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SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

ESSENTIAL WORK (DOCK LABOUR) ORDER, 1945.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order* under the above title containing provisions relating to the reinstatement in employment in the port transport industry of certain dock workers who have been on war service and have rights of reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.

By the above-mentioned Act provision is made so that in cases where employers, in taking persons into their employment, are restricted to or have to give preference to persons in a specified Pool or Register, the body that controls or operates that Pool or Register is deemed to be the former employer for the purposes of the Act. At ports where Dock Labour Schemes under the National Dock Labour Corporation are in operation, only port transport workers in the Corporation's Pool may be engaged. Accordingly, all port transport workers with reinstatement rights at such ports, including men who, prior to the beginning of their war service, were regularly employed by one employer, would have to look to the Corporation for reinstatement. By the new Order provision is now made so that at Dock Scheme Ports concerned a port transport employer may reinstate by direct engagement (*i.e.*, not through the Pool) a former employee who has terminated his war service, provided that (1) the worker was last employed by the employer in question within a period of four weeks immediately preceding the beginning of his war service under a contract which required at least one week's notice of termination; and (2) the employment for which the worker is re-engaged by the former employer is in a similar occupation and under a similar contract. Provision is also made by the Order for the registration as port transport workers of persons reinstated in accordance with the foregoing arrangements.

The new Order was made on 4th January and came into force on 22nd January, 1945.

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 29. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE IN BUILDING.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a preliminary draft* of a new code of Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937.

In a prefatory statement it is explained that the revision and consolidation of the existing Building Regulations of 1926 and 1931, with an extension of their scope, was contemplated before the war and that three things in particular have to be taken into account, *viz.*, (i) developments in methods of building construction since 1926 and accident experience since that date; (ii) the International Labour Convention and Recommendations of 1937 relating to safety in the building industry, in the framing of which representatives from this country took a prominent part, and (iii) the greatly extended scope of the Factory Acts effected by the Act of 1937.†

Work on the preparation of these Regulations has hitherto been postponed owing to war conditions, but the Minister of Labour and National Service has directed that the matter should now be taken up with a view to having the revised Regulations in force during the forthcoming period of extensive reconstruction. The preliminary draft is published for study and consideration by persons affected and it is proposed that, when two or three months have been allowed for this, there should be conferences with the Ministry to consider and discuss points raised before the Regulations, revised in the light of such discussions, are formally issued in draft under the statutory procedure which has to be followed before they can be finally made.

* Revision of Building Regulations: Preliminary Draft of New Code in Relation to Safety, Health and Welfare. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1937 (page 49) and September 1937 (page 337).

SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR THE WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES.

RETURN OF SKILLED OPERATIVES FROM MUNITIONS WORK.

Arrangements for the manning-up of the wholesale clothing and boot and shoe manufacturing industries represent a new phase in the distribution of labour to meet war demands. These were among the civilian industries whose production was concentrated, under a Board of Trade Scheme, into the minimum number of firms necessary to maintain the required output, and whose labour force was rigorously combed to provide personnel for the Forces and the munitions industries. The decision to stop withdrawals and start supplying labour was taken, not on any considerations of post-war trade, but on the grounds that the increasing demands of the Services could not otherwise be met without attacking production which is considered to be essential to the wellbeing of the civilian population.

This stage was first reached in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, from which withdrawals have been suspended (except of men born in 1910 or later who are required for the Forces) since May, 1944. All skilled men and women who become available are placed in the industry and skilled workers wanted for approved vacancies are given priority release from munitions firms when they become redundant.

Similar arrangements have existed since October, 1944, in the wholesale clothing industry, *i.e.*, tailoring (including proofed wear), dressmaking, infants' wear, underwear, industrial overalls (including nurses' requirements) and shirts. Not only is this industry very much larger, but it is one on which the load of Service demands has during the past six months increased much more heavily. The firms on which both the Board of Trade and the Supply Departments mainly rely for essential production are those holding a nucleus certificate within the concentration scheme and these have an Approved Labour Force, fixed at a percentage of their labour force at 29th June, 1942. The approved labour forces of nucleus tailoring firms have been considerably increased to give this section of the industry the full benefit of the general labour supply arrangements described above—which incidentally include the removal of restrictions on the recruitment of juveniles. No nucleus tailoring firm is now prohibited from employing at least 75 per cent. of its labour force at June, 1942. Increases have also been made in the approved labour forces of nucleus firms in the infants' wear section of the industry, in response to public demand for more of this type of production.

To secure any immediate increase in production both industries need skilled labour; and indeed unskilled labour at this stage of the war is, in general, no more easily obtainable. Since, so far, war demands have not permitted any general release of workers from the munitions industries, the decision was taken that certain skilled clothing and boot and shoe workers would have to be extracted from their present employment in the munitions and other industries and returned to their former occupation, if Service requirements for clothing and footwear were to be met in due proportion to their munitions requirements.

A new procedure was therefore put into operation in December, whereby the Ministry of Labour undertook to interview nominated workers and find out if they were willing to return to their former occupation. Tailoring and infants' wear firms and manufacturers of footwear (other than rubber footwear) having approved vacancies were asked to submit to the Ministry lists of skilled ex-operatives whose whereabouts they knew. (In the clothing industry a worker with approximately two years previous experience was recognised as skilled). The only exceptions were men born in 1910 or later, unless known to be in Medical Grade III or IV and any workers (there are not likely to be large numbers) who might be found in a short list of vital occupations such as nursing and coalmining. The Ministry of Labour are now interviewing the nominated workers and, if they are found willing to return, endeavouring to arrange their transfer. The extraction scheme rests on the willingness of the worker to give up one essential type of work for another, though where workers become redundant in munitions factories, directions to return to a clothing or boot and shoe job may, where necessary, be issued. If the worker is willing to return but the present employer objects to his release, the matter is referred to the District Man Power Board for a decision in the light of any representations from the appropriate Government Department.

In the boot and shoe industry nominations have been submitted through the Local Advisory Panels to the Ministry of Labour representing in each area of the industry the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. The Panels also advise the Ministry on the maintenance of balanced labour forces in footwear firms. In the wholesale clothing industry the scheme was prepared in consultation with the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

The scheme applies only to direct factory workers in industrial employment. It does not affect ex-operatives now serving in the Forces.

COMMITTEE ON TRAINING FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

A serious problem for many young men and women at present in the Forces is whether there will be opportunities of careers in commerce, or on the executive and administrative side of industry, and what are the prospects of advancement to higher salaried posts. In most cases they will have had little or no previous business experience and they will be considerably older than the normal age for beginning a business career. At the same time, by reason of their war service, they may well have developed qualities which should be of great value in such employment.

The Minister of Labour and National Service is anxious to help these ex-Service men and women to make good the loss of opportunities of training and experience in consequence of their years of war service. In order that the question may be examined, particularly with reference to the need for courses of training in the theory and practice of business administration and salesmanship he has set up a Committee of representative business men, under the Chairmanship of Sir Frank Newson-Smith, with the following terms of reference:—

- (1) To consider how far the absorption into industry and commerce of young men and women released from war service who desire to begin or resume a business career would be facilitated by the provision of training in business administration and salesmanship.
- (2) To make recommendations about suitable courses of training.
- (3) To advise upon the best method of securing the general recognition of such courses as basic training for men and women who wish to take up administrative or executive posts and whose training has been either prevented or interrupted by their war service.

The Secretary of the Committee is Miss B. M. Grainger of the Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

In the first five months of the operation of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act*—from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1944—Reinstatement Committees dealt with claims by 62 persons that their rights under the Act were denied to them. Some thousands of men and women were discharged from the Forces during this period.

In 42 cases the Committees decided that default had been made by the former employer under the Act. In 30 of these cases the former employer was ordered to make work available to the applicant; in 4 cases the former employer was ordered to pay the applicant a sum by way of compensation for loss suffered or likely to be suffered by reason of the default; and in 8 cases the former employer was ordered to make work available and also to pay the applicant compensation.

In the remaining 20 cases the Committees made no order against the employer concerned.

Up to 31st December, 1944, the Umpire or Deputy Umpire appointed under the Act had decided 4 cases where appeal had been brought from decisions of Reinstatement Committees. One appeal made by an organisation of employers on behalf of an employer was allowed to the extent that the compensation ordered to be paid to the applicant was reduced. Another appeal by an employer was dismissed, but compensation was awarded instead of reinstatement as ordered by the Committee. One appeal by an applicant was allowed and the former employer was ordered to pay him a sum by way of compensation. Another appeal by an applicant was dismissed on the ground that he had no rights under the Act. A number of other appeals are outstanding.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-42.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st April, 1927, and 30th June, 1927, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 3rd March, 1945, 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.

REGISTRATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Further registrations of young persons subject to the Registration of Boys and Girls Order, 1941, took place on 27th January and 24th February, 1945. Subject to the exemptions specified in the Order, the obligation to register on these dates applied to all British boys and girls resident in England and Wales or Scotland, who were born between 26th November, 1928, and 27th January, 1929, both dates inclusive, in the case of the registration on 27th January, and to those born between 28th January, 1929, and 24th February, 1929, both dates inclusive, in the case of the registration on 24th February.

*See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, April and August, 1944.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

94TH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The 94th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in London from 25th to 31st January, 1945, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Carter Goodrich (United States Government representative). At the opening sitting the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, welcomed the Governing Body on behalf of the Government and people of this country. Dealing with the place of the International Labour Organisation among the new international organisations, the Minister recalled his statement in the House of Commons last July that the British Government desired to put the International Labour Organisation as high in the scale of world organisations as possible. It seemed to him important, both in its own interest and in the interest of the new world organisation, that it should not be completely independent of that organisation but should be a definite part of the organisation in its constructive work for peace. It was vitally important that the position and place in history of the International Labour Organisation should be recognised, because the very fundamentals of peace depended on really giving effect to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter.

Constitutional Questions.—The Governing Body discussed fully the report of its Committee on Constitutional Questions and (1) welcomed the progress made in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations towards laying the foundations of a system of world security and expressed its earnest hope for the success of these efforts, upon which the peace and the hope of social and economic advancement throughout the world depend; and (2) affirmed the desire of the International Labour Organisation for association with the general international organisation now contemplated on terms which would permit the International Labour Organisation, with its tripartite character, to make its best contribution to the general effort of the organisation of international machinery for the better ordering of a peaceful and prosperous world while retaining for the International Labour Organisation the authority essential for the discharge of its responsibilities under its Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia.

Relations with other International Organisations.—The Governing Body approved a report submitted by the Acting Director of the I.L.O., Mr. E. J. Phelan, showing the good progress made since its last meeting in Philadelphia in the relations between the Organisation and other international bodies.

Employment Policy.—The Governing Body also approved a report of its Employment Committee in which the Committee proposed that in order to be able to carry out its work of making recommendations to the Governing Body on employment policy, it would need a note from the Office containing statistical information and information on economic trends and on national and international measures, plans and studies to achieve and maintain a high level of employment. The Committee also stated that it believed the problem of the employment of disabled workers to be of very great importance and urgency and recommended that the International Labour Office should prepare reports on this question and on the physical and industrial rehabilitation of, and supply of artificial limbs to, disabled workers and service personnel irrespective of the cause and nature of disablement.

Report of the Joint Maritime Commission.—The report of the Joint Maritime Commission which met in London from 8th-12th January was adopted by the Governing Body which thus decided that a Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference should be held in October, 1945, to consider, with a view to the formulation of international minimum standards, the following subjects: (a) wages; hours of work on board ship; manning; (b) leave; (c) accommodation on board ship; (d) food and catering; and (e) recognition of seafarers' organisations. The subjects of (f) social insurance; (g) continuous employment, and (h) entry, training and promotion would be dealt with if sufficient progress had been made in their preliminary consideration by special committees of the Joint Maritime Commission. The Governing Body further agreed to convene a maritime session of the Conference to meet early in 1946 to take final decisions on formal international agreements. The Governing Body also approved the suggestion that an international handbook containing technical details should be published by the I.L.O. on appropriate types of accommodation on board ship.

International Industrial Committees.—A full discussion took place on a proposal of the British Government that International Industrial Committees should be set up in the principal industries of international importance. The Governing Body decided to set up international industrial committees, which should be world-wide in their scope, in the following industries:—inland transport; coal mining; iron and steel; metal trades (other than iron and steel); textiles; building, public works and civil engineering; and petroleum.

By twenty-one votes to eight, the Governing Body agreed that the industrial committees should be tripartite in character but that this does not negate the right of each committee to

appoint bipartite sub-committees or to arrange for parts of the meetings to be bipartite in character.

The names of the members of the Committees are to be communicated to the Office by the Governments of the countries which have been invited to participate. The employers' and workers' representatives are to be representative of the principal national organisations of employers and workers having a substantial membership engaged in the industry.

Relations between the I.L.O. and Italy.—The Governing Body considered an application received from the Italian Government for the readmission of Italy to membership in the International Labour Organisation and (1) approved the proposal of the Acting Director to appoint as soon as possible a representative in Rome to facilitate the supply of information to the Italian Government and to Italian organisations of employers and workers; and (2) decided to place the question of the readmission of Italy on the agenda of the 95th Session for examination with a view to the preparation of a report for the next ordinary session of the Conference.

Next Session of the Conference.—The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the French Government to the International Labour Conference to hold its next Session in Paris or nearby. It decided that the Conference should meet in the autumn before the meeting of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference to be held in October, 1945. The following subjects were placed on the agenda of the Conference:—Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories (Supplementary Provisions); Welfare of Children and Young Workers; Constitutional Questions; I.L.O. Report on Employment; Application of International Labour Conventions.

Governing Body and Committees.—The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government to hold its next Session in Quebec at the beginning of June, 1945.

The Governing Body decided to set up a committee to advise the Office on standards of social policy in dependent territories and approved the names of members of various other committees.

ASSISTED TRAVEL FACILITIES FOR TRANSFERRED WORKERS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided, in consultation with the Minister of War Transport, that the scheme, first announced in May, 1942,* for the provision of cheap travel warrants twice during the year to enable transferred workers to visit their homes may be continued. In future, however, such warrants will be provided at any time during the year instead of only during the months April to September inclusive, as hitherto, but no warrants will be issued for travel at the Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas holiday periods.

The scheme will continue to apply, during periods of authorised absence from work, to workers who have been transferred to war work by the Minister of Labour and National Service on or after 1st June, 1940, and for whom no similar provision is available under any industrial agreement or practice. It does not apply to workers whose dependants are living in the area in which they are employed. Workers who are eligible will receive warrants which they can exchange at the railway booking office for return tickets on payment of 7s. 6d. They are urged to travel in mid-week if at all possible, so as to avoid the week-end congestion on the railways, and to obtain their tickets in good time, as no preference can be given to them over other passengers.

Application forms may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and should be returned duly completed and certified by the employer at least seven days before the date of the proposed journey.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

A Report† by the Royal Commission which was appointed in December, 1938, to enquire into and report upon the operation and effects of the system of workmen's compensation for injuries due to employment, has recently been published as a Command Paper.

After briefly reviewing the work of the Commission until its proceedings were suspended owing to war conditions in July, 1940, the Report refers to the recent publication by the Government of their proposals for replacing the existing system of Workmen's Compensation by a new Scheme of Industrial Injury Insurance, and to the appointment of a Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Monkton, K.C.V.O., K.C., to consider certain questions relative to "alternative remedies", the major problem of principle still remaining over. In these circumstances, the Commission suggest that their continued existence seems to be no longer necessary and that any further report by them would serve no useful purpose.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1942, page 105.

† Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation: Report. Cmd. 6588. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

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

In July, 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 result 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 July, 1944, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in January, 1944, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the first pay-week of July, 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 July, 1944, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 54,200, of which approximately 53,600 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 nearly six 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 first pay-week in July, 1944, are shown, industry by industry, in the Tables on pages 26 and 27, together with the percentage increases in average earnings as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938, the latest pre-war date for which similar information is available. Particulars of the average hours actually worked in each industry in the same two pay-weeks are given on pages 28 and 29, and a further Table on pages 30 and 31 shows the average hourly earnings at July, 1944, together with the percentage increases as compared with October, 1938. Particulars of the average weekly earnings in October, 1938, were published on pages 129 and 130 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944.

