s., those 18½ and under 19 for whom it was reduced from 24s. 6d. to 23s., and those 19 and under 19½ for whom it remained unchanged at 24s. 6d.).†
			Women and girls .. .. .	(a) Increases in minimum basis time rates of 1s. a week for women 18 years of age and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers.† (b) Increases in cost-of-living wage of 2s. a week for women 18 years and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers.
			Pieceworkers .. .. .	(a) Piecework rates to be revised, if necessary, to yield a minimum of 25 per cent. in excess of the new basis time rates. (b) Increases (or decreases) in cost-of-living wage of same amount as for timeworkers.
Shirtmaking	Great Britain .. .. .	Pay day in week beginning 24 July.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases on current earnings of 1½d. an hour for men, of 1½d. for women who have completed 4 years' employment in the trade; of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for male learners and of ½d. or 1d., according to period of service, for female learners.§
Glove Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day after 26 June (for preceding payweek).	Timeworkers .. .. .	Minimum hourly rates fixed as follows: men 20 and over—fully qualified table cutters, and ironers after 3 years' apprenticeship 1s. 11d., semi-block cutters and block cutters, clickers, webbers, ironers who have not served a 3 years' apprenticeship, fabric glove cutters 1s. 3d., all other workers (unskilled) 1s. 6d.; women 20 and over—experienced dress glove machinists 1s., dress glove machinists under training until competent for piecework, industrial glove machinists and all other workers 11d.; youths and boys 6d. at 14 years rising half-yearly to 1s. 4½d. at 19½; girls—dress glove machinists 4½d. to 11d., others 4½d. to 10½d.¶
	do. .. .. .	do.	Pieceworkers .. .. .	Piecework basis time rates fixed at 15 per cent. above minimum time rates for workers 20 and over; younger pieceworkers to receive the piecework rates applicable to adult workers.¶
Baking	Various districts in England.	Pay day in week beginning 3 July.	Men, women, youths, boys and girls employed by Co-operative Societies.	Rates of wages adopted consisting of the general minimum time rates fixed from time to time under the Trade Boards Acts, subject, in the case of workers 21 years and over, to the following additions:—Men—Area A. 2s., B. 3s., C. 4s., Women—1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.¶
Bacon Curing	Great Britain .. .. .	Pay day in week beginning 24 July.	Men, women, youths, boys and girls, other than transport, clerical and administrative workers and workers engaged solely as enginemen, stokers and maintenance staff.	Minimum rates adopted as follows: men 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 7½d. an hour or 87s., 82s. or 77s. a week, for Grades 1, 2 and 3 respectively; women 21 years and over 1s. 0½d. or 50s.; youths and boys 5½d. or 23s. at under 16 rising to 1s. 5½d. or 70s. at 20; girls 5d. or 20s. rising to 11½d. or 45s.**
Papermaking and Board Mills.	Great Britain .. .. .	1st full pay period following 30 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in papermaking and papercoating mills (excluding hand-made paper mills) and in board mills.	Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for men on day work and shift work, and of ½d. for other timeworkers, with corresponding adjustments in piecework rates.
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in July.	Journeymen electricians and assistants, youths and boys.	Cost-of-living (war) addition increased by 1d. an hour (4½d. to 5½d.) for men, by ½d. (2½d. to 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by ½d. (1½d. to 1½d.) for boys under 18.
Waterworks Undertakings.	England (various districts).††	Pay day in week beginning 3 July.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 4s. a week, or 1d. an hour for a 47-hour week, for men and of proportional amounts for youths, boys, women and girls. National war wage addition for men after change, 24s. a week or 6d. an hour for a 47-hour week.††
Railway Service.	Northern Ireland .. .. .	Beginning of pay period current on 26 July.	Staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic and in clerical and supervisory grades.	War bonus increased by 5s. a week (18s. to 23s.) for men and women, and by 2s. 6d. (10s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.) for younger workers.
Warehousing	Liverpool .. .. .	1st full pay period following 19 July.	Men (21 years and over) employed in cotton and general warehouses.	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week (82s. 6d. to 88s.) in minimum rates for permanent employees and of 1s. a day (15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.) for casuals.††
Retail Grocery and Provision Trade.	Scotland .. .. .	1st pay period after 24 July.	Branch managers, branch manageresses, shop assistants, cashiers, vanmen and warehouse staff.	Special war addition granted of 6s. a week for males and 4s. 4d. for females 20 years and over and of 2s. 8d. for workers under 20.§§
Milk Distribution.	Scotland .. .. .	31 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for foremen, forewomen and all other male and female workers 18 years of age and over and of 2s. for those under 18.¶¶
Entertainments	United Kingdom .. .. .	10 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in cinema theatres.	War bonuses increased from 35 to 45 per cent. on minimum rates up to and including 20s. a week, from 35 to 42½ per cent. on rates over 20s. and up to and including 40s., from 33½ to 38½ per cent. on rates over 40s. and up to and including 60s. and from 25 to 29 per cent. on rates over 60s.¶¶¶