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

The average earnings, in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the six million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below:—

Men (21 years and over)†	..	..	124s.	7d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)	..	..	47s.	6d.
Women (18 years and over):				
Excluding part-time workers‡	..	..	65s.	0d.
Part-time workers‡	..	..	30s.	1d.
Counting two part-time workers‡ as representing one full-timer	..	..	64s.	8d.
Girls (under 18 years)	..	..	35s.	0d.

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 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 July, 1944. These averages are set out in the following Table, together with the percentage increases which they show 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 July, 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 July, 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 first pay-week of July, 1944.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	99 1	53 9	§	§	93 5
Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry products	112 7	52 9	61 9	34 6	101 11
Brick, pottery and glass ..	107 11	44 2	50 8	30 9	80 7
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	120 5	44 5	64 11	32 11	93 8
Metal, engineering and ship- building	139 1	50 11	71 0	39 5	110 3
Textiles	101 10	44 4	55 7	37 4	67 10
Leather, fur, etc.	104 10	42 9	52 11	32 1	78 10
Clothing	105 3	41 4	53 4	31 10	58 10
Food, drink and tobacco ..	106 6	42 3	53 11	32 2	76 8
Woodworking	107 4	38 11	58 11	34 6	83 0
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	120 8	34 9	53 9	29 4	85 7
Building, contracting, etc. ..	107 11	43 0	61 11	§	99 1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	126 6	48 8	62 5	36 6	88 11
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways)	114 3	48 8	79 1	§	104 3
Public utility services	94 6	38 9	50 2	29 5	85 0
Government industrial establishments	138 7	51 4	85 2	43 2	114 8
All the above	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	65	78	§	§	65
Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry products	70	70	108	93	67
Brick, pottery and glass ..	71	60	82	107	69
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	74	51	99	81	70
Metal, engineering and ship- building	85	95	113	98	85
Textiles	78	85	75	90	79
Leather, fur, etc.	64	69	52	83	69
Clothing	64	67	63	82	68
Food, drink and tobacco ..	63	50	64	69	63
Woodworking	62	67	75	98	60
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	43	41	58	72	49
Building, contracting, etc. ||	64	68	§	§	62
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	83	83	97	98	91
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways)	63	80	126	§	59
Public utility services	50	40	81	37	42
Government industrial establishments ¶	84	58	90	§	63
All the above	80	81	98	89	82

When the average earnings for July, 1944, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the differences resulting from the re-calculation of the general averages for all industries combined on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) are insignificant except in the case of women, for whom the general average of 64s. 3d. shown in the Table is 5d. less than the un-

* 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 July, 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.

|| For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

¶ In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 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.

* See the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February, 1944; and August, 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 26 to 31, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 33s. 4d. in the first pay-week of July, 1944, and the hours worked averaged 17.0.

‡ 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.

adjusted average computed on the basis of the returns received. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at July, 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, 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 64s. 3d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 3d. (to 64s. 6d.). 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 11d. (to 65s. 10d.).

In the last week of October, 1938,—the latest pre-war date for which similar statistics are available—the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in the groups of industries covered by the foregoing Table were approximately 69s. 0d. for men, 26s. 1d. for youths and boys, 32s. 6d. for women, 18s. 6d. for girls, and 53s. 3d. for all workers combined. The corresponding averages for July, 1944, given in the Table, showed increases of 55s. 4d., or 80 per cent., for men; 21s. 3d., or 81 per cent., for youths and boys; 31s. 9d., or 98 per cent., for women; 16s. 5d., or 89 per cent., for girls; and 43s. 5d., or 82 per cent., for all workers combined. The percentage increases, however, varied widely in different industries. In those industries for which particulars are given on pages 26 and 27, 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 fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women has been 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 normally 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 26 and 27.

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; if the proportions of men, women, boys and girls employed had remained approximately the same as in 1938, the percentage increase shown for "all workers" would have been greater. 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.

It should also be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 26 and 27, 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.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED IN JULY, 1944, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the first pay-week of July, 1944, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 28 and 29. 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 July, 1944.* 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.

* See footnote * in the second column on page 22.

Average Hours worked in the first pay-week of July, 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 ..	47·9	46·4	‡	‡	47·7
Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products ..	51·1	46·8	44·9	43·4	50·1
Brick, pottery and glass ..	49·9	45·2	43·9	44·4	47·4
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	52·4	46·0	44·3	43·7	48·9
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ..	51·3	46·7	45·1	44·3	49·1
Textiles ..	51·0	47·2	45·7	45·5	47·5
Leather, fur, etc. ..	48·9	45·2	43·3	44·3	46·6
Clothing ..	46·8	45·3	43·1	43·5	43·9
Food, drink and tobacco ..	51·3	45·5	44·6	44·1	48·0
Woodworking ..	49·2	45·3	42·5	43·1	46·9
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	48·6	45·3	43·9	44·0	46·4
Building, contracting, etc. ..	52·1	47·9	43·4	‡	51·4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	51·2	46·9	44·4	43·7	47·7
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	52·3	48·5	45·7	‡	51·0
Public utility services ..	50·6	46·5	40·5	42·9	48·7
Government industrial establishments ..	53·6	48·4	45·1	43·4	50·2
All the above ..	51·2	46·7	44·6	44·2	48·6

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 28 and 29 it will be seen that there were considerable variations 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 first pay-week of July, 1944, ranged between 47 and 53, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 45 and 48, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 42 and 46. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 51½ for men, 46½ for youths and boys, 44½ for women and 44½ for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938§, these averages showed increases of about 3½ hours in the case of men, about ½ hour for youths and boys, and rather more than 1 hour for women, but a reduction of nearly ½ hour 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 under 16 years of age employed in factories, subject to certain qualifications, from 48 to 44 as from July, 1939). For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the first week of July, 1944, was approximately 48½ hours, or about 2 hours more than in the last week of October, 1938. This comparison, however, is to some extent affected by the changes which took place between the two dates in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, and in the proportions of men, youths, women and girls included.

Among the various industry groups specified in the above Table, those showing the greatest increases in average weekly working hours in July, 1944, as compared with October, 1938, were the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, the transport services, and the building and contracting industries. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries as a whole, the hours worked by the men employed in the first week of July, 1944, averaged about 51½ compared with 48 in the last week of October, 1938, while those for women averaged about 45 hours in July, 1944, as against 44½ hours in October, 1938. In the transport services (excluding railways and shipping) the average for men was over 52½ hours in July, 1944, compared with nearly 49 hours in October, 1938, while for women it was about 45½ hours at both dates. In the building and contracting industries the average for men was over 52 hours in July, 1944, compared with 46½ hours in September|| or October, 1938. Other groups of industries in which the hours worked by men in July, 1944, showed considerable increases as compared with October, 1938, included the chemical industries, the textile industries, and Government industrial establishments.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN JULY, 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 first pay-week of July, 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. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 30 and 31.

* See footnote † in the first column on page 22.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 22. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in the first week of July, 1944, averaged about 22½.

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

§ Particulars of the average hours worked in October, 1938, were given on page 27 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944.

|| For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

Average Hourly Earnings in July, 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 first pay-week of July, 1944.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying ..	2 0-8	1 1-9	—	—	1 11-5
Treatment of non-metallic minerals and quarry products ..	2 2-4	1 1-5	1 4-5	9-5	2 0-4
Brick, pottery and glass ..	2 1-9	11-7	1 1-8	8-3	1 8-4
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	2 3-6	11-6	1 5-6	9-0	1 11-0
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	2 8-5	1 1-1	1 6-9	10-7	2 2-9
Textiles ..	2 0-0	11-3	1 2-6	9-8	1 5-1
Leather, fur, etc. ..	2 1-7	11-3	1 2-7	8-7	1 8-3
Clothing ..	2 3-0	10-9	1 2-8	8-8	1 4-1
Food, drink and tobacco ..	2 0-9	11-1	1 2-5	8-8	1 7-2
Woodworking ..	2 2-2	10-3	1 4-6	9-6	1 9-2
Paper, printing, stationery etc. ..	2 5-8	9-2	1 2-7	8-0	1 10-1
Building, contracting, etc. ..	2 0-9	10-8	1 5-1	—	1 11-1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	2 5-6	1 0-5	1 4-9	10-0	1 10-4
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	2 2-2	1 0-0	1 8-8	—	2 0-5
Public utility services ..	1 10-4	10-0	1 2-9	8-2	1 8-9
Government industrial establishments ..	2 7-0	1 0-7	1 10-7	11-9	2 3-4
All the above ..	2 5-1	1 0-2	1 5-3	9-5	1 11-9
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying ..	58	76	—	—	58
Treatment of non-metallic minerals and quarry products ..	65	71	111	100	64
Brick, pottery and glass ..	67	62	77	106	67
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	61	53	97	85	64
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	73	92	109	100	77
Textiles ..	66	78	71	92	73
Leather, fur, etc. ..	59	75	60	92	69
Clothing ..	57	67	56	78	62
Food, drink and tobacco ..	57	56	68	76	62
Woodworking ..	54	70	82	107	58
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	36	41	60	75	45
Building, contracting, etc.†	45	63	—	—	46
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	74	83	97	104	88
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	53	78	126	—	52
Public utility services ..	45	44	47	40	40
Government industrial establishments‡	70	53	89	—	59
All the above ..	68	80	93	90	74

For all industries combined, the percentage increases in the average hourly earnings of men, youths and women were less than the percentage increases in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the second column on page 22, the average number of hours worked in the week having been greater in July, 1944, than in October, 1938.§ For girls, however, the average percentage increase in hourly earnings was greater than that in weekly earnings, the average number of hours worked having been somewhat less in July, 1944, than in October, 1938.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN JULY, 1944, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1944, AND JULY, 1943.

As compared with the average earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, particulars of which were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, the average weekly earnings for all industries combined in the first pay-week of July, 1944, showed only small increases, of 8d. for men, 6d. for youths and boys, 6d. for women and 8d. for girls. The increases shown would have been greater but for the fact that the average hours worked in the first week of July were less than those worked in the last week of January, by about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour in the case of men and about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for youths and boys, women and girls; the average *hourly* earnings in the first pay-week of July showed increases, as compared with the last pay-week of January, of slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for men, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for youths and girls. Comparisons of the figures for January and July are to some extent affected by seasonal influences, such as the effects of the restricted hours of daylight on the working time and weekly earnings in outdoor occupations in January. The average earnings of the men covered by the returns received for the building industry, for example, were 7s. 2d. higher in the first week of July than in the last week of January, owing mainly to an increase of about $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours, between the two dates, in the average weekly working time. The average earnings of men in the transport industries (excluding railway service) were also markedly higher—by approximately 6s.—in the first week of July than in the last week of January, but this was due largely to advances in wage rates, the increase in weekly working time having averaged only about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. In nearly all the other main groups of industries specified in the foregoing Tables the average weekly earnings were appreciably

higher in July than in January, although there were slight reductions, in most cases, in the average number of hours worked. On the other hand, the average weekly earnings of workpeople employed in some sections of the engineering and metal industries were slightly lower in July than in January, as a result of reductions in the average hours worked.

As compared with the average earnings in the corresponding week of July, 1943, the average weekly earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1944, showed increases of 3s. 1d. (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for men, 2s. 1d. (over 3 per cent.) for women, and 1s. 1d. (over 3 per cent.) for girls, but only 2d. for youths and boys. The average hours worked in the first week of July, 1944, were less than in the first week of July, 1943, by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for men, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for youths and boys, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for women and nearly 1 hour for girls. The average *hourly* earnings in the first week of July, 1944, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week of 1943, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for men, 1d. for women, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for youths and girls.

AVERAGE 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 July, 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
July, 1944 ..	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8
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
July, 1944 ..	80	81	98	89	82

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 35 or 36 per cent.‡ higher in July, 1944, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 82 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week of October, 1938, and in the three weeks of July, 1943, January, 1944, and July, 1944, which were covered by the enquiries into average earnings; particulars of working hours have not been collected for other dates during the war period. The figures given relate to the hours actually worked, including overtime and excluding time lost:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked.

Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.‡
October, 1938 ..	47-7	46-2	43-5	44-6	46-5
July, 1943 ..	52-9	48-0	45-9	45-1	50-0
January, 1944 ..	52-0	47-1	45-2	44-6	49-2
July, 1944 ..	51-2	46-7	44-6	44-2	48-6

* For list of industries covered, see pages 26 and 27.

† See footnote † in the second column on page 22.

‡ This figure applies only to industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in July, 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 44 per cent.

* See footnote † in the second column on page 22.

† For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

‡ See footnote † in the second column on page 22.

§ See first paragraph following the Table in the previous column.

Owing to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, these increases in weekly working hours since October, 1938, have resulted in more than proportionate increases in weekly earnings. The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at each of the dates for which particulars of working hours have been collected, and the percentage increases in July, 1943, January, 1944, and July, 1944, as compared with October, 1938:—

Date.	Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*
Average Hourly Earnings.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938	1 5.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	1 1.7
July, 1943	2 3.5	11.8	1 4.3	9.0	1 10.5
January, 1944	2 4.5	11.9	1 4.9	9.2	1 11.3
July, 1944	2 5.1	1 0.2	1 5.3	9.5	1 11.9
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.					
July, 1943	58	74	81	81	63
January, 1944	64	76	89	85	70
July, 1944	68	80	93	90	74

The marked extensions of piecework and other forms of payment by results, to which reference has been made above, combined with increased production by workpeople employed on such systems of payment, have contributed towards the increases in average hourly earnings shown in this Table, equally with the increases in weekly earnings. Where production has been increased in this way, the extra charges arising from the higher earnings have, of course, been spread over the larger output.

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred during the war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. 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 fallen, while those of women have risen, during the war period. If the average weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at July, 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 July, 1944, show increases of nearly 69 per cent. for men, 75 per cent. for youths and boys, 74 per cent. for women, 83 per cent. for girls, and 70 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.

INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wage-earners employed in coal mining and railway service, and dock labourers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry, 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 22s. 3d.† in the three months ended September, 1944, as compared with 11s. 4d. in the corresponding period of 1939, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 96 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 108s. 0d.† in the three months ended September, 1944, compared with 56s. 9d. in the three months ended September, 1939, showing an increase of approximately 90 per cent.

Railway Service.

Returns are obtained annually by the Ministry of War Transport from all railway companies in Great Britain and from the London Passenger Transport Board, giving particulars for one week in March of the numbers of wage-earners receiving wages for the full week, together with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where the employees are paid for less than the complete week, and the aggregate wages (including bonuses, etc.) paid in the week. The following Table shows the average earnings, computed on this basis, in the week ended 11th March, 1944, and the corresponding averages for the weeks ended 13th March, 1943, and 11th March, 1939. The figures given are exclusive of (a) clerical staffs and other classes of

salaried employees, (b) workpeople who were receiving full or partial board or lodging in addition to cash wages and (c) women and girls employed on a part-time basis as crossing keepers, waiting-room and lavatory attendants, office cleaners, etc. As regards the three departments for which separate figures are given, the "conciliation staff" consist mainly of workpeople employed in connection with the manipulation of traffic; the "shop and artisan staff" mainly comprise the workpeople employed on construction and repair work; and the "other staff" include those employed in ancillary businesses (e.g., canal, dock and quay staff, marine staff, motor omnibus, etc., staff, hotel, dining-car and refreshment room staff), and at electrical generating stations, police staffs, etc. In the calculation of the average earnings shown, all workpeople paid at adult rates have been classified as men or women, while those paid at junior rates have been classified as youths, boys and girls. The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for the wages staffs in the conciliation grades and 21 years for those in the shop and artisan grades and other departments.