\* These changes applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

† See note †† on page 136.

‡ The previous agreement provided that the cost-of-living wage of male workers 18 and under 21 years should be calculated on an assumed basis rate of 24s. 6d. The new agreement provides that for those workers the cost-of-living wage should be calculated on the actual basis rates fixed under the agreement.

§ These increases were arranged by agreement between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. These rates were agreed to on 11th July by the National Association of Glove Manufacturers and the trade unions concerned, and were made retrospective to the date shown. They are not to prevent the payment of higher rates applicable under any agreement at the date when the present agreement became operative.

¶ These rates, which are not to prevent the payment of any higher rates to which workpeople may be entitled, are laid down in an agreement applicable to all affiliated Co-operative Societies within the area of the Southern Sectional Council of Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd. The Areas are those recognised in the Trade Board Orders and are as follows: Area A, all areas administered by rural district councils; Area B, all areas administered by municipal borough councils or urban district councils with an estimated resident population at the middle of 1937 of not exceeding 20,000; Area C, all other areas. The total inclusive rate paid by Co-operative Societies within Area B of the South-Western Trade Board District is not to exceed the total inclusive rate paid by Societies within Area B of the South-Eastern Trade Board District.

\*\* These rates were agreed upon by the Bacon Curing Industry National Joint Industrial Council. They are not to prevent the payment of higher rates, and they do not apply to workpeople in certain factories in which the output of bacon was relatively small. The rates are for a normal full-time working week of 48 hours. Adult male workpeople are to be allotted, at the discretion of the employer, to Grades 1, 2 and 3, according to skill, ability and responsibility.

†† These increases took effect as a result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertaking Industry. The districts concerned and the minimum or standard rates, inclusive of war wage addition, for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows: Northern, 1s. 8d. an hour; Yorkshire, 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 6½d.; North-Western, 1s. 8½d.; Midlands, 1s. 8d. and 1s. 7d.; South Midlands, 75s. 9d., 74s. 1d. and 72s. 4d. a week; Home Counties, 76s. 6d., 74s. and 70s.; London (Metropolitan Water Board), 84.

‡‡ These increases were the result of an award by the National Arbitration Tribunal and applied to firms constituting the United Warehouse Keepers' Conference.

§§ These increases were the result of an award by the Industrial Court.

¶¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts.

¶¶¶ The agreement provides that where a war bonus is now paid at higher rate, that higher rate shall continue to be paid.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department\* as beginning in July, was 67. In addition, 2 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 69 stoppages, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 20,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at those establishments during July is estimated at 63,000.

In the 67 stoppages which began during July about 14,000 workpeople were directly involved and 5,000 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 2 stoppages which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workpeople involved during July, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 1,000.

Of all the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 37, involving nearly 15,000 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate loss of 46,000 working days.

In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work in the United Kingdom during July\* :—

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining .. ..	1	36	37	14,600	46,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. ..	1	18	19	4,600	16,000
Other Industries .. ..	..	13	13	700	1,000
Total, July, 1944 ..	2	67	69	19,900	63,000
Total, June, 1944 ..	10	117	127	27,100	42,000
Total, July, 1943 ..	14	113	127	34,900	98,000

**Duration.**—Of 60 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which came to an end during July, 17, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, lasted not more than one day; 24, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, lasted three days; 3, directly involving 800 workpeople, lasted four to six days; and 3, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, lasted over six days.

**Causes.**—Of the 67 disputes, leading to stoppages of work beginning in July, 15, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 28, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 17, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–JULY, 1944 AND 1943.\*

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the first seven months of 1944 and in the corresponding months of 1943:—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1944.			January to July, 1943.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Coal Mining .. ..	741	468,300†	2,241,000	413	116,700†	294,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. ..	13	2,300	11,000	10	1,400	2,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. ..	12	600	1,000	23	800	3,000
Engineering .. ..	141	78,100	324,000	172	54,800	129,000
Shipbuilding .. ..	109	29,400	290,000	91	14,600	49,000
Other Metal .. ..	84	10,800	44,000	81	12,800	42,000
Textile .. ..	18	2,500	7,000	22	4,000	11,000
Clothing .. ..	18	1,600	3,000	10	600	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	6	700	3,000	8	7,500	25,000
Building .. ..	34	3,200	5,000	43	8,700	15,000
Transport .. ..	44	18,300	41,000	42	28,800	94,000
Other Industries ..	39	5,400	11,000	30	4,200	18,000
Total .. ..	1,259	621,200†	2,981,000	945	254,900†	683,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of workpeople involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Stokers, brakesmen, enginemen, firemen, etc., and other underground and surface workpeople—Manchester and Wigan districts (certain collieries).§	1,100§	2,900	1 July	22 July	Dissatisfaction of stokers, brakesmen and enginemen, etc., at their non-inclusion in the payment of 1s. a shift increase granted to skilled workers under the terms of an agreement of 20th April, 1944, between the Mining Association and the Mineworkers' Federation.	Work resumed on conditions in operation before the stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—South Shields (one colliery).	1,330	107	3 July¶	4 July	Workpeople's refusal to accept employers' offer of prices for filling work on a recently opened face, or to agree to the dispute being referred to arbitration.	Dispute to be referred to arbitration.
Hewers, fillers, stonemen, mechanics and enginemen—South Shields (one colliery).	1,352	100	13 July	20 July	Dispute respecting piecework prices for work in a particular seam, workpeople alleging that these were not in conformity with prices specified in a recent agreement.	Dispute referred to arbitration.
SHIPBUILDING:— Electric welders, platers, riveters and caulkers—Greenock (one firm).	653	..	18 July**	8 Aug.	Objection to the training of an apprentice blacksmith in welding work connected with blacksmith's trade.	Work resumed to permit of settlement of dispute by constitutional procedure.
BOLT AND RIVET MANUFACTURE:— Workpeople employed in bolt and rivet manufacture—Hamilton, Lanarkshire (one firm).	600	..	5 July††	9 Aug.	Demand for holidays with pay ..	Employers agreed to make an <i>ex-gratia</i> payment in respect of the current holiday period and to enter into an agreement for the payment of future holidays.
WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURE:— Workpeople employed in wire rope manufacture—Sunderland (three firms).	700	..	11 July	13 July	Dissatisfaction with a recent award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, rejecting a claim for increased rates of pay, and demand for an increase of 3d. an hour.	Employers agreed to consider the workpeople's claim at an early date.
Workpeople employed in wire rope manufacture—Sunderland (two firms).	640	..	27 July	29 July	Alleged delay in dealing with workpeople's claim for an increase of 3d. an hour.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Workpeople employed in wire rope manufacture—Willington Quay-on-Tyne (one firm).	400	..	28 July	31 July	Dissatisfaction with an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal rejecting a claim for increased rates of pay.	Work resumed on the understanding that employers would give consideration to a new application for increased wages.

\* Stoppages of work of a non-industrial character are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, are also omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Some workpeople, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage, and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1944 was approximately 340,000 and in 1943, 80,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 480,000 and 200,000, respectively.

‡ 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.

§ At all except one of the collieries affected, workpeople other than stokers, brakesmen, firemen, etc., were only indirectly affected, but at one colliery about 600 such other workpeople struck in sympathy with the stokers, etc.

¶ The stoppage began at one colliery on this date and subsequently extended.

|| The stoppage began on the night shift of 2nd.—3rd July.

\*\* Work was resumed on 22nd July pending a Yard Conference held on 24th July, which proved abortive. The stoppage recommenced on 25th and 26th July.