Department.	Average Earnings of Wage-Earners in one week.			Average Percentage Increase in March, 1944, compared with March, 1939.
	March, 1944.	March, 1943.	March, 1939.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Men:—				
Conciliation staff	107 3	98 9	67 8	58
Shop and artisan staff	132 8	124 8	71 3	86
Other staff	127 7	113 11	72 8	76
All Men	114 0	105 4	68 9	66
Youths and Boys:—				
Conciliation staff	38 4	36 2	30 10	24
Shop and artisan staff	44 1	42 8	25 10	71
Other staff	37 10	35 0	24 2	57
All Youths and Boys	40 4	38 6	28 10	40
Women:—				
Conciliation staff	75 5	70 2	*	—
Shop and artisan staff	92 9	85 9	*	—
Other staff	67 5	62 1	*	—
All Women	79 8	74 2	*	—
Girls:—				
Conciliation staff	40 10	38 9	*	—
Shop and artisan staff	58 2	53 0	*	—
Other staff	*	*	*	—
All Girls	50 2	47 5	*	—

The average earnings shown above include war bonus, etc., piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid at each date has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

It will be seen that the average earnings in March, 1944, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding averages for March, 1939, of 66 per cent. for men and 40 per cent. for youths and boys. In March, 1944, however, the average age of the youths and boys covered by the returns must have been lower than in March, 1939, owing (a) to the effects of recruitment for the Forces, and (b) to the fact that considerable numbers of male juniors in the higher age groups were employed in adult positions and were accordingly included in the returns as men. It should also be noted that the average earnings shown in the above Table do not include increases in war bonus, etc., which took effect from 17th April, 1944. For men and women employed in the conciliation grades and in railway workshops those increases amounted to 5s. a week; for youths and girls they varied from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a week.

Dock Labour.

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service, given on pages 27, 29 and 31, cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock labourers on daily or half-daily engagements. At nearly all ports throughout Great Britain schemes are now in operation establishing reserve pools of labour from which employers may engage port transport workers by the day or half-day. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Corporation and, as regards certain ports, the Ministry of War Transport (by whom these schemes are controlled) show that in the last week of June, 1944, the earnings of all classes of dock labourers, covered by these schemes and on the pay-rolls during that week, averaged 172s. 2d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, and payments for annual holidays. The average earnings during June were exceptionally high, owing to pressure of work arising from war operations; in the three months April-June, 1944, the average earnings were 161s. 0d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date, but in the corresponding three months of 1943 the average weekly earnings were 141s. 4d.

* See footnote † in the second column on page 22.

† Provisional figure.

* The number employed was insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

Industry.	Average earnings*, in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average percentage increase as compared with the earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		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.‡		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	110 10	60 5	—	—	—	106 0	72	75	—	—	—	72
Stone Quarrying and Mining	94 6	50 7	—	—	—	90 9	55	90	—	—	—	58
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	95 5	53 4	—	—	—	90 1	68	66	—	—	—	66
Other Mining and Quarrying	103 11	54 0	—	—	—	92 9	74	76	—	—	—	69
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	122 4	55 8	—	—	—	116 5	73	63	—	—	—	71
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc.	106 7	50 1	60 4	59 11	—	99 6	59	52	§	§	—	57
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	106 9	48 9	—	—	—	94 10	70	65	—	—	—	71
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	112 4	56 4	62 5	62 3	34 6	96 8	74	84	108	108	92	68
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	102 3	46 10	52 3	52 5	37 4	88 11	66	61	83	83	108	68
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	102 6	38 11	47 10	48 0	29 1	65 1	68	69	72	72	101	77
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	117 4	45 1	53 3	53 2	30 8	85 10	71	62	97	96	91	61
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives	122 6	45 6	67 8	66 6	32 3	95 2	77	57	108	104	78	77
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	107 1	41 1	54 7	54 6	30 11	87 0	65	48	81	81	77	61
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	116 1	43 10	58 5	58 3	34 8	89 4	66	50	76	76	86	54
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	126 2	53 9	—	—	—	120 0	53	61	—	—	—	50
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	133 10	58 0	69 6	69 5	38 8	119 0	67	88	§	§	§	63
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	130 10	64 1	69 8	69 5	42 11	113 3	83	112	120	119	96	80
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	120 8	47 7	50 8	50 9	—	99 5	44	91	45	45	—	39
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	130 8	58 1	69 10	69 8	—	112 5	84	103	137	137	—	78
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	121 6	48 4	55 4	55 6	33 8	94 3	78	90	89	90	85	71
Engineering, etc. || :												
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	129 2	48 7	70 10	70 6	40 6	104 11	75	100	121	120	108	74
Electrical Engineering	132 2	44 11	64 9	64 7	35 11	94 0	78	81	100	99	86	85
Marine Engineering	128 1	46 7	73 1	73 1	—	109 6	71	153	§	§	—	77
Constructional Engineering	125 3	48 1	70 10	70 8	—	108 1	74	97	§	§	—	73
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair	159 11	56 7	82 10	82 5	46 5	127 7	92	100	107	106	75	81
Ship Building and Repairing	144 10	48 9	72 7	72 8	—	128 0	107	135	§	§	—	114
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	118 7	41 2	61 10	61 10	—	99 1	65	71	§	§	—	60
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	130 4	47 7	63 9	63 5	36 11	85 7	79	55	79	78	77	71
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	127 0	45 2	55 7	55 10	29 6	88 2	86	90	99	100	92	96
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	122 8	51 5	60 9	60 6	35 1	84 6	90	113	104	103	91	100
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	124 11	48 0	60 11	61 9	37 10	93 2	81	83	100	102	103	89
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	127 8	47 6	—	—	—	104 9	67	80	—	—	—	54
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	120 2	47 10	54 11	55 2	34 8	84 10	69	87	79	80	96	76
Other Metal Industries	133 10	51 9	63 7	63 5	37 10	95 6	91	97	101	101	98	94
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton	102 1†	52 6†	59 9†	59 8†	41 4†	69 10†	101†	139†	90†	90†	108†	96†
Woollen and Worsted	97 0	42 3	53 6	53 9	41 1	68 7	69	72	71	72	90	76
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving)	111 0	41 3	59 8	59 7	37 3	71 4	79	77	92	92	105	83
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Spinning	124 11	44 0	63 5	63 5	41 6	93 7	69	57	124	124	123	79
Flax Spinning and Weaving	88 8	40 11	42 9	42 9	30 1	49 9	86**	111**	58**	58**	71**	71**
Jute Spinning and Weaving	90 8	45 9	51 8	51 9	37 6	59 7	78	90	52	52	80	64
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	102 6	37 11	49 4	49 7	32 10	58 3	82	100	78	79	80	87
Hosiery	110 6	36 11	55 6	55 10	34 8	60 5	40	35	51	52	71	50
Lace	97 1	—	48 3	48 7	35 7	64 5	61	—	61	62	103	61
Carpets and Rugs	98 8	—	53 5	53 0	—	66 11	62	—	47	46	—	72
Other Textiles	106 10	44 9	55 6	55 8	34 10	65 7	79	77	81	82	97	90
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	99 10	40 10	48 9	48 11	31 11	78 3	74	54	70	71	73	72
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	106 7	44 5	53 4	53 4	35 9	88 1	70	68	77	77	87	64
Leather Goods Manufacture	97 6	37 11	51 9	51 9	30 6	63 5	59	74	67	67	86	82
Fur Dressing, etc.††	111 7	—	56 0	56 5	32 9	75 10	34	—	22	22	52	36

* 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 number of workpeople in respect of whom information was received in October, 1938, was too small to furnish a basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase between that date and July, 1944.

|| 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 July, 1944, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker) were 116s. 6d. for the federated firms, as compared with 105s. 5d. for the non-federated firms.

¶ The average earnings in the cotton industry in July, 1944, show the effects of overtime working in the spinning section which had been in operation since early in March, 1944. The average earnings 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 July, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. While the average earnings shown for July, 1944, are based on all returns received, the percentages of increase since October, 1938, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

†† 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 July, 1944.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944—continued.

Industry.	Average earnings*, in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average percentage increase as compared with the earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		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.‡		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring :—												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	117 7	39 9	56 7	56 10	34 4	60 6	70	63	71	72	97	76
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	111 2	—	52 10	53 2	24 7	62 1	51	—	37	38	47	39
Firms employing less than 10 workers	96 0	—	53 6	53 9	—	65 7	57	—	57	58	—	52
All firms supplying returns	105 1	—	53 0	53 4	23 9	63 2	50	—	40	41	43	42
Dress Making and Millinery :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	127 9	—	57 11	58 3	31 7	51 11	87	—	62	63	81	60
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	58 9	58 6	—	52 6	—	—	65	64	—	81
All firms supplying returns	126 0	—	58 0	58 3	31 3	52 0	86	—	63	63	80	60
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	103 3	45 9	53 1	53 4	36 8	65 7	58	80	65	66	96	65
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	97 11	—	48 1	48 3	30 7	46 2	48	—	50	50	76	53
Other Dress Industries	96 3	—	51 11	52 2	31 4	52 11	53	—	56	57	81	64
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	105 5	44 2	57 7	57 5	33 8	75 10	63	74	51	50	80	66
Firms employing less than 10 workers	92 4	38 10	—	—	—	75 0	55	54	—	—	—	44
All firms supplying returns	104 11	43 10	57 6	57 5	33 8	75 10	63	73	51	50	80	65
Laundries :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	100 5	40 0	50 0	50 2	30 9	53 5	66	73	78	79	73	82
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39 9	40 7	—	42 10	—	—	70	74	—	73
All firms supplying returns	100 3	40 0	49 10	50 0	30 9	53 2	66	73	79	79	73	82
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	99 5	44 11	52 8	52 3	32 11	61 3	63	76	70	69	104	73
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	107 8	38 9	54 10	54 11	30 1	78 11	66	61	67	67	71	74
Firms employing less than 10 workers	104 6	37 6	49 0	49 11	—	77 9	77	74	73	76	—	64
All firms supplying returns	107 4	38 7	54 5	54 7	29 11	78 10	67	62	66	66	70	73
Grain Milling	114 10	57 8	55 10	55 9	35 4	97 3	81	64	88	88	127	69
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	116 3	39 6	57 0	56 9	30 4	73 5	56	28	66	65	58	85
Other Food Industries	105 9	44 0	53 3	53 1	33 3	73 10	63	39	72	72	82	59
Drink Industries	101 5	43 5	51 0	51 2	34 2	79 9	58	60	82	82	58	54
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	110 0	40 6	56 10	57 3	33 6	63 6	31	—3. (Dec.)	39	40	50	33
WOODWORKING :—												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery	102 8	42 2	57 3	57 5	38 6	83 6	64	84	69	70	109	58
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f're	110 0	40 7	58 2	58 6	34 0	78 2	65	89	74	75	87	69
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	114 4	35 10	62 0	62 0	32 4	84 5	67	46	78	78	80	61
Firms employing less than 10 workers	96 3	31 11	48 1	48 10	—	75 2	55	62	43	45	—	52
All firms supplying returns	112 4	35 5	61 0	61 2	32 2	83 6	64	45	76	76	80	59
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	132 4	41 5	69 9	69 2	—	103 7	80	73	128	126	—	77
Other Woodworking	105 5	38 11	59 6	59 5	35 6	79 9	63	82	112	112	121	67
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Paper and Paper Board M'f're	116 5	45 9	54 5	54 5	33 4	90 9	76	50	71	71	63	71
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	109 11	37 9	53 11	53 9	32 2	64 10	47	37	62	62	86	61
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	107 10	—	53 11	53 9	34 1	68 7	42	—	64	63	99	63
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	123 10	30 4	53 8	53 6	26 1	90 11	35	32	53	52	59	41
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—												
Building, Decorating, etc. ||	103 10	41 0	58 4	58 3	—	94 9	56	63	§	§	—	54
Public Works Contracting, etc. ||	114 0	58 2	—	—	—	109 7	81	62	—	—	—	79
Electrical Contracting	127 9	38 5	—	—	—	98 3	61	82	—	—	—	73
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	132 3	50 2	62 1	61 11	37 8	102 0	86	59	92	91	87	100
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	103 3	—	60 4	59 9	—	89 6	66	—	93	91	—	63
Brushes and Brooms	104 6	—	51 8	51 8	33 7	65 2	70	—	63	63	75	71
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	137 3	49 7	71 6	70 11	37 8	97 0	85	94	112	111	107	93
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	104 4	—	49 3	49 9	—	73 10	50	—	64	66	—	73
Other Manufacturing Industries	121 4	49 10	60 2	60 2	36 5	82 0	77	90	91	91	100	84
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—												
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	112 5	37 8	81 8	81 7	—	101 1	56	45	124	124	—	47
Goods Transport by Road	112 5	54 2	65 9	66 0	—	104 8	70	88	§	§	—	69
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service¶	128 8	51 9	56 0	56 8	—	123 10	71	59	§	§	—	70
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	115 1	43 8	58 3	58 2	—	104 1	80	81	71	71	—	95
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—												
Gas Supply	108 3	40 2	58 0	57 11	—	101 7	57	54	§	§	—	55
Water Supply	96 11	37 6	—	—	—	94 10	49	24	—	—	—	48
Electricity Supply	110 11	36 11	72 7	72 3	—	103 9	53	41	§	§	—	51
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	86 7	39 1	47 5	47 5	28 8	76 2	49	25	71	71	37	40
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS**												
	138 7	51 4	85 3	85 2	43 2	114 8	84	58	91	90	§	63

* † ‡ § See footnotes on previous page.

|| For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

¶ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities, and do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day; see page 25.

** In the case of the Government industrial establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 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 IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.										
	Last pay-week of October, 1938.					First pay-week of July, 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.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. . .	41.2	40.6	—	—	41.2	47.0	46.9	—	—	—	47.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining . . .	46.0	46.2	—	—	46.0	47.5	46.5	—	—	—	47.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits . .	48.1	46.9	—	—	48.0	50.1	47.4	—	—	—	49.7
Other Mining and Quarrying . . .	46.0	45.7	—	—	45.9	47.8	44.7	—	—	—	47.2
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works . .	50.5	48.6	—	—	50.3	50.8	47.0	—	—	—	50.4
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. . .	50.3	47.8	—	—	49.9	51.2	46.3	41.8	41.8	—	50.2
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture . . .	49.1	46.6	—	—	48.5	51.0	45.9	—	—	—	49.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products . . .	49.0	47.8	45.5	45.2	48.5	51.5	47.9	46.1	46.1	43.4	50.0
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. . .	50.3	46.8	44.0	44.8	49.2	50.6	45.7	44.0	44.0	44.5	49.2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. . .	45.8	45.0	42.2	44.0	44.0	49.3	46.1	44.4	44.4	45.1	46.5
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture . .	46.9	44.2	43.8	44.6	45.9	49.3	44.5	43.0	43.2	43.5	46.7
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—											
Chemicals and Explosives . . .	48.7	46.8	44.6	45.2	47.4	52.5	46.5	44.4	44.5	43.8	49.0
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. . .	48.3	46.6	44.7	44.8	47.5	50.7	45.5	42.7	42.8	43.6	48.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. . .	47.9	46.4	42.8	43.6	46.8	52.6	45.3	42.9	43.4	43.5	48.9
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—											
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) . .	48.1	46.4	—	—	48.0	49.1	45.5	—	—	—	48.6
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. . .	46.2	42.4	—	—	45.7	51.2	45.4	43.2	43.3	44.1	49.7
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture . . .	48.7	46.3	43.1	44.0	48.0	50.3	46.3	43.1	43.3	44.6	48.5
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture . .	39.8	40.0	40.6	—	40.0	45.7	44.7	43.3	43.3	—	45.2
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture . . .	47.4	45.5	44.7	—	47.0	51.6	46.6	43.1	43.1	—	49.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. . .	49.0	47.2	45.6	45.9	48.2	52.4	46.1	43.3	43.4	44.0	49.3
Engineering, etc. :—											
General Engineering, and Engineers' . .											
Iron and Steel Founding . . .	48.9	46.0	43.8	44.4	48.0	51.3	46.9	45.0	45.2	44.7	49.3
Electrical Engineering . . .	49.3	46.5	44.8	45.2	47.5	51.6	47.4	45.1	45.2	45.0	48.6
Marine Engineering . . .	50.1	46.7	—	—	49.3	53.3	48.5	45.5	45.5	—	51.9
Constructional Engineering . . .	49.9	47.2	—	—	49.4	50.6	46.9	44.5	44.6	—	49.3
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair . . .	48.0	46.0	42.2	43.1	47.4	50.5	46.2	45.8	46.0	44.8	48.8
Ship Building and Repairing . . .	45.0	44.9	—	—	44.9	53.5	47.4	44.8	44.8	—	52.2
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing . . .	48.3	46.0	—	—	47.8	51.9	47.2	43.6	43.8	—	50.3
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture . . .	50.2	47.4	45.2	45.6	47.7	52.8	47.2	45.3	45.4	44.8	48.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. .	46.6	45.9	43.8	44.4	45.7	50.2	46.0	43.1	43.5	43.6	47.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .	48.1	45.1	45.8	44.3	46.5	51.3	46.7	46.5	46.3	45.2	48.4
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods . . .	48.7	46.6	44.9	45.1	47.3	51.3	46.0	43.0	43.3	43.4	47.9
Heating and Ventilating Engineering . .	49.7	46.4	—	—	49.1	52.0	47.9	—	—	—	50.2
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. .	48.3	47.1	45.0	45.9	46.9	49.2	45.9	43.7	44.0	44.0	46.6
Other Metal Industries . . .	47.7	46.1	44.0	44.7	46.3	50.3	46.1	43.5	43.7	43.5	47.1
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—											
Cotton§ . . .	47.3	44.2	45.1	45.7	45.8	51.1	48.9	47.6	47.5	47.1	48.6
Woollen and Worsted . . .	48.1	46.4	43.4	45.4	45.5	50.2	46.7	44.5	44.6	45.3	46.9
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) . . .	47.9	40.3	42.4	44.3	44.2	50.9	45.5	44.1	44.1	44.8	46.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning . . .	47.0	45.7	40.5	40.0	44.2	54.3	45.9	45.9	46.1	44.7	50.3
Flax Spinning and Weaving|| . . .	47.9	46.7	45.2	49.6	46.8	49.8	47.0	45.5	45.4	45.6	46.5
Jute Spinning and Weaving . . .	49.2	47.5	46.8	46.9	47.6	50.6	46.6	45.4	45.5	45.4	46.8
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . .	49.8	47.0	45.8	45.7	46.8	52.7	45.6	43.8	43.9	42.7	45.8
Hosiery . . .	49.1	47.7	45.2	47.1	46.3	48.0	46.9	44.8	45.0	45.4	45.6
Lace . . .	42.6	45.5	41.9	45.3	42.8	48.6	—	43.2	43.3	43.1	45.3
Carpets and Rugs . . .	48.0	46.9	46.2	46.7	46.9	49.3	—	43.3	43.3	—	45.9
Other Textiles . . .	48.6	47.5	44.3	45.5	45.8	51.0	46.1	43.8	43.9	44.0	45.8
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. . .	47.2	45.7	41.7	42.8	45.6	52.6	46.9	43.8	43.9	44.3	49.4
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—											
Tanning, Currying and Dressing . . .	47.1	46.8	43.4	45.3	46.8	49.1	45.1	43.0	43.1	44.6	47.4
Leather Goods Manufacture . . .	48.0	46.7	46.4	47.0	47.0	48.7	45.7	43.7	43.7	44.3	45.6
Fur Dressing, etc. . .	48.2	46.8	45.7	45.3	46.6	46.5	—	42.3	42.3	42.2	44.0

* 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.

§ See footnote ¶ on page 26.

|| 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 July, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. The average hours worked in the first pay-week of July, 1944, by the workpeople employed by firms who furnished returns for both dates, were 50.7 for men, 46.9 for youths and boys, 45.8 for women, 45.6 for girls, and 46.9 for all workers.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944—continued.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.										
	Last pay-week of October, 1938.					First pay-week of July, 1944.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).	Girls.	All workers.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over). Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.§
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—											
Tailoring:											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke ..	45.7	45.4	41.1	42.4	42.3	46.6	44.9	42.7	43.0	43.4	43.7
Retail Bespoke—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.5	45.0	44.5	43.7	44.4	47.4	—	42.4	42.7	43.8	44.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	41.9	—	40.4	—	41.5	45.5	—	42.4	42.5	—	43.8
All firms supplying returns ..	43.8	44.8	43.8	43.8	43.9	46.6	—	42.4	42.6	43.7	44.1
Dress Making and Millinery:											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	46.5	45.3	42.3	42.7	42.6	45.3	—	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	—	—	42.5	43.1	42.5	—	—	41.2	41.2	—	41.6
All firms supplying returns ..	46.2	45.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	45.1	—	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ..	42.5	44.1	38.6	42.0	40.7	42.9	42.8	39.6	39.8	43.2	41.3
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	45.9	45.6	42.4	43.8	43.0	47.1	—	42.5	42.6	43.0	43.0
Other Dress Industries ..	45.1	45.5	42.4	43.3	43.0	47.0	—	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.5
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing:											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	43.7	44.5	43.1	43.6	43.6	46.0	44.9	42.8	42.9	44.0	44.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	44.9	46.6	—	—	45.2	47.6	46.3	—	—	—	46.6
All firms supplying returns ..	43.7	44.6	43.1	43.6	43.7	46.1	45.0	42.8	42.9	44.0	44.6
Laundries:											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	48.3	46.5	39.0	41.5	41.1	49.6	46.3	44.5	44.6	44.7	45.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	—	—	33.2	40.5	35.1	—	—	37.3	37.7	—	38.6
All firms supplying returns ..	48.2	46.4	38.8	41.5	41.0	49.5	46.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	45.2
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	45.4	46.6	43.5	43.6	44.2	47.9	46.6	42.7	43.0	44.7	44.5
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—											
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.:											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	49.5	47.8	47.3	46.8	48.3	51.6	45.7	44.8	45.1	44.3	48.5
Firms employing less than 10 workers..	50.2	46.5	46.8	—	49.0	53.0	44.4	44.6	44.8	—	49.4
All firms supplying returns ..	49.6	47.6	47.3	46.8	48.4	51.8	45.5	44.8	45.1	44.2	48.6
Grain Milling ..	46.4	46.1	43.1	44.4	46.1	51.1	45.0	42.3	42.5	42.8	48.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	49.0	46.7	46.7	46.1	47.1	50.5	45.2	44.9	45.1	44.4	46.9
Other Food Industries ..	50.2	47.7	45.2	44.9	47.9	52.4	46.7	44.7	44.7	43.8	48.2
Drink Industries ..	49.6	47.3	43.2	44.6	48.0	50.2	45.2	43.4	43.5	42.9	47.7
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	48.6	48.3	45.7	46.2	46.6	48.9	46.4	44.6	44.9	45.6	46.1
WOODWORKING :—											
Millsawing and Machine Joinery ..	46.0	45.9	43.0	46.0	45.9	50.0	45.9	41.7	41.8	42.2	47.7
Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture	48.9	46.8	45.8	43.8	47.6	52.4	46.1	42.8	43.1	42.6	48.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.:											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	47.4	46.5	44.6	45.4	46.8	48.5	44.7	43.3	43.4	43.9	46.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.0	45.7	42.9	—	44.9	45.4	43.4	40.0	40.3	—	44.1
All firms supplying returns ..	47.4	46.5	44.6	45.4	46.7	48.2	44.6	43.1	43.2	43.8	46.2
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building ..	46.2	44.0	39.6	40.7	45.2	49.6	45.9	42.8	42.9	—	47.7
Other Woodworking ..	47.5	46.5	45.2	46.0	46.9	49.0	44.9	42.7	43.0	44.8	46.6
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—											
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture ..	50.3	47.6	43.9	45.2	48.6	55.8	46.7	44.4	44.5	43.9	51.3
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture ..	47.8	46.1	44.4	44.6	45.5	48.9	45.7	43.6	43.8	44.6	45.4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ..	47.0	46.0	44.9	44.8	45.6	49.8	—	43.2	43.6	44.2	45.9
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	44.5	44.8	44.3	45.0	44.5	46.0	44.8	43.7	43.7	43.6	45.1
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—											
Building, Decorating, etc.§ ..	46.1	46.2	—	—	46.1	51.1	47.6	41.7	41.8	—	50.5
Public Works Contracting, etc.§ ..	46.6	47.9	—	—	46.7	53.8	47.7	—	—	—	53.3
Electrical Contracting ..	49.5	47.5	—	—	48.6	54.4	50.1	—	—	—	52.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—											
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) ..	50.8	47.3	44.2	44.3	48.0	53.2	47.2	44.9	45.0	43.5	49.9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	49.8	46.9	45.9	—	49.1	51.4	—	45.3	44.9	—	49.8
Brushes and Brooms ..	46.0	46.2	44.6	45.4	45.4	49.6	—	42.2	42.4	44.7	45.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ..	47.4	46.7	45.2	45.6	46.7	50.0	47.9	45.8	45.8	45.1	47.9
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites..	46.6	46.1	45.1	45.0	45.8	47.3	—	39.9	41.0	—	44.8
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	48.4	47.1	44.4	44.8	46.5	51.1	46.2	43.7	43.9	43.4	46.9
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—											
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport ..	48.8	46.6	47.1	—	48.7	50.6	47.9	45.9	45.9	—	49.1
Goods Transport by Road ..	50.0	49.9	—	—	50.0	54.5	49.0	45.5	45.7	—	53.7
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service|| ..	47.5	48.2	—	—	47.4	52.4	51.0	42.2	42.5	—	52.3
Warehousing, Storage, etc. ..	46.1	46.4	44.4	44.6	45.9	52.6	46.3	43.3	43.3	—	51.2
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—											
Gas Supply ..	50.0	47.2	—	—	49.6	51.7	46.4	40.3	40.4	—	50.6
Water Supply ..	49.0	47.2	—	—	48.9	49.7	46.9	—	—	—	49.4
Electricity Supply ..	49.3	49.0	—	—	49.1	50.5	46.8	41.5	41.6	—	49.8
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	48.5	46.8	33.0	43.5	47.0	50.3	46.3	40.8	40.5	42.8	47.9
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS											
	49.5	47.1	44.9	—	49.1	53.6	48.4	45.1	45.1	43.4	50.2

* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

|| 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 HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

Industry.	Average hourly earnings* in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average percentage increase as compared with the hourly earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		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.‡		
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	28.3	15.5	—	—	—	27.1	51	51	—	—	—	51
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	23.9	13.1	—	—	—	23.0	50	88	—	—	—	54
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	22.9	13.5	—	—	—	21.8	61	64	—	—	—	60
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	26.1	14.5	—	—	—	23.6	68	80	—	—	—	64
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works..	28.9	14.2	—	—	—	27.7	72	69	—	—	—	71
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. ..	25.0	13.0	17.3	17.2	—	23.8	56	57	§	§	—	56
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	25.1	12.7	—	—	—	22.9	64	68	—	—	—	66
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	26.2	14.1	16.2	16.2	9.5	23.2	66	84	105	105	100	63
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	24.2	12.3	14.3	14.3	10.1	21.7	65	64	83	83	110	68
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	24.9	10.1	12.9	13.0	7.7	16.8	56	65	63	64	96	67
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	28.6	12.2	14.9	14.8	8.5	22.1	62	61	100	99	95	58
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives ..	28.0	11.7	18.3	17.9	8.8	23.3	64	58	109	104	84	72
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	25.3	10.8	15.3	15.3	8.5	21.7	57	51	89	89	81	58
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	26.5	11.6	16.3	16.1	9.6	21.9	51	54	76	73	86	48
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	30.8	14.2	—	—	—	29.6	50	64	—	—	—	48
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. ..	31.4	15.3	19.3	19.2	10.5	28.7	51	76	§	§	§	50
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	31.2	16.6	19.4	19.2	11.5	28.0	77	112	120	118	93	78
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	31.7	12.8	14.0	14.1	—	26.4	25	71	36	36	—	23
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	30.4	15.0	19.4	19.4	—	27.3	69	98	146	146	—	69
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc. †:	27.8	12.6	15.3	15.3	9.2	22.9	66	94	99	99	93	67
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	30.2	12.4	18.9	18.7	10.9	25.5	67	96	115	113	106	69
Electrical Engineering ..	30.7	11.4	17.2	17.1	9.6	23.2	70	78	99	98	87	81
Marine Engineering ..	28.8	11.5	19.3	19.3	—	25.3	60	144	§	§	—	66
Constructional Engineering ..	29.7	12.3	19.1	19.0	—	26.3	72	98	§	§	—	74
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair ..	38.0	14.7	21.7	21.5	12.4	31.4	83	99	90	89	68	75
Ship Building and Repairing ..	32.5	12.3	19.4	19.5	—	29.4	74	122	§	§	—	84
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing ..	27.4	10.5	17.0	16.9	—	23.6	54	67	§	§	—	52
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture ..	29.6	12.1	16.9	16.8	9.9	21.3	70	56	78	77	80	69
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	30.4	11.8	15.5	15.4	8.1	22.5	73	90	102	101	96	90
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	28.7	13.2	15.7	15.7	9.3	21.0	78	105	100	100	87	92
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods ..	29.2	12.5	17.0	17.1	10.5	23.3	72	86	109	110	110	87
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	29.5	11.9	—	—	—	25.0	60	74	—	—	—	51
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	29.3	12.5	15.1	15.0	9.5	21.8	66	92	84	84	105	78
Other Metal Industries ..	31.9	13.5	17.5	17.4	10.4	24.3	82	97	104	102	104	90
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton¶	24.0	12.9	15.1	15.1	10.5	17.2	86	116	80	80	102	85
Woollen and Worsted ..	23.2	10.9	14.4	14.5	10.9	17.5	62	71	67	67	90	71
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	26.2	10.9	16.2	16.2	10.0	18.5	68	57	85	85	103	75
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning ..	27.6	11.5	16.6	16.5	11.1	22.3	46	56	98	97	100	57
Flax Spinning and Weaving ..	21.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	7.9	12.8	75**	110**	56**	56**	86**	71**
Jute Spinning and Weaving ..	21.5	11.8	13.7	13.6	9.9	15.3	73	57	57	57	86	66
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ..	23.3	10.0	13.5	13.6	9.2	15.3	72	106	86	86	93	91
Hosiery ..	27.6	9.4	14.9	14.9	9.2	15.9	43	37	52	52	78	52
Lace ..	24.0	—	13.4	13.5	9.9	17.1	41	—	56	57	114	52
Carpets and Rugs ..	24.0	—	14.8	14.7	—	17.5	58	—	56	55	—	76
Other Textiles ..	25.1	11.6	15.2	15.2	9.5	17.2	71	82	83	83	104	90
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ..	22.8	10.4	13.4	13.4	8.6	19.0	56	50	62	62	68	59
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	26.0	11.8	14.9	14.8	9.6	22.3	63	75	79	78	89	62
Leather Goods Manufacture ..	24.0	10.0	14.2	14.2	8.3	16.7	56	78	78	78	97	88
Fur Dressing, etc. †† ..	28.8	—	15.9	16.0	9.3	20.7	39	—	31	32	63	44

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received was too small to furnish 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 number of workpeople in respect of whom information was received in October, 1938, was too small to provide a basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase between that date and July, 1944.

¶ 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 hourly earnings of "all workers" in July, 1944, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker) were 28.4d. for the federated firms, as compared with 25.9d. for the non-federated firms.

¶ See footnote ¶ on page 26.

** 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 July, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. While the average earnings shown for July, 1944, are based on all returns received, the percentages of increase since October, 1938, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

†† 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 July, 1944.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944—continued.