†† Work was resumed on 10th July to permit of negotiations, but the stoppage recommenced on 13th July.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st August, 1944.

		Food	All Items
Increase since July, 1914...		70%	102%
Change since 1st July, 1944	Index Points ..	+1	+1
	Per cent. ..	+½*	+½*

## FOOD.

At 1st August the average price of potatoes was slightly higher than at 1st July, the rise in the average price being due to the replacement of old potatoes by the new crop. The retail prices of the other articles of food included in the index showed no appreciable change between 1st July and 1st August.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st August, 1944, with the corresponding prices at 1st July, 1944, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ¼d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st August, 1944, compared with	
	1st Aug., 1944.	1st July, 1944.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1944.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ..	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank ..	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs ..	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	23
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	..	16
Breast ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon† ..	1 10½	1 10½	1 3	..	50
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	27
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 2½	1 2½	0 11½	..	29
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8½	..	9
Tea ..	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	32
Butter—					
Fresh ..	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt ..	..	..	1 3½	..	31
Cheese ..	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special ..	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard ..	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ each	0 2	0 2	..	..	1
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 6½	2	35

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st July, 1944, and 1st August, 1944, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st July, 1944.	1st August, 1944.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ..	44	59	59
Thin Flank ..	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ..	32	79	79
Thin Flank ..	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs ..	48	67	67
Breast ..	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ..	51	75	75
Breast ..	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† ..	35	102	102
Fish ..	116	174	174
Flour ..	26	63	63
Bread ..	42	56	56
Tea ..	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	94	94
Milk ..	92	154	154
Butter—			
Fresh ..	13	37	37
Salt ..	7	41	41
Cheese ..	16	51	51
Margarine ..	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ..	58	60	60
Potatoes ..	33	76	80
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	69	70

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st August, 1944, of the articles of food specified was about 70 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 23 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

\* A rise of 1 point on a total of 169 for "food" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. Similarly a rise of 1 point on a total of 201 for "all items" is equivalent to one-half of 1 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.

‡ This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.

§ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st August and 1st July, 1944, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st August was about the same as at 1st July, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards clothing, the changes in retail prices during July were relatively small. There was a slight rise (equivalent to less than one-half of 1 per cent.) in the average level of prices of men's suits and overcoats. For the remaining groups of items included in the figures, viz., woollen materials, woollen under-clothing and hosiery, cotton materials and cotton hosiery, and boots and shoes, there was no marked change in the average level of prices between 1st July and 1st August. 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 exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st August the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average level of retail prices of coal at 1st August was about 6 per cent. above the level of 1st July, as a result of a general increase of 4s. per ton and 2d. to 3d. per cwt., which took effect on 1st August. There was little change in the prices of gas during the month. Prices of coal averaged about 46 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 183 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 31 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 102 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There was no appreciable change during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles or matches. In the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st August was about 4 per cent. higher than at 1st July, about 45 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 163 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items\* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during July. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st August was about the same as at 1st July, about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 191 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 August, 1944, is approximately 102 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 101 per cent. at 1st July, 1944, 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 percentage 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 47 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to slightly over 30 per cent. Of these 47 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

## SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

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	100	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	99	98	100	99	98	99	99	99
1944 ..	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	102	..	..	..	..

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



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,\* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in July† was 147, as compared with 139‡ in the previous month and with 169‡ in July, 1943. Details for separate industries are given below :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :		Paper, Printing, etc. . . . .	1
Underground . . . . .	41	Rubber Trades . . . . .	..
Surface . . . . .	3	Gas Works . . . . .	1
Metalliferous Mines . . . . .	1	Electrical Stations . . . . .	2
Quarries . . . . .	6	Other Industries . . . . .	..
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
51		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships . . . . .	6
FACTORIES.		Building Operations . . . . .	10
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass . . . . .	4	Works of Engineering Construction . . . . .	2
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. . . . .	4	Warehouses . . . . .	1
Metal Extracting and Refining . . . . .	3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) . . . . .	9	80	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking etc. . . . .	10	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture . . . . .	7	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Shipbuilding . . . . .	5	Engine Drivers, Motor-men . . . . .	..
Other Metal Trades . . . . .	2	Firemen . . . . .	..
Cotton . . . . .	..	Guards (Passenger) . . . . .	..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy..	4	Labourers . . . . .	..
Other Textile Manufacture . . . . .	..	Mechanics . . . . .	..
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing . . . . .	2	Permanent Way Men . . . . .	6
Tanning, Currying, etc... . . . .	1	Porters . . . . .	1
Food and Drink . . . . .	5	Shunters . . . . .	4
General Woodwork and Furniture . . . . .	1	Other Grades . . . . .	3
		Contractors' Servants . . . . .	1
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	
		16	
		Total (excluding Seamen)	
		147	