Industry.	Average hourly earnings* in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average percentage increase as compared with the hourly earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		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.‡		
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	30.3	10.6	15.9	15.9	9.5	16.6	67	65	65	64	92	70
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	28.1	—	15.0	14.9	6.7	16.9	42	—	44	44	47	39
Firms employing less than 10 workers	25.3	—	15.1	15.2	—	18.0	44	—	50	50	—	44
All firms supplying returns	27.1	—	15.0	15.0	6.5	17.2	41	—	45	45	44	41
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	33.8	—	16.5	16.4	8.9	14.6	92	—	63	62	82	60
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	17.1	17.0	—	15.1	—	—	70	70	—	85
All firms supplying returns	33.5	—	16.5	16.5	8.8	14.7	91	—	63	63	81	61
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	28.9	12.8	16.1	16.1	10.2	19.1	56	85	61	61	90	63
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	24.9	—	13.6	13.6	8.5	12.9	45	—	50	50	80	54
Other Dress Industries	24.6	—	14.5	14.5	8.8	14.6	47	—	54	54	83	62
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	27.5	11.8	16.1	16.1	9.2	20.4	55	73	52	51	79	62
Firms employing less than 10 workers	23.3	10.1	—	—	—	19.3	46	55	—	—	—	40
All firms supplying returns	27.3	11.7	16.1	16.1	9.2	20.4	54	71	52	51	79	62
Laundries :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	24.3	10.4	13.5	13.5	8.3	14.2	61	73	56	56	61	65
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	12.8	12.9	—	13.3	—	—	52	53	—	57
All firms supplying returns	24.3	10.4	13.5	13.5	8.3	14.1	62	73	56	56	61	65
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	24.9	11.6	14.8	14.6	8.8	16.5	55	76	74	71	99	72
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	25.0	10.2	14.7	14.6	8.1	19.5	59	68	76	75	81	73
Firms employing less than 10 workers	23.7	10.1	13.2	13.4	—	18.9	67	83	82	84	—	63
All firms supplying returns	24.9	10.2	14.6	14.5	8.1	19.5	60	70	75	74	80	72
Grain Milling	27.0	15.4	15.8	15.7	9.9	23.9	64	67	92	91	135	60
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	27.6	10.5	15.2	15.1	8.2	18.8	51	32	73	71	64	86
Other Food Industries	24.2	11.3	14.3	14.3	9.1	18.4	56	42	74	74	87	58
Drink Industries	24.2	11.5	14.1	14.1	9.6	20.1	56	67	81	81	65	55
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	27.0	10.5	15.3	15.3	8.8	16.5	30	1	43	43	52	35
WOODWORKING :—												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery	24.6	11.0	16.5	16.5	10.9	21.0	54	84	74	75	128	52
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'g	25.2	10.6	16.3	16.3	9.6	19.5	54	92	86	86	92	67
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	28.3	9.6	17.2	17.1	8.8	21.8	63	52	83	83	86	62
Firms employing less than 10 workers	25.4	8.8	14.4	14.5	—	20.5	53	71	54	55	—	55
All firms supplying returns	28.0	9.5	17.0	17.0	8.8	21.7	61	51	82	82	87	61
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	32.0	10.8	19.6	19.3	—	25.9	68	66	111	109	—	68
Other Woodworking	25.8	10.4	16.7	16.6	9.5	20.5	58	89	124	122	126	68
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Paper and Paper Board M'f'g	25.0	11.8	14.7	14.7	9.1	21.2	59	53	69	69	68	62
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	27.0	9.9	14.8	14.7	8.7	17.1	44	38	65	64	86	61
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	26.0	—	15.0	14.8	9.3	17.9	34	—	70	68	101	62
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	32.3	8.1	14.7	14.7	7.2	24.2	31	32	55	54	64	39
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—												
Building, Decorating, etc. ||	24.4	10.3	16.8	16.7	—	22.5	41	59	§	§	—	41
Public Works Contracting, etc. ||	25.4	14.6	—	—	—	24.7	57	63	—	—	—	57
Electrical Contracting	28.2	9.2	—	—	—	22.3	47	76	—	—	—	59
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	29.8	12.8	16.6	16.5	10.4	24.5	77	59	89	88	90	92
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	24.1	—	16.0	16.0	—	21.6	61	—	96	95	—	61
Brushes and Brooms	25.3	—	14.7	14.6	9.0	17.2	58	—	72	71	78	71
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	32.9	12.4	18.7	18.6	10.0	24.3	75	89	110	108	110	89
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	26.5	—	14.8	14.6	—	19.8	48	—	86	82	—	77
Other Manufacturing Industries	28.5	12.9	16.5	16.4	10.1	21.0	68	94	94	93	106	82
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—												
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	26.7	9.4	21.4	21.3	—	24.7	50	42	130	130	—	46
Goods Transport by Road	24.8	13.3	17.3	17.3	—	23.4	56	92	§	§	—	57
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ¶	29.5	12.2	15.9	16.0	—	28.4	55	50	§	§	—	54
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	26.3	11.3	16.1	16.1	—	24.4	58	81	76	75	—	74
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—												
Gas Supply	25.1	10.4	17.3	17.2	—	24.1	52	56	§	§	—	52
Water Supply	23.4	9.6	—	—	—	23.0	47	25	—	—	—	47
Electricity Supply	26.4	9.5	21.0	20.2	—	25.0	49	47	§	§	—	49
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	20.7	10.1	13.9	14.0	8.0	19.1	44	26	38	39	39	37
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS**												
	31.0	12.7	22.7	22.7	11.9	27.4	70	53	90	89	§	59

* † ‡ § See footnotes on previous page.

¶ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

** 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 July, 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 15th January, 1945 (exclusive of 20,451 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 63,213; 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 1,056; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 804. As compared with 16th October, 1944, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 7,983, those temporarily suspended from work showed an increase of 556, and unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 21.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 15th January, 1945, were 32,060 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 353, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,539 temporarily stopped, and 48 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 16th October, 1944, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 8,055, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 1,010, and unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 25.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 15th January, 1945 was 73,193, as compared with 56,974 at 16th October, and 53,396 at 17th January, 1944.

The numbers registered as unemployed* at 15th January, 1945, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men	53,370	1,022	804
Boys	9,843	34	—
Women	22,327	1,470	48
Girls	9,733	69	—
Total	95,273	2,595	852
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
16th October, 1944	+16,038	+1,566	+46
17th January, 1944	+18,599	+1,178	—94
United Kingdom.			
Men	69,757	1,301	2,114
Boys	10,655	42	—
Women	25,896	2,132	61
Girls	10,176	102	—
Total	116,484	3,577	2,175
Increase (+) as compared with:			
16th October, 1944	+26,544	+1,823	+536
17th January, 1944	+24,850	+ 783	+268

The numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers at 15th January, 1945, 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	4,952	1,552	3,026	1,638	11,168
Eastern	1,627	220	1,749	270	3,866
Southern	1,244	300	401	337	2,282
South Western	2,297	380	877	400	3,954
Midlands	2,412	507	543	450	3,912
North Midlands	1,602	203	2,006	226	4,037
North Eastern	3,689	472	1,490	607	6,258
North Western	7,168	1,318	1,845	1,141	11,472
Northern	6,251	1,828	3,093	1,785	12,957
Scotland	13,702	1,914	4,632	1,685	21,933
Wales	8,426	1,149	2,665	1,194	13,434
Great Britain	53,370	9,843	22,327	9,733	95,273
Northern Ireland	16,387	812	3,569	443	21,211
United Kingdom	69,757	10,655	25,896	10,176	116,484
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern	143	—	242	—	385
Eastern	122	3	176	3	304
Southern	11	—	7	—	18
South Western	150	—	19	—	169
Midlands	119	6	35	1	161
North Midlands	68	8	377	16	469
North Eastern	152	—	302	23	477
North Western	242	—	19	1	262
Northern	172	6	132	11	321
Scotland	472	7	195	14	688
Wales	175	4	14	—	193
Great Britain	1,826	34	1,518	69	3,447
Northern Ireland	1,589	8	675	33	2,305
United Kingdom	3,415	42	2,193	102	5,752

* The figures are exclusive of men classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment. At 15th January, 1945, the numbers so classified were 20,451 men and 353 women.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers of Employment Exchanges at quarterly dates since 18th January, 1943.

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.						
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	39,735	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
16 October	46,168	9,062	15,589	8,416	79,235	89,940
1945.						
15 January	53,370	9,843	22,327	9,733	95,273	116,484
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
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
16 October	1,274	9	495	57	1,835	3,393
1945.						
15 January	1,826	34	1,518	69	3,447	5,752

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1945.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th January, 1945, exclusive of those who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.†

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A. PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES:					
1. Insured Persons:					
Claimants to Benefit† and applicants for Unemployment Allowances	50,248	1,189	20,252	925	72,614
Non-claimants	3,583	4,397	2,417	4,682	15,079
Total—Insured	53,831	5,586	22,669	5,607	87,693
2. Uninsured Persons:					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	287	10	274	8	579
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,078	4,281	902	4,187	10,448
Total—Uninsured	1,365	4,291	1,176	4,195	11,027
3. TOTAL ON REGISTERS	55,196	9,877	23,845	9,802	98,720
B. INSURED PERSONS CLAIMING BENEFIT UNDER SPECIAL SCHEMES					
	154	3	130	3	290
TOTAL OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (A† plus B)	53,985	5,589	22,799	5,610	87,983
Insured Persons with Books in Two Months File‡ (not included above)	3,048	1,487	5,646	1,823	12,004

NUMBERS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1938 TO 1945.

The Table below shows the numbers registered at Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom as unemployed at quarterly dates in the years 1938 to 1945, and the average for each year. In addition to persons wholly unemployed, the figures include persons temporarily suspended from their employment and unemployed casual workers.

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Average for Year.**
1938	1,927,005	1,842,115	1,875,083	1,862,662	1,881,357
1939	2,133,809	1,726,083	1,326,134	1,499,893	1,589,801
1940	1,602,551	1,040,344	898,676††	904,480	1,034,672
1941	764,330	457,488	315,898	245,774	391,521
1942	224,730	148,705††	124,528	118,802	139,272††
1943	121,011	98,207	90,552	86,530	99,075
1944	96,335	90,803	77,884	93,333	89,589
1945	122,236	—	—	—	—

* See note * in previous column.

† In addition to the numbers shown in the Table there were registered at Employment Exchanges 20,451 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 353 women who had been classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

‡ These figures do not include claimants under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries, who are shown separately in line B of the Table.

§ 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.

** For the years 1938 to 1942 the figures are averages for twelve dates, at monthly intervals; for 1943 and 1944 they are averages for four dates, at quarterly intervals.

†† The figures for July, 1940, and later dates, exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.

‡‡ The figures for April, 1942, and later dates are exclusive of men and women classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary employment. In calculating the average for 1942 these persons have been excluded for all date during the year.

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

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 January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 85,000 workpeople, and in a slight decrease in the wages of about 4,000 workpeople.

The principal industries and services in which increases were reported included pottery manufacture; slate quarrying in North Wales; the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; corset manufacture; electrical contracting in Scotland; and land drainage in England and Wales.

In the pottery industry, the introduction of uniform minimum base rates in certain occupations, and the revision of minimum base rates in some others, resulted in increases for time workers ranging, in most cases, from 4s. 9d. to 9s. a week for men, and from 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week for women, with increases of varying amounts for juveniles; there were also increases for piece workers in certain occupations. Slate quarry workers in North Wales were granted an increase of 1s. a day. In the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales there were increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for younger workers. Fitters employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering received advances of 1d. an hour in England and Wales and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an

hour in Scotland, and adult mates advances of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in London and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in all other districts. In the corset trade, representatives of the employers and workpeople agreed to supplement the current minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for women, and smaller amounts for learners. Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors in Scotland were granted an increase of 1d. an hour. Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities in various areas in England and Wales were granted an increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates.

There were slight reductions in the cost-of-living bonus for workpeople employed in textile making-up and packing in Manchester and in shuttlemaking in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Of the total increase of £17,000, about £7,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £3,000 took effect under arbitration awards; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the decrease was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index figure.

Hours of Labour.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland	29 Jan.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living bonus increased† at the rate of 0·7d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 0·35d. for boys (calculated to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, for 6 shifts worked: men and youths 14s. 3d., boys 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
	West Cumberland ..	29 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over and by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 1d.) for boys.†
	North Wales	1 Jan.	Quarryworkers and apprentices employed in slate quarries	Increases of 1s. a day (2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.) in bonus for adult workers and of 5d. to 9d., according to year of service, for apprentices. Rates after change: day rate—quarrymen 11s. 6d., labourers 10s. 8d., letting standard 13s. 2d., 12s. 4d., minimum wage for pieceworkers 10s. 10d., 10s., plus bonus of 3s. 4d. in each case; apprentices 3s. 10d. a day in first year to 11s. 6d. in sixth year.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Men, women, youths and boys ..	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for youths over 16 and under 18 years and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for boys 16 and under.§
Pottery Manufacture.	England and Scotland (various districts).||	5 Jan.	Men, youths and boys employed as warehouse workers, potters' assistants, labourers, stokers, etc.	Uniform minimum base rates adopted for warehouse workers, and revised minimum base rates adopted for other workers, resulting in increases of 4s. 9d. to 9s. a week for men in most cases and of varying amounts for youths and boys. Minimum base rates, after change, for men include: warehouse workers 53s. 6d., labourers 51s., stokers 56s., stoker enginemmen 58s. 6d., enginemmen 61s.¶
			Male polishers and male decorators	Uniform minimum base rates adopted of 1s. 4d. for polishers and 1s. 6d. for decorators resulting in increases varying according to section.¶
			Grinders in electrical fittings section	Minimum base rates adopted of 1s. 2d. an hour at beginning of training and of 1s. 4d. when trained.¶
			Women and girls employed as glost and biscuit warehouse workers, dipping house workers, potters' assistants and glost and biscuit placers, as pressers, fettlers, etc., in electrical fittings section, and as glazers and bodiers in sanitary fireclay section.	Increases of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in minimum base rates for women, and of varying amounts for girls. Minimum base rates after change for women include: glost warehouse workers 31s. 6d., biscuit warehouse workers and glazers and bodiers in sanitary fireclay section 32s. 6d., potters' assistants 36s. 6d., pressers, fettlers, etc., in electrical fittings section 33s. 6d.¶
			Lithographers, freehand paintresses, enamellers and gilders.	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum base rate for lithographers and freehand paintresses and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for enamellers and gilders. Minimum base rate after change 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.¶
			Printers, transferers and cutters in general earthenware section:— Press printers, etc.	Increases of 5d. per score dozens in share of piece work price for printer, of 6d. for transferer and of 6d. for apprentice transferer, plus 50 per cent.¶
			Machine transferers	Increases of 6d. per score dozens in share of piece work price for journeymen and of 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for apprentices, plus 50 per cent.¶
			Cutters aged 14 and 15 years ..	Increase of 2s. 6d. a week in minimum base rate.¶
			Printers, transferers and cutters in china section.	Increase of 10 per cent. in piece rates, 30 per cent. of increase being allotted to printer, 35 per cent. to transferer and 35 per cent. to apprentice. Increases of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 6d.) in time rate for printers and of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 9d.) for transferers. Apprentices and cutters to be paid according to biscuit warehouse workers' scale.¶
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	24 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3s. a week (75s. to 78s.) in general minimum time rates for men, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for youths and boys and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate (all ages).**
			Women and girls	Increases of 2s. a week (48s. to 50s.) in general minimum time rates for women 18 years and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for girls and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate (all ages).**

*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.

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

‡ Additional war bonus, previously granted, of 3s. a shift worked for men and youths and of 1s. 6d. for boys, remained unchanged.

§ This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Employers who pay rates higher than the agreed minimum rates for their area may, at their option, disregard the above variation provided that the rates actually paid are not less than the new minimum rates.

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

¶ The minimum rates are supplemented by the existing cost-of-living allowances of 19s. a week for men, 15s. 6d. a week for women, and 12s. for male and female workers under 21, and relate to a working week of 47 hours in most cases. It was agreed that the minimum rates of 51s. a week for adult male labourers and 31s. 6d. for adult female glost warehouse workers, plus cost-of-living allowances, were to be regarded as the standard minimum rates for all normal able-bodied adult workers in the industry. In the case of piece workers, male and female, the piece rates are to be fixed at such amounts as will yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the minimum rates applicable to the occupation concerned, for a week of 47 hours. Where existing rates are equivalent to, or in excess of, the new minimum rates, no increase is payable under the agreement; and the operation of the new minimum rates is not to be construed as authorising any reduction in existing rates which are in excess of the new minima.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 0.5d. to 1s. 1d.) for girls.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning 29 Jan.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.4d. a shift (3s. 7.4d. to 3s. 8.8d.) for men, by 1.05d. (2s. 8.55d. to 2s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (1s. 9.7d. to 1s. 10.4d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (1s. 10.4d. to 1s. 11.2d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (11.2d. to 11.6d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. 2 week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.)
Engineering	Exeter district ..	1st full pay period after 1 Jan.	Labourers employed in the engineering and allied industries.	Increase of 2s. a week (47 hours) on the minimum rate, consequent upon the fixing of a base rate of 49s. plus national bonus of 25s. 6d. for a 47-hour week.†
	England and Wales ..	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 24 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the making of boxes and packing cases in engineering establishments.	Workpeople to be paid rates in accordance with decisions of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry, dated 26th July, and 15th August, 1944.‡
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Great Britain ..	1st pay period following 1 Jan.	Fitters, adult mates and apprentices.	Increases of 1d. an hour for fitters in England and Wales and of 1½d. in Scotland, of ½d. for adult mates in London and 1½d. in all other districts, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: fitters—London, within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross 2s. 3d., between 12 and 15 miles radius of Charing Cross 2s. 2½d., other towns in England and Wales with over 500,000 population 2s. 1½d., all other districts in England and Wales 2s. 1½d., Scotland 2s. 2d.; adult mates—London, within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross 1s. 9d., all other districts 1s. 8d.; apprentices—London 6½d. at under 17 rising to 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 8d. at 20 and under 21, all other districts in England and Wales 6½d. to 1s. 7½d., Scotland 6½d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 1s. 7½d. in 5th.
Shuttle-making	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Jan.	Shuttle-makers Shuttle-makers' apprentices	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum day-work rates after change, for journeymen, 1s. an hour plus 91 per cent. (1s. 10.92d.). Decrease* of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 91 per cent. above basis piece rates and 73.5 per cent. above basis time rates.
Cotton	Yorkshire, excluding Huddersfield.	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in cheese twining.	Basic piece rates for cheese twining revised. Increase of 2s. a week granted to male and female piecers in employment at the date of the agreement, the increase to be payable from the gross earnings of the pair of twiners on which the piecer is employed and to be inclusive of existing percentage additions to base rates. Rate for new entrant piecers 21 years and over fixed at 66s. a week of 48 hours (13s. employer's share, 53s. twiner's share), inclusive of percentage and flat-rate additions to standard rates; with smaller rates for younger workers.‡ Labouring rate fixed at 9½d. an hour, plus current percentage addition to base rates of 146 per cent., for all lengths of twiners.
Textile Engraving.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.||	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40s 5d. to 40s 10d. a week for engravers and from 32s. 4d. to 32s. 8d. for turners, polishers and varnishers, special payment of 7s. 6d. a week remaining unchanged. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40s. 5d. to 40s. 10d. a week for men and from 22s. 7d. to 22s. 10d. for women, special payment of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. for women remaining unchanged.
Fustian Cutting, Dyeing and Finishing.	Hebden Bridge ..	1st pay day in Feb.||	Workpeople paid at time rates .. Workpeople paid at piece rates ..	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 32s. 4d. to 32s. 8d. a week for men and from 19s. 2d. to 19s. 5d. for women 18 years and over, with increases of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates¶ after change for adults: men 37s. plus 32s. 8d. plus 6s. special payment; women 32s. plus 19s. 5d. plus 4s. special payment. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 91 to 91½ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 83½ to 84 for hand cutters, from 70½ to 71½ for menders and from 78½ to 79 for other pieceworkers, special payment of 6s. a week for men, 4s. for women and 2s. 8d. for younger workers remaining unchanged
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	1st pay day in Jan. 29 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 5d. a week (19s 7d to 19s 2d) for men, by 3d. (11s 9d. to 11s. 6d.) for women 18 years and over, by 1d. to 4d. for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—competent grey and print lookers 63s. a week, assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 60s., plaiters, general ware housemen, etc., 57s., porters 54s., plus 19s. 2d. a week war wage and 2½d. an hour emergency war-time payment; women—markers-off 38s. 6d., cutters, etc., 35s. 6d., others 33s. 6d., plus 11s. 6d. a week and 1.35d. an hour.
Corset Manufacture.	Great Britain ..		Men youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour on the current minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for adult male workers, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for learners under 22 years.** Increases of 1½d. an hour in the current minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for adult female workers and of ½d., or 1d., according to period of service, for learners.**
Laundering	Northern Ireland ..	22 Jan.	Men, youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men, and of ½d. or ¾d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: 7½d. an hour at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 21 and over.†† Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 19 years and over and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during 1st 6 months employment in trade 5½d. an hour at under 15 years, rising to 11½d. at 20 and over; after 1st 6 months employment in trade 5½d. to 11½d.††
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Northern Ireland ..	8 Jan.	Workpeople paid at time rates .. Workpeople paid at piece rates ..	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers other than learners and of 1s. for male learners whose period of learnership commenced prior to 8th Jan., 1945, and for female workers. Rates after change include: men employed in operating power sole stitchers or in operating both power sole stitchers and power Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 93s., other male workers except learners 81s., women 21 years and over 52s. 3d. General minimum time rates fixed for male learners whose period of learnership commenced on or after 8th Jan., 1945, of 13s. 3d. during the first year rising to 45s. 3d. during the fifth year.†† Further increase of 2½ per cent. on pre-war general minimum piece rates, making the total increase 25 per cent.; increase of 1d. an hour in piece-work basis time rates. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 1s. 9d., female workers 1s. 3d.††

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

† This rate is to apply in establishments in the Exeter district affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' West of England Association; it is not to affect labourers who are already in receipt of an inclusive wage of 74s. 6d. a week, however constituted, or semi-skilled men who are already in receipt of a base rate of 2s. or more above the new inclusive weekly rate.

‡ This change was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, applicable to member-firms of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.

§ These rates apply to work on twiners containing 701 to 899 spindles; for those containing less than 701 spindles, 5 per cent. is to be deducted, and for those containing more than 899 spindles, 5 per cent. is to be added.

|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ 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.

** These increases were the result of an agreement between the Corset Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Military Cork Head Dress Making.	London	1 Jan.	Men	Further increase of 10 per cent. on July, 1939, list prices making the total increase 25 per cent.; in which is merged the flat-rate advance of 4s. a week, awarded in 1943 by the Industrial Court.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Great Britain (various districts).	Beginning of 1st pay period after 12 Jan.	Engineers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d.) in the allowance, additional to the recognised local minimum hourly rate, payable to engineers employed on shift work during the campaign period.*
Window Blind Manufacture, etc.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day after 31 Dec.	Men and women employed in the manufacture, renovation and fixing of all types of outdoor and indoor window blinds.	Basic minimum time rates adopted, for a 47-hour week, as follows: men—bench hands 1s. 7d., fixers 1s. 6d., mates 1s. 5d., labourers 1s. 3d.; women 19 years and over—sewers and sewing machinists 11d.; plus cost-of-living and special war bonuses as fixed from time to time by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council. The minimum rates for bench hands, fixers and mates increased by 1d. an hour in the London area (within a 20-mile radius of Charing Cross) and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the Northern Counties, North Wales and Scotland, and those for women sewers and sewing machinists by 1d. in the London area.†
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Journeymen electricians and apprentices employed on shore work.	Increases of 1d. an hour for journeymen, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 5th year apprentices and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 1st, 2nd and 4th year apprentices. Rates after change: journeymen 2s. 2d., apprentices 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 1s. 1d. in 5th year.
Land Drainage.	England and Wales (various areas).	Beginning of 1st pay period after 3 Jan.	Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities.	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates and in the rates of workers at present in receipt of rates higher than the existing minimum rates, provided that such higher rates have been agreed upon locally, or determined by the National Joint Industrial Council in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Minimum rates, inclusive of war bonus, after change: urban areas 1s. 7d. an hour; rural areas 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.‡
Local Authority Services.	Middlesex	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 17 Jan.	Manual workers in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases in minimum basic rates as follows: men employed in Grade A occupations 3s. a week, B 2s. 6d., C 2s., D 1s. 6d., E and F 1s., with proportional increases for youths and boys. Minimum weekly rates after change, for men: Grade A occupations—Zone 1 61s., II 58s. 9d.; B 63s. 8d., 61s. 3d.; C 66s. 4d., 63s. 9d.; D 69s., 66s. 3d.; E 71s. 8d., 68s. 9d.; F 74s. 10d., 71s. 9d.; G 77s., 73s. 9d.; plus in each case national war wage addition of 24s. a week.§
Toy Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over and of 2s. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change, for a 48-hour week, for workers 21 or over: men—wood-cutting machinists 76s., 80s. or 85s., according to qualifications, wood body makers 81s., body painters 79s., other workers 74s.; women—body painters 50s., other workers 48s. Piece work basis time rates remain 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.||
Retail Pharmacy Trade.	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum weekly rates fixed as follows: London—qualified managers with three or more full-time employees 130s., with less than three full-time employees 125s.; qualified manageresses 120s., 115s.; qualified assistants, 1st year after qualification, males 105s., females 95s., 2nd year 110s., 100s., 3rd year 115s., 105s.; assistants who have completed Articles of Pupillage but who have not qualified, males 55s. at 20 years rising to 83s. at 24 and over, females 50s. to 70s.; shop assistants (other than apprentices) males 29s. at 16 rising to 76s. at 25 and over, females 25s. at 16 rising to 51s. at 24 and over; all other male workers (other than apprentices) 28s. at 16 rising to 71s. at 24 and over; Provincial A rates 3s. a week less than London rates, Provincial B rates 5s. less than London rates.¶
	England and Wales	Pay day in week beginning 15 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in pharmacy shops and optical sections of retail co-operative societies.	Minimum weekly rates fixed. Rates include: London—qualified managers, with average weekly sales of up to and including £70 110s., manageresses 105s., plus 2s. 6d. for every additional £10 (or part thereof) weekly sales up to £300 a week and thereafter 3s. for every £50 (or part thereof); qualified assistants—males 1st year after qualification 85s., 2nd year 90s., 3rd year 95s., females 80s., 85s., 90s.; qualified opticians in charge of an optical section under pharmacy manager who has not an optical diploma—males 90s. to 150s., according to weekly sales, females 85s. to 145s.; optical managers, in complete control and charge of optical section separate from pharmacy, 100s. to 160s., manageresses 95s. to 155s.; Provincial rates 5s. a week less than London rates. Unqualified female assistants, who have completed not less than 3 years' continuous experience in pharmacy and who are wholly or mainly employed in retailing drugs and medicines and assisting in dispensing—London 28s. at 18 years rising to 55s. at 23 and over, Provinces 27s. 6d. to 50s.**
Retail Meat Distribution.	Northern Ireland (various districts).††	1st full pay period after 12 Jan.	Journeymen butchers	Increase of 3s. a week in war bonus. Minimum weekly rate after change: 73s. plus 15s. war bonus.‡‡
Coal Distribution.	Edinburgh (City) ..	1st pay day after 1 Jan.	Drivers, attendants and banksmen	Rates of wages, for a 48-hour week, fixed as follows:—drivers of mechanical vehicles ('A', 'B' and 'C' licences) and attendants to receive wages as laid down in the current Order under the Road Haulage Wages Act; one-horse-drivers 79s. a week, two-horse drivers 85s., banksmen 21 years and over 69s.
	Coleraine	1st full pay period after 17 Jan.	Motor drivers, carters and yardmen	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers 76s. 10d. yardmen 71s. 10d., carters 66s. 10d.‡‡

* This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court.

† The agreement is not to operate to prejudice the position of any workpeople in receipt of higher rates of wages than those provided by the agreement.

‡ This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court, and applied to workpeople employed by authorities affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities. The agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council provides that, until they are reviewed, existing rates of wages in the Greater London Area are to be increased to correspond with any increases in the minimum rates of pay as provided for under the agreement.

§ The increases for men were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. No increase was awarded to men employed in Grade G occupations.

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

¶ These rates of wages were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) and are not to prevent the payment of higher rates. They relate to a working week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times and subject to a daily allowance of not more than 20 minutes for the purpose of clearing the shop of customers and making ready for next day; in the case of shops at recognised holiday resorts, the working week during July, August and September is to be 54 hours, provided that employees are compensated for the additional hours worked. London rates apply in the City of London and Metropolitan Police District; Provincial A rates apply in places outside the London area with populations of 10,000 or more, together with certain other places; Provincial B rates apply in all other places.

** These rates of wages were agreed upon by the National Wages Council of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Trade Unions concerned, and are subject to the current war bonus for employees of retail co-operative societies, viz.: 21s. a week for men, 20s. for women, 15s. for male and 14s. 6d. for female workers 18 and under 21 years, and 11s. for male and female workers under 18, and also, in the case of branch managers and branch manageresses, to special additional war increases of 3s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to average weekly sales. Employees who, at the operative date of the agreement, were in receipt of rates higher than the agreed minima are to continue to receive such higher rates, subject to the right of the employing society to apply for negotiation with a view to varying the rates.

†† The districts are Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Newtownards, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Lurgan, Portadown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Coleraine, Portstewart, Portrush and Donaghadee.

‡‡ These increases were the result of awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st February, 1945.

Rise since July, 1914	Food	All Items
Change since 1st Index Points ..	68%	102%
January, 1945 { Per cent. ..	nil	nil
	nil	nil

FOOD.

Apart from seasonal reductions in the price of milk in Scotland, retail prices of food at 1st February showed little change, on average, as compared with those at 1st January.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st February, 1945, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1945, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Feb., 1945, compared with	
	1st Feb., 1945.	1st Jan., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1945.	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	..	30
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	—1	32
Butter—					
Fresh	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt	1 1	1 1	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	0 5	..	..
Eggs (fresh)† .. each	0 1½	0 1½	†	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 7	0 7	0 6½	..	7

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st January, 1945, and 1st February, 1945, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1945.	1st Feb., 1945.
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	64
Bread	42	55	55
Tea	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93	93
Milk	92	156	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	42	43
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	68	68

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st February, 1945, of the articles of food specified was about 68 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* 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 February, and 1st January, 1945, 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 February was about the same as at 1st January, 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 January were relatively small. 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 February the average level of prices was about 67 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 to 250 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average level of retail prices of coal at 1st February was about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 186 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 183 per cent. at 1st January, 1945. The average price of gas at 1st February was about the same as a month earlier, being about 35 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st February was about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 167 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with 165 per cent. at 1st January, 1945.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during January. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st February was about the same as a month earlier, 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 February, 1945, is approximately **102 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, the same figure as at 1st January, 1945, as compared 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 about 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	55	69	73
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	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	102	101	101	101
1945 ..	102	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 42 of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 170. In addition, 3 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 173 stoppages, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 32,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at those establishments during January is estimated at 104,000.

In the 170 stoppages which began during January, about 29,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 2,000 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 3 stoppages which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workpeople involved during January, 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 January, the coal mining industry accounted for 89, involving about 15,000 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 35,000 working days.