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases§ and deaths§ in the United Kingdom, reported during July under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926 :—

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in :		Pitch . . . . .	14
Smelting of Metals . . . . .	..	Tar . . . . .	4
Shipbreaking . . . . .	1	Oil . . . . .	2
Other Contact with Molten Lead . . . . .	1	TOTAL	
White and Red Lead Works . . . . .	..	20	
Vitreous Enamelling . . . . .	..	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Electric Accumulator Works . . . . .	1	Manufacture of Bichromates . . . . .	2
Other Industries.. . . .	1	Dyeing and Finishing . . . . .	1
Painting of Buildings..	1	Chromium Plating . . . . .	2
		Other Industries . . . . .	7
		TOTAL	
		12	
TOTAL . . . . .	5	Total Cases	
		47	
OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Mercurial . . . . .	1	LEAD POISONING.	
Aniline . . . . .	6	Shipbreaking . . . . .	1
Toxic Jaundice . . . . .	2	OTHER POISONING.	
Toxic Anaemia . . . . .	1	Toxic Anaemia . . . . .	1
		TOTAL	
		2	
TOTAL . . . . .	10	Total Deaths	
		2	

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1944, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 1st July, 1944, and the 4 weeks ended 31st July, 1943.

‡ 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.

## 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 overseas countries.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-May, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.4 per cent. higher than the figure for mid-April, which was 0.6 per cent. above that for mid-March, 1944. Compared with the level of mid-August, 1939, the index figure for mid-May, 1944, showed a rise of 26.8 per cent., the corresponding percentage rise in the case of the figure for mid-April being 26.3. For food alone the index figure for mid-May, 1944, was 0.7 per cent. above the figure for mid-April, which was 0.4 per cent. above that for the previous month; compared with the level of August, 1939, the index figure showed rises of 44.9 per cent. at mid-May and 44.0 per cent. at mid-April, 1944.

## CANADA.

At 1st June, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a decline of 0.2 per cent. below the figure for 1st May, 1944, but a rise of 18.1 per cent. over the figure for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure at 1st June, 1944, was 0.5 per cent. below the level of 1st May and 31.9 per cent. above that of 1st September, 1939.

## AUSTRALIA.

In the fourth quarter of 1943 the official cost-of-living index figure for the six capital cities was 0.9 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous quarter, but 22.5 per cent. higher than that for the second quarter of 1939.

## INDIA.

In April, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay was 2.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 120.0 per cent. above the level of mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for April, 1944, showed a rise of 2.5 per cent. over the figure for the previous month and of 120.5 per cent. over the level of mid-July to mid-August, 1939.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In April, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, which was 0.9 per cent. above that for February, 1944. Compared with the figure for August, 1939, that for April, 1944, showed an increase of 30.0 per cent., the corresponding percentage increase in the case of the figure for March, 1944, being 29.2.

For food alone the index figure in April, 1944, was 1.6 per cent. higher than that for the previous month, which was 1.6 per cent. above the figure for February, 1944. Compared with the figure for August, 1939, that for April, 1944, showed a rise of 43.4 per cent., the corresponding rise in the case of the figure for March, 1944, being 41.1 per cent.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In May, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure (unadjusted for seasonal movements) showed a rise of 0.2 per cent. over the figure for the previous month and of 23.6 per cent. over the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in May, 1944, was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 25.8 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

## PORTUGAL.

In February, 1944, the official weighted index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light and certain household articles in Lisbon showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. over the figure for the previous month, which was 2.2 per cent. higher than that for December, 1943. Compared with the figure for August, 1939, that for February, 1944, showed a rise of 68.2 per cent. the corresponding increase in the case of the figure for January, 1944, being 67.9 per cent.