Duration.—Of 159 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which came to an end during January, 91, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 11,100 workpeople, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 170 disputes leading to stoppages of work

beginning in January, 18, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 11, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 33, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 71, directly involving 15,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Six stoppages, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

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

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 .. ..	..	89	89	15,000	35,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	52	54	12,900	59,000
Transport .. ..	..	8	8	2,300	7,000
Other Industries ..	1	21	22	1,700	3,000
Total, January, 1945	3	170	173	31,900	104,000
Total, December, 1944	21	139	160	33,500	65,000
Total, January, 1944	11	219	230	92,000	236,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	1,000	—	9 Jan.	10 Jan.	Workpeople's demand that the man-haulage should be available at all times, instead of at specified hours only.	Work resumed on conditions in operation before stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Coppull, Chorley (one colliery).	1,000	—	16 Jan.	19 Jan.	Refusal of a checkweighman to vacate his post in favour of another checkweighman who had been elected thereto by the coal fillers.	Coal fillers agreed to withdraw their checkweighman for the time being.
ENGINEERING:— Foundry workers—Cheltenham (one firm).	60	—	4 Jan.	18 Jan.‡	Alleged victimization of an employee who had been suspended for indiscipline, and objection to the attitude of a foreman.	Work resumed and joint conference held on the same day, at which a satisfactory settlement was effected.
Engineering operatives employed in aircraft manufacture—Cheltenham (one firm).	900	—	9 Jan.	9 Jan.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.
Fitters, assemblers, machine and toolroom operatives and inspectors—Birmingham (one firm).	940	—	11 Jan.	12 Jan.	Refusal to accept a reduction of 6d. an hour in lieu rate following a change in type of work.	A modified offer accepted involving a reduction of 3d. an hour.
Fitters, machinists and other engineering operatives—Coventry (one firm).	4,750	—	16 Jan.§	30 Jan.	Dispute respecting piece-work prices, and objection to the works manager's attitude when acting as employers' representative in negotiations conducted with shop stewards.	Work resumed to permit of settlement of dispute through normal negotiating machinery.
Engineering operatives—near Coventry (one firm).	170	—	23 Jan.	30 Jan.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Engineering operatives—Tipton, Staffs (one firm).	320	—	29 Jan.	31 Jan.		
SHIPBUILDING:— Riveters, platers, holders-on, caulkers, welders, etc.—Walker-on-Tyne (one firm).	500||	200	16 Oct.	13 Jan.	Against employment of unskilled labour on certain machines, which, it was claimed, should be used by skilled workers only; following the temporary withdrawal of the machines, the workpeople involved in the stoppage refused to resume work except at time rates.	Work resumed at piece-work rates of wages in operation before the stoppage.
TRANSPORT:— Railway employees—Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead.	830	—	10 Jan.	11 Jan.	Workpeople's demand that a meeting with headquarters representatives of the railway company, which had been arranged for 12th January to discuss questions relating to police procedure, should be held on or before 10th January.	Work resumed.
Dock workers—Newport, Mon. . .	720	—	19 Jan.	27 Jan.	In support of a demand, by a number of dockers, for compensation for reduced earnings arising out of the introduction of a special method of checking military parcels being loaded on to a certain vessel.	Work resumed to permit of settlement of dispute through constitutional machinery.

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour 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.

† *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Work was resumed for a short time on the afternoon of 8th January.

§ Only a small number of workpeople were involved in the stoppage prior to 22nd January.

|| In addition, about 4,600 platers, riveters, caulkers, welders, etc., employed at other shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards in the Tyneside district, ceased work for one day, on 28th December, in sympathy with 127 workpeople who were being prosecuted for participating in this stoppage.

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 January† was 172, as compared with 160† in the previous month and with 194† in January, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :		Paper, Printing, etc.	1
Underground	49	Rubber Trades . . . . .	..
Surface	3	Gas Works	5
Metalliferous Mines . . . . .	..	Electrical Stations	2
Quarries	3	Other Industries	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Factories.		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	5
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1	Building Operations	10
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4	Works of Engineering Construction . . . . .	..
Metal Extracting and Refining . . . . .	..	Warehouses . . . . .	..
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	8	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	87
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	15	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	9	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Shipbuilding	8	Engine Drivers, Motor-men . . . . .	..
Other Metal Trades	5	Firemen	1
Cotton . . . . .	..	Guards (Passenger)	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy..	2	Labourers	1
Other Textile Manufacture..	1	Mechanics	3
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	2	Permanent Way Men	12
Tanning, Currying, etc..	..	Porters	6
Food and Drink	4	Shunters	1
General Woodwork and Furniture	4	Other Grades	4
		Contractors' Servants . . . . .	..
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	30
		Total (excluding Seamen)	172

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases§ and deaths§ in the United Kingdom, reported during January 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	8
Smelting of Metals . . . . .	..	Tar	8
Plumbing and Soldering . . . . .	..	Paraffin	2
Shipbreaking . . . . .	..	Oil	5
Other Contact with Molten Lead . . . . .	..	TOTAL	23
Pottery . . . . .	..	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Vitreous Enamelling . . . . .	..	Dyeing and Finishing . . . . .	..
Electric Accumulator Works	2	Chrome Tanning . . . . .	..
Paint and Colour Works . . . . .	..	Chromium Plating	4
Shipbuilding	1	"Other" Industries	5
Painting of Buildings..	..	TOTAL	9
TOTAL	3	Total Cases	40
OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Aniline	4	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
ANTHRAX.		Pitch . . . . .	..
Handling of Horsehair . . . . .	..	Oil	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins..	..	TOTAL	2
"Other" Industries	1	Total Deaths	2
TOTAL	1		

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October, 1944, is estimated by the United States Department of Labour to have been approximately 38,481,000. This is 0.3 per cent. lower than the figure for September, 1944, and 3.1 per cent. lower than that for October, 1943, but 26.8 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in October, 1944, is estimated to have been 1.2 per cent. lower than in September, 1944, and 9.4 per cent. lower than in October, 1943, but 54.5 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America in October, 1944, was approximately 630,000, compared with 780,000 in September, 1944, and with 910,000 in October, 1943.

AUSTRALIA.

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 members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the June quarter, 1944, was 1.4, compared with 1.0 in the preceding quarter, and 1.1 in the second quarter of 1943.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 14,900 employers, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st October, 1944, in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service was 1.2 per cent. lower than at 1st September, 1944, and 2.3 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1943, but 83.3 per cent. above the average number for the year 1926.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th January, 1945, was 78,085, compared with 77,676 at 30th December, 1944, and 73,150 at 29th January, 1944.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-October, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a slight decline of about 0.1 per cent. below the figure for mid-September, 1944, and a rise of 28.2 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for mid-October, 1944, was 0.4 per cent. lower than that for mid-September, 1944, and 45.9 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939.

CANADA.

At 1st November, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.3 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 18.0 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure for 1st November, 1944, was 0.6 per cent. higher than that for 1st October, 1944, and 32.4 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

INDIA.

In October, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay showed no change as compared with the figure for the previous month and a rise of 127.6 per cent. over that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was about 0.4 per cent. higher than that for September, 1944, and 142.0 per cent. above that of mid-July to mid-August, 1939.

CEYLON.

In September, 1944, the official figure in the revised series of index numbers showing changes in the working-class cost of living in Colombo Town was 111 (November, 1942=100), as compared with 110 in August, 1944. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the figure for September, 1944, showed a rise of 101 per cent. over the level of the base period November, 1938, to April, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In November, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure showed no change as compared with the figure for October, 1944, and a rise of 24.2 per cent. above the level of October, 1939. For food alone the index figure in November, 1944, was 0.4 per cent. lower than the figure for October, 1944, and 21.7 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st December, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure in Reykjavik was 0.7 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 170.3 per cent. above the figure for 1st September,

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd February, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th December, 1944, and the 4 weeks ended 29th January, 1944.

‡ 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.

1939. For food alone the index figure showed no change as compared with the level of 1st November, 1944, and a rise of 237·6 per cent. above that of 1st September, 1939.

SPAIN.

In June, 1944, the official index figure of the cost of living of middle-class families in 50 principal towns was 0·6 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 71·7 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for June, 1944, showed a decrease of 1·3 per cent. compared with the figure for May, 1944, but an increase of 88·0 per cent. over that for August, 1939.

SWEDEN.

In September, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figures showed an increase of 0·43 per cent. over the figures for December, 1943, as compared with a decrease of 0·29 per cent. for June, 1944. If direct taxation is included, the index figures showed increases amounting to 1·11 per cent. in September, and 0·09 per cent. in June, 1944, over the level of December, 1943. For food alone the index figures showed a rise of 0·84 per cent. in September, and a decline of 0·96 per cent. in June, 1944, compared with the level of December, 1943.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

Synopses of two recent decisions of general interest are given below.

Case No. 15/1945 (9th January, 1945).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: ESSENTIAL WORK (GENERAL PROVISIONS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942, No. 1594): CLAIMANT DISCHARGED FOR REPEATED ABSENTEEISM: UMPIRE HELD EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH MISCONDUCT: BENEFIT DISALLOWED.

The claimant, a bus driver, was dismissed from his employment on 19th September, 1944, because of his absence from duty on that date and earlier dates without reasonable excuse. The Insurance Officer disallowed the claim for benefit made on 20th September on the ground that claimant lost his employment by reason of his industrial misconduct. The Court of Referees upheld the decision but the Chairman granted leave to appeal to the Umpire in view of the fact that claimant contended that "absenteeism" was treated differently from "serious misconduct" under the provisions of Article 6 of the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942. The Umpire confirmed the decision of the Court of Referees to disallow benefit and stated that for the purposes of Section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, it has been repeatedly held that bad timekeeping and absence from work without reasonable cause amount to "misconduct" within the meaning of the word as used in that Section. He added that the question whether, for purposes other than those of unemployment insurance, such conduct amounts to "serious misconduct" in respect of which an appeal by a claimant to an appropriate Tribunal would be, or whether special procedure or disciplinary action may be, appropriate under the Essential Work Orders or otherwise, is irrelevant. The Umpire stated that it is for the Statutory Authorities appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts to determine whether a claimant has lost his employment through his misconduct and there is no justification for holding that bad timekeeping or absence from work without reasonable excuse has, in this time of national emergency, ceased to be misconduct within the meaning of Section 27 of the 1935 Act. Further, the Court of Referees are entitled to take into consideration the whole course of conduct which culminated in the loss of employment and they are not debarred from consideration of such matters by the action or decision of any authority constituted for purposes other than those of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Case No. 20/1945 (18th January, 1945).

SECTION 1 (2) (b) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFIT) ACT, 1944: MARRIED WOMAN NOT LIVING WITH HER HUSBAND CLAIMS BENEFIT AT INCREASED RATE: DISALLOWED: UMPIRE HELD CLAIMANT FAILED TO SHOW THAT SHE CAN OBTAIN NO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM HER HUSBAND.

The claimant, a married woman with no children, claimed increase of 4s. in the weekly rate of benefit under Section 1 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944. She stated that she left her husband seven years ago on account of his bad conduct, and had made no effort to apply for financial assistance from him because she had left him voluntarily and believed that she could not have succeeded in such application. The Court of Referees which heard her appeal allowed her claim on the footing that the words in the Act "can obtain no financial assistance" means "cannot enforce the payment

of maintenance by law." The Umpire stated that it was not for the Court of Referees to hold that legal proceedings for maintenance by the claimant against her husband would or would not have been successful; nor if she were justified in her view that she could not succeed in legal proceedings was she precluded from trying to obtain financial assistance from him by request. She had made no attempt to obtain such assistance either by legal proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction or at all. The Umpire held, therefore, that she had failed to show that she "can obtain no financial assistance" from her husband and that she is entitled to an increase of 2s. only in the ordinary rate of benefit payable to her.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, an account of which was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1944 (page 1), and April, 1944 (page 59), provides that application may be made to a Reinstatement Committee by any person who claims that his reinstatement rights under the Act have been denied him. The Umpire is a judicial authority, independent of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, appointed by the Crown under the Act for the adjudication of appeals from the determinations of Reinstatement Committees.

A synopsis of a recent decision* by the Umpire in a case of general interest is given below:—

Case No. 10. Norman Brooks v. Manchester Collieries, Ltd.

The Deputy Umpire allowed the appeal of the employer (hereinafter referred to as "the company") against the determination of the Reinstatement Committee to the extent of reducing the amount of compensation to be paid by the company to the applicant to the sum of £65 3s. 8d., for the reasons given below.

The applicant's period of war service began on 5th May, 1943, and ended on 23rd February, 1944. His last employment within the four weeks before his war service was as a collier (*i.e.*, a coal hewer) at the Nook Colliery of the company and he had been in the continuous employment of the company for a consecutive period of not less than 52 weeks.

On 29th August, 1944, the applicant made a written application to the company through the Employment Exchange for reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, on the ground that since the end of his war service he had been employed at Mosley Common Colliery as a packer instead of in his former occupation as a collier at Nook Colliery.

On 17th September, 1944, the applicant made application to the Reinstatement Committee under section 9 of the Reinstatement Act.

The findings of fact by the Reinstatement Committee were as follows: "It is both reasonable and practicable to reinstate. He complies with all the requirements of the Act. His job is that of a collier."

The decision of the Reinstatement Committee consisted of two orders, namely: (1) an order on the company to make employment available to the applicant on 10th November at Nook Colliery, Astley, in the occupation of a collier, without stating any terms and conditions; and (2) an order on the company to pay to the applicant the sum of £—[no sum specified] by way of compensation for the loss suffered or likely to be suffered by the applicant by reason of the default of the company; the amount to be computed at the rate of 10s. per shift worked by the applicant from 26th February, 1944, to 9th November, 1944, the amount to be agreed.

The amount of compensation ordered by the Reinstatement Committee to be paid was expressed as above owing to the lack of evidence before the Reinstatement Committee which would enable them to fix a specific sum.

The company appealed on the following grounds:—

(1) That an application under the Act for reinstatement in former employment did not reach the employer until 4th September, 1944, and that accordingly any payment ordered by the Reinstatement Committee to be made to the applicant by way of compensation should have been ordered to be made from that date only.

(2) Alternatively that as the Act only came into operation on 1st August, 1944, payment ordered to be made should have been ordered to be made from that date only.

(3) That the payment per shift ordered to be made was excessive, the loss suffered by the applicant being shown in the attached statement to have been an average of 8s. 7d. a shift.

The company has reinstated the applicant at the Nook Colliery in accordance with the order for reinstatement made by the Reinstatement Committee, and does not dispute the right of the applicant to be paid some amount of compensation, so that the only issues to be decided on this appeal relate to the date from which compensation should be calculated and the amount of the compensation.

The Reinstatement Committee has not given any reason for having calculated the compensation from 26th February, 1944, but it is safe to assume that when calculating the compensation they considered that they were justified in assessing it from 26th February, 1944, by reason of the provisions of section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, as amended.

* R. E. Code 1: Pamphlet No. 5—H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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

By section 14 subsection (1) (as amended) an obligation was imposed upon an employer to reinstate an employee on his return from service with the Forces if the employee had last been employed during the period of 14 days immediately preceding the day on which he was called up or called out for service. The employer who failed in this obligation was liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50, and the court had power to order the employer to pay to the employee an amount not exceeding 12 weeks' remuneration.

When the applicant returned from his war service he applied on 26th February, 1944, to his employer, the company, for reinstatement and was given employment at the Mosley Common Colliery as a packer, and he did not attempt to enforce his right (if any) of being reinstated at the Nook Colliery by taking proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction which was the only remedy then open to him.

The Reinstatement Committee was not a tribunal which had power to award compensation under subsection (1) of the said section 14 as amended and moreover at the time that the Committee purported to exercise such power the said subsection (1) had ceased to be operative as it had been repealed by the Third Schedule of the Reinstatement Act as from the commencement of the last mentioned Act, namely, 1st August, 1944 (see S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879).

The jurisdiction of a Reinstatement Committee is described with its limitations in section 9 of the Reinstatement Act. The terms of section 9 are very clear. The words "under this Act" when applied to the applicant's rights, or to the employer's obligations, can mean only those rights, or those obligations, which are created, or are imposed, by the operation of the Reinstatement Act on 1st August, 1944.

The power of the Reinstatement Committee to award compensation to the applicant is limited to "compensation for any loss suffered or likely to be suffered by him by reason of the default", that is to say, the default of the employer "in the discharge of his obligations under this Act", and a default cannot occur previous to the existence of those obligations.