The figure for 15th February, 1944, in the separate official series of (unweighted) index figures of retail prices of food, fuel and certain household articles throughout Portugal was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, which was 1.8 per cent. above that for December, 1943. Compared with the figure for 15th August, 1939, that for 15th February, 1944, showed an increase of 64.6 per cent., the corresponding percentage increase in the case of the figure for 15th January, 1944, being 64.3.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April, 1944, is estimated by the United States Department of Labour to have been approximately 38,493,000. This is 0.5 per cent. lower than the figure for March, 1944, and 3.3 per cent. lower than that for April, 1943, but 29.4 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. Between February and March, 1944, there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. The number of wage-earners employed



in manufacturing industries in April, 1944, is estimated to have been 1.4 per cent. lower than in March, 1944, 4.1 per cent. lower than in April, 1943, but 60.8 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. The figure for March, 1944, was 1.3 per cent. lower than in February, 1944.

Estimates made by the United States Bureau of the Census show that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America in April, 1944, was approximately 770,000, compared with 870,000 in March, 1944, 890,000 in February, 1944, and 950,000 in April, 1943.

#### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in January, 1944, showed little change compared with December, 1943, but was 0.3 per cent. lower than in January, 1943. The figure for December, 1943, was 0.8 per cent. lower than that for November, 1943.

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 54 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during the specified week in the December quarter, 1943, was 1.1, the same as in the preceding quarter, compared with 1.3 in the fourth quarter of 1942.

#### CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from about 14,500 employers, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, was 1.3 per cent. lower than at 1st April. The figure for 1st May, 1944, showed little change as compared with that for 1st May, 1943, but was 78.2 per cent. above the average number for the year 1926. Between 1st March and 1st April, 1944, the number of persons employed decreased by 0.7 per cent.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 457,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the beginning of April, 1944, was 0.9, compared with 0.8 at the beginning of January, 1944, and 1.3 at the beginning of April, 1943.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in March, 1944, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 0.4 per cent. higher than in February, 1944, but 1.1 per cent. lower than in March, 1943. The figure for February, 1944, was 2.1 per cent. higher than that for January, 1944.

#### ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th July, 1944, was 45,953, compared with 45,121 at 24th June, 1944, and 49,582 at 31st July, 1943.

#### SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial, commercial and transport undertakings in May, 1944, was slightly higher than in April. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, as 100) was 91 in May, 1944, compared with 90 in April, 1944, and 93 in May, 1943.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of about 777,000 showed that 5.4 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th April, 1944, compared with 7.2 per cent. (revised figure) at 31st March, 1944, and 6.1 per cent. at 30th April, 1943.

## BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MANAGERS AND UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYORS OF MINES.

The written parts of the examinations for first and second-class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 22nd and 23rd November, 1944, at six centres, viz.: Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 24th January, 1945.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd November, 1944, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1945.

Intending candidates should apply after 6th September for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 3rd October, 1944. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### RAILWAY CLEANER'S CLAIM AGAINST HER EMPLOYERS FOR DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENCE—DEFENCE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

The plaintiff in this action was a cleaner employed by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, who sued her employers for damages for negligence. The locomotive running shed at which the plaintiff was employed was situated at the corner of a siding. Her home was near to the other side of this siding and she was in the habit of going to and from her home by crossing the line. At about 11.30 one morning, when on the way home to fetch her dinner, she passed in front of a lorry, the back of which was overhanging one of the railway lines. Owing to the negligence of some shunters, also employed by the railway company, a train ran into the back of the lorry which knocked down and injured the plaintiff. The railway company contended that the doctrine of common employment barred the plaintiff's remedy in the circumstances of this case.

Mr. Justice Hilbery rejected this contention and gave judgment for the plaintiff for £300 and costs. His Lordship referred to the following passage contained in a judgment delivered some 80 years ago by Mr. Justice Blackburn, and cited with approval in a recent case in the House of Lords, as stating the principle of the doctrine of common employment, namely: "that a servant who engages for the performance of services for compensation does, as an implied part of the contract, take upon himself, as between himself and his master, the natural risks and perils incidental to the performance of such services . . . and . . . where the nature of the service is such that as a natural incident to that service, the person undertaking it must be exposed to risk of injury from the negligence of other servants of the same employer, this risk is one of the natural perils which the servant, by his contract, takes upon himself, as between him and his master."

Testing the case by this principle, Mr. Justice Hilbery said that the plaintiff's work was the cleaning of the fire boxes in the locomotives and this work was done whilst the locomotives were in the running shed. Could the plaintiff be said impliedly to undertake as between herself and the railway company, as a natural risk and peril incident to her employment, and as a risk to which she must be exposed, the risk of negligence on the part of shunters on the siding? His Lordship thought that the answer must be: No. There was nothing in the work which the plaintiff had to do in the running shed which must expose her to the risk of injury through the negligence of the shunters on the lines which lay adjacent to the running shed, for there was nothing in her work necessarily to take her to the lines where the shunting was going on. It could not have been in the contemplation either of herself or the railway company when she undertook the work of cleaning in the running shed that negligence in the shunting was a matter which might affect her in the performance of her duties in the running shed.

The learned Judge, therefore, saw no reason to imply as a term in the plaintiff's contract of service that she must necessarily have undertaken any such risks.—*McGovern v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co and Others*. Liverpool Spring Assizes, 28th April, 1944.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

**NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.**  
During July, 1944, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued seventeen awards,\* Nos. 591 to 607. Four of these awards are summarised below; the other awards related to cases affecting individual employers.

*Award No. 593 (11th July).—Parties:* Members of the constituent associations of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers employed by them. *Claim:* For the payment of 2d. an hour extra for workers employed on maintenance work. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established. The award was without prejudice to the right of the Society to raise with the employers locally the question of the negotiation of agreements in any particular districts.

*Award No. 594 (11th July).—Parties:* Firms affiliated to constituent associations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them. *Matter in dispute:* The minimum rates of wages for workers employed in wool-combing. *Award:* Particulars of the Tribunal's findings are set out in full in the award.

*Award No. 596 (14th July).—Parties:* Members of the National Association of Port Employers and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them. *Claim:* That men enrolled on the Supplementary Register for Dock Labour and transferred to a port from other industries and other places should receive the same rate of subsistence allowance, viz. 5s. per night, as is paid to port transport workers under the National (Dock Labour) Transfer Scheme. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

*Award No. 599 (20th July).—Parties:* Members of the Burnley and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by them. *Claim:* For increases in the basic rates at present paid to machinists. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

\* See footnote \* on page 142.



### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During July, 1944, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued eleven awards, Nos. 339-349. Two of these awards are summarised below; the others relate to cases affecting individual undertakings.

*Award No. 339 (3rd July).—Parties:* Messrs. J. Alfred McAuley & Co.; F. J. Lavery & Co., F.A.I.; T. A. Fisher, F.A.I.; W. B. McKee & Sons; and Nelson Russell, F.A.I., all of Belfast, on the one hand, and certain employees of the several firms. *Claim:* For introduction of certain specified revisions in existing wage rates and other conditions. *Award:* (1) That the employees should be remunerated in accordance with certain specified scales of minimum weekly rates of wages, with the addition of war bonus, the working week to be one of 40 hours; and (2) that additions to the scale rates should be made in the cases of persons passing certain specified examinations.

*Award No. 349 (17th July).—Parties:* The Belfast, Bangor, Lisburn, Newtownards and Downpatrick members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association; and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For the observance of certain specified provisions in regard to annual holidays and public or statutory holidays with pay. *Award:* That, subject to certain conditions, the employees covered by the claim should be granted six consecutive working days in each year as holidays with full pay, and that four specified public holidays should be observed as additional paid holidays.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During July the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 1972 to 1975. Three of these awards are summarised below; the fourth related to the interpretation of an earlier award.

*Award No. 1972 (17th July).—Parties:* National Union of Public Employees and Sunderland Corporation. *Claim:* For a plus payment of 2d. an hour to be paid to refuse freighter drivers when towing trailers. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

*Award No. 1974 (24th July).—Parties:* National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, and Scottish Federation of Grocers and Provision Merchants' Associations and the National Association of Multiple Grocers (Scottish Section). *Claim:* For an increase in the basic wage rates of 6s. per week to all employees 18 years of age and over and 4s. a week to those under 18 years of age. *Award:* The Court awarded an increase of 6s. a week to all male workers of 20 years of age and over, 4s. 4d. a week to female workers of 20 years and over, and 2s. 8d. a week to those under 20 years of age.

*Award No. 1975 (27th July).—Parties:* Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That certain classified rates be substituted for those at present prescribed for coppersmiths and founders in H.M. Dockyards. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

#### SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During July, 1944, four awards, one of which related to a dispute under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1942, were issued by Single Arbitrators and a Board of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Three of the awards are summarised below; the fourth related only to an individual undertaking.

*Parties:* The Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners and Bakery Workers on the one hand, and the Ayrshire District Co-operative Wages Board and the Scottish Association of Master Bakers on the other hand. *Claim:* For an increase in the basic rate and cost-of-living bonus. *Award:* The Arbitrator in his award granted the full increases claimed by the Union.

*Parties:* The Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners and Bakery Workers on the one hand, and the Falkirk and District Co-operative Societies Wages Board and the Master Bakers' Association on the other hand. *Claim:* That the working agreement for 1943-44 should be amended as regards the wages, hours, holidays and cost-of-living bonus of journeymen bakers, apprentices and women and girls. *Award:* The Arbitrator in his award detailed the amendments to certain of the clauses of the agreement and declared that they should apply to the year 1944-45.

*Parties:* The North East Coast Iron and Steel Trades Allied Craftsmen's Committee and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. *Claim:* For an increase in wages to certain grades of workers and a general increase for all workers covered by the Memorandum of Agreement of July, 1941. *Award:* The

Board of Arbitration in their award granted an increase in the cost-of-living bonus, which had previously been declined by the workers lest the general wage claim under discussion might be prejudiced by its acceptance.

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During July, 1944, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued as shown below:—

*Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal V.(36), dated 28th July, 1944.*

*Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(41), dated 25th July, 1944.*

*Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.S.(38), dated 11th July, 1944.*

*Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal Q.(57), dated 14th July, 1944.*

*Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk.(N.27), dated 3rd July, 1944.*

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D.(N.42) and N.I.W.D.(N.43), both dated 11th July, 1944.*

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Board concerned at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, for Boards in Great Britain, or at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, for Boards in Northern Ireland.

#### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

During July, 1944, Orders\* confirming variations of minimum rates of wages in the trades concerned were made as follows:—

*Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).—Order M.D.S.(39), dated 18th July, 1944; effective from 31st July, 1944.*

*Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).—Order A.S.(22), dated 29th July, 1944; effective from 9th August, 1944.*

### STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

The undermentioned Orders relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have recently been published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders*. The price of each Order,\* unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

*The Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 799).—See summary on page 122.*

*The Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 815).—See summary on page 122.*

*The Essential Work (Evacuation) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 911).—See summary on page 122.*

*The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944 (Commencement) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879).—See summary on page 121.*

*The Reinstatement in Civil Employment (Procedure) Regulations, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 880. 2d. net (3d. post free)).—See summary on page 121.*

*The Reinstatement in Civil Employment (Exemption from Restriction) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 902).—See summary on page 121.*

*The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (Commencement) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 936).—See summary on page 122.*

*The Disabled Persons (Non-British Subjects) Regulations, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 965).—See page 122.*

*The Compulsory School Age (Postponement) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O. 1944, No. 979).—See page 123.*

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

[NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.]

**INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—Dust in Steel Foundries.** *First Report of a Committee appointed to consider methods of preventing the production or the inhalation of Dust and the possibility of reducing the use of materials containing Free Silica in Steel Foundries.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 123 of this GAZETTE.

**NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.** *Regional Organisation of the Ministry of Production. Seventh Report from the Select Committee on National Expenditure. Session 1943-44.* H.C. 97. Price 2d. (3d.).

**NATIONAL SERVICE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during June, 1944, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1942.** N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 4/44. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

**NURSES' SALARIES.—Report of the Mental Nurses Sub-Committee of the Nurses' Salaries Committee.** Cmd. 6542. Ministry of Health. Price 9d. (11d.).—See summary on page 123 of this GAZETTE.

\*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses below.

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