The Deputy Umpire agreed, therefore, with the second and alternative ground of appeal that the Reinstatement Committee had no power to order payment of compensation in respect of a period previous to 1st August, 1944.

It had therefore to be determined on what date the company first made default in the discharge of its obligations under the Reinstatement Act.

The obligation of employers to reinstate former employees is imposed by section 1 of the Reinstatement Act.

As the applicant's war service did not end after the commencement of the Reinstatement Act he cannot succeed in obtaining an order for reinstatement by his former employer unless there is some special provision in the Reinstatement Act to meet the case of those applicants whose war service ended before that Act came into operation.

Section 13 makes such a special provision. This section does not apply if, before the commencement of the Act, proceedings have been instituted under subsection (1) of section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, for an offence alleged to have been committed under the last mentioned Act in relation to the applicant within the 26 weeks immediately preceding the commencement of the Reinstatement Act; and no such proceedings can be instituted after the commencement of the Reinstatement Act for an offence alleged to have been committed within the said 26 weeks (see subsection (2) of section 13 of the Reinstatement Act).

By section 24 (2) of the Reinstatement Act it was declared that the Act should come into operation on such day as the Minister might by order appoint. The Minister appointed the 1st August, 1944 (see S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879). The Reinstatement Act is therefore to "be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the previous day" (see Interpretation Act, 1889, section 36 (2)). The Reinstatement Act consequently came into operation on the expiration of the 31st July, 1944.

The effect of section 13 (1) with its proviso is that the applicant's war service ended immediately after the expiration of the 31st July, 1944; and that, as the applicant was in the employment of his former employer at that time, he is to be treated as having entered that employment at that moment in pursuance of an application in that behalf made by him under section one of the Reinstatement Act.

The applicant was therefore in a position to claim under section 9 of the Reinstatement Act that, whilst he had thus been taken into employment on 1st August, 1944, the employment did not comply with the terms of section 1 (1) in that it was not the occupation in which he was last employed by the company, his former employer, before the beginning of his war service. This claim the applicant made by his application for reinstatement on 29th August, 1944. He has established his right to his former occupation at the Nook Colliery and he has thus shown that the company was in default in not having reinstated him in that occupation on 1st August, 1944.

The Deputy Umpire therefore held that the 1st August, 1944, was the date on and from which compensation should be calculated under section 9 (2) (b) of the Reinstatement Act.

It remained to assess the compensation for the loss suffered by the applicant by reason of the default of the company in not employing him at the Nook Colliery on and from 1st August until November, 1944.

At the hearing of the appeal a statement was submitted by the company which covered the period from and including the

week ending 5th August to and including the week ending 11th November, 1944. The statement shows the gross earnings of the applicant at the Mosley Common Colliery during the said period and the earnings which the applicant might be assumed to have earned at the Nook Colliery. The assumed earnings were calculated upon the number of shifts worked at the Mosley Common Colliery and not upon the number of shifts worked at the Nook Colliery, which, it was agreed, were six in the week. Subject to that adjustment, the statement of figures, which includes the amount per shift in each of the weeks at the Nook Colliery, was accepted by the applicant as correct.

The applicant's total earnings at Mosley Common Colliery during the said period were £90 14s. 4d.

The earnings which it may fairly be assumed that the applicant would have earned at the Nook Colliery during the same period, after calculating five instead of six shifts for the first week ending 5th August and after deducting one day of holiday during the said period, amount to £152 19s. 8d.

The loss to the applicant was therefore £62 5s. 4d., but to this must be added 10d. a day which the applicant had to spend in travelling expenses at the Mosley Common Colliery and which he would not have incurred while working at the Nook Colliery which was close to his home. The Deputy Umpire assessed the aggregate travelling expenses at £2 18s. 4d., making a total loss of £65 3s. 8d.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—OCCUPIER'S DUTY TO PROVIDE WASHING FACILITIES.

Two limited companies who occupied factories at Bradford at which they employed 165 and 200 persons respectively were summoned at the instance of a Factory Inspector for having contravened the provisions of section 42 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides as follows: "There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying, and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition." The summonses against both companies were heard at the Bradford City Magistrates Court on 4th April, 1944, when they were dismissed. The Factory Inspector appealed to the High Court by way of case stated.

The justices stated that neither company had at any material time provided for the use of their employees either towels, other than cleaning cloths for cleaning machinery and grease from hands after that process, or any other means of drying such as drying machines. Both companies expected their employees to bring their own towels for use after washing and the majority of the employees did so. The justices also found that the failure of the companies to provide towels was not due to any want of care for the employees' welfare but was due to their fear that the provision of towels by them might cause the spread of infection.

The Divisional Court (Viscount Caldecote—the Lord Chief Justice—and Mr. Justices Humphreys and Birkett) allowed the appeals and directed that both cases should be remitted to the justices with a direction that they should find the cases proved. The Lord Chief Justice said it was difficult to see why the justices had dismissed the charges. His Lordship did not think it necessary to speculate as to what the justices thought they were doing. It seemed to him that they had clearly gone wrong. The words of the statute were imperative and had not been complied with.—*Dunch v. J. Emsley and Company Limited; Same v. John H. Smith and Company Limited*. Divisional Court, 8th November, 1944.

EXPLOSION AT MUNITIONS FACTORY—QUESTION WHETHER OCCUPIER WHO HAS NOT BEEN NEGLIGENT IS LIABLE TO A WORKMAN EMPLOYED AT THE FACTORY.

This was an action for damages brought against the occupiers of a shell filling factory by a woman inspector employed at the factory in respect of serious injuries sustained by her as a result of the explosion of a shell in the factory. The plaintiff had been registered under the National Service Acts and had been told that she would have to work in a munitions factory and that a protest would be unavailing unless it was supported by a doctor's certificate that her health would not allow her to do the work. She considered it useless to apply for such a certificate as her health was perfectly good. She asked for clerical work but was told that there were no vacancies. She went to work at the factory as an inspector appointed and paid by the Ministry of Supply, though she did not voluntarily undertake the work. Whilst employed at the factory she was subject to the compulsory restrictions of the Essential Work Orders.

The defendants carried on the munitions factory as the "agents and responsible managers" of the Minister of Supply and were required to carry on the factory on his behalf and under his orders and directions. The cause of the explosion was a mystery. The plaintiff made no allegation that the defendants had been negligent, but claimed that she was nevertheless entitled to recover damages against them, on the ground that they were carrying on a dangerous activity which imposed upon them an obligation of strict liability. She also relied on a legal doctrine known as the principle in *Rylands v. Fletcher* whereby a person who, having brought to his land something

which will do damage if it escapes from that land, is liable to a person who is injured in his person or property by that escape. The plaintiff acknowledged that there had been no escape of any dangerous thing from the defendant's premises, but contended that the principle was equally applicable where that thing had got out of control.

The action was heard by Mr. Justice Cassels. He held that by reason of the fact that the defendants were carrying on an ultra-hazardous activity they were under a strict liability to the plaintiff; that it was unnecessary for her to aver negligence if the dangerous thing with which the defendants were dealing became out of control and caused damage to her; and that the fact that the plaintiff was injured inside the factory and that there was no escape of the dangerous thing from the premises did not prevent her from recovering damages. The learned Judge rejected a defence based on the contention that the plaintiff had voluntarily accepted the risks of the employment. He awarded her £575 2s. 8d. damages.

The defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal who allowed the appeal with costs, and ordered that the judgment of Mr. Justice Cassels should be set aside. The Court (Lord Justices Scott, MacKinnon and du Parcq) rejected the plaintiff's claim, based upon the allegation that the defendants were conducting an ultra-hazardous activity. The Court thought that the defendants in doing everything they did were performing a public duty. It was necessary to have regard to the war-time statutory duties imposed on them and all persons working within the factory whether for the purpose of operating the activity there carried on, or for inspection, as in the case of the plaintiff. The Court also held that the principle of Rylands and Fletcher, could only be invoked where there had been an escape of the harmful thing from the defendants' land and that it was not sufficient for the plaintiff merely to prove that the dangerous thing had got out of control. Assuming that the plaintiff had been entitled to damages the Court of Appeal agreed with Mr. Justice Cassels that the defendants could not have successfully pleaded that she had voluntarily accepted the risks of the employment.—*Read v. J. Lyons and Company Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 14th December, 1944.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 1994-1996. These awards are summarised below.

Award No. 1994 (3rd January).—Parties: National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities—Trade Union Side and Employers' Side. *Claim:* That the existing rates be increased by 2d. per hour or that the rural rate be increased from £3 10s. to £3 18s. per week and the urban rate from £3 12s. to £4 per week. *Award:* The Court awarded that the existing minimum rate in both rural and urban areas shall be increased by 1d. per hour, as shall also the rates of workers who are in receipt of a rate higher than the minimum, provided that the payment of such higher rates has been agreed upon locally or determined by the Council.

Award No. 1995 (11th January).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments—Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That smiths and hammermen employed in survey of cables on board ship should be paid a fixed allowance while so engaged. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1996 (12th January).—Parties: Amalgamated Engineering Union and British Sugar Corporation Ltd. *Claim:* For an increase in the shift work allowance of engineering employees from 1½d. to 2d. per hour and for double time for time workers on Sundays during the campaign season. *Award:* The Court awarded that during the campaign period the shift work allowance shall be increased from 1½d. to 2d. per hour and that all hours worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday shall be paid at double time.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1945, four awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, of which two related to disputes reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944. Two of these awards are summarised below; the other two related to individual undertakings.

Parties: The Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and the Cemetery Secretaries' Association. *Claim:* For increase in wages of 5s. per week as from 1st September, 1944. *Award:* The Arbitrator awarded an increase of 1s. 6d. per week as from 1st September, 1944.

Parties: The two Sides of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap Industry. *Claim:* To determine (a) that the national minimum wage of adult male workers be increased to 76s. per week of 48 hours; (b) that in the London Metropolitan Police District and any other area in which the heavy steel and iron industry is centred, the minimum wage be increased by a further 2d. per hour. *Award:* As regards item (a) the Arbitrator awarded the increase claimed. With regard to item (b) no extra payment is to be made in the districts mentioned.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued twelve awards*, Nos. 675 to 686. Three of these awards are summarised below; the others related to cases affecting individual employers.

Award No. 680 (17th January).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the Provincial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for the County of Middlesex, and members of the Trade Unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in the employment of the above-mentioned employers. *Claim:* That the basic wages for all grades within the purview of the Provincial Council be increased by 5s. per week. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum weekly basic rates of wages payable in the two Zones to the various classes of employees should be as follows:—

Grade	Zone 1		Zone 2	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
A	61	0	58	9
B	63	8	61	3
C	66	4	63	9
D	69	0	66	3
E	71	8	68	9
F	74	10	71	9
G	77	0	73	9

Award No. 684 (19th January).—Parties: Members of the Birmingham and District Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers employed by them. *Claim:* For the restriction of the employment of workers between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. to those establishments where night baking was in operation on 1st August, 1944. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 686 (24th January).—Parties: Members of associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers employed by them. *Claim:* For the observance by the employers in respect of box and packing case makers employed by them of wage rates in accordance with the decisions of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry of 26th July and 15th August, 1944. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued fourteen awards, Nos. 398-411. Five of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 405 (12th January).—Parties: The Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Newtownards, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Lurgan, Portadown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Coleraine, Portstewart, Portrush and Donaghadee members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association; and certain employees of the said member firms. *Claim:* That the minimum weekly rate of wages for journeymen butchers be increased from £4 5s. to £5 per week on and from Saturday, 25th November, 1944. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the present war bonus of 12s. per week should be increased to 15s. per week, which together with the basic wage of £3 13s. per week (making a total of £4 8s. per week) should be the minimum weekly rate of wages for journeymen butchers covered by the claim. The award should not prejudice the payment to any person of a rate of remuneration in excess of the minimum rate set out therein. The award should have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 406 (16th January).—Parties: The members of the Northern Ireland Provender Millers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For the following changes in the existing terms and conditions of employment of lorry drivers and assistants: (1) the working week to be a guaranteed week of 47 hours; (2) overtime to be paid after 47 hours; (3) a scale of wages to be fixed for all vehicles of over six tons carrying capacity; and (4) a narrowing of the differential between City and Country rates now in operation. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that motor drivers covered by the claim should be entitled to overtime payment at the rate of time-and-a-half in respect of time worked in excess of 47 hours in any week. The Tribunal found against the other parts of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 407 (17th January).—Parties: The members of the Importers' and Exporters' Association, Coleraine, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For an increase of 10s. per week on the present wages of carters, lorry drivers, helpers and yardmen, for time-and-a-half to be paid for overtime up till 10 p.m., with double time thereafter, and for no work to be performed on Saturday evening unless engaged on finishing

*See footnote * on page 42.

a steamer. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages of motor drivers, carters and coal yardmen employed by members of the Importers' and Exporters' Association, Coleraine (coal section), should be increased by 5s. per week, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. The Tribunal found against the remaining part of the claim relating to increased overtime rates and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 408 (19th January).—Parties: MacDonald Bros., Cosgrave St., Belfast; Gregg & Patterson, 63-65, Pilot St., Belfast; A. W. Hamilton & Co., Prince's Dock, Belfast; David Scott & Son, Ltd., 126-128, Corporation St., Belfast; and certain employees of the several firms. *Claim:* That the rate of wages for staggers be increased to 2s. 6d. per hour. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing rate of wages for staggers should be increased to 2s. 3d. per hour, and that the award should have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date thereof.

Award No. 411 (24th January).—Parties: Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; and certain employees of the firm. *Claim:* That plumbers' helpers and sheetmetal workers' helpers should receive 75 per cent. of the bonus rates paid to craftsmen. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During January, 1945, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages in the trades concerned were issued as shown below:—

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (80), dated 2nd January, 1945.

Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U. (15), dated 5th January, 1945.

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R. (15), dated 12th January, 1945.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 81), dated 18th January, 1945.

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 January, 1945, Orders* confirming variations of minimum rates of wages in the trades concerned were made as follows:—

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order B.P. (23), dated 12th January, 1945; effective from 24th January, 1945.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.L. (24), dated 16th January, 1945; effective from 22nd January, 1945.

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 23rd and 24th May, 1945, 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 25th July, 1945.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 24th May, 1945, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1945.

Intending candidates should apply after 26th February 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 28th March, 1945. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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* is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 29), dated January 4, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 19.

The Building and Civil Engineering Labour (Returns) (No. 1) Order, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 36).—This Order made by the Minister of Works on 16th January, 1945, in the exercise of powers conferred by Regulation 56AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (which relates to the control of building and civil engineering undertakings), provides that every person employing labour in building and civil engineering activities as defined in the Regulation, shall from time to time, within ten days after being requested so to do, make to the Minister of Works a return as respects persons employed by him in any of those activities on the date specified in the request. The return must be in such form and must contain all such particulars and information as are specified in the request.

The Coal Mining (Training and Medical Examination) Order, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 52).—This Order, made on 17th January, 1945, by the Minister of Fuel and Power under Regulation 58AE of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, amends the provision relating to the Minister's power to vary the requirements as to training imposed by the Coal Mining (Training and Medical Examination) Order, 1944, a summary of which was given on page 22 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944.

Order in Council amending the Defence (Agriculture and Fisheries) Regulations, 1939 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 74).—All the substantive functions of the Herring Industry Board, except that of making loans for the construction of boats have hitherto been suspended (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123). By the present Order, made on 24th January, 1945, these functions are now revived, with the exception of those which provide for licensing the use of boats, first sales, processing and export and for the payment of licence fees and of a levy in respect of the sale or other disposal of herring. With certain exceptions, the exercise by the Board of their functions is to be subject to the consent of the Ministers exercising control in relation to the herring industry under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The functions of the Herring Industry Advisory Council, which were previously suspended, are also revived by the Order.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

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

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—*Health Research in Industry*. Medical Research Council. Industrial Health Research Board. Price 6d. (7d.).

MIDWIVES' SALARIES.—*Midwives' Salaries Committee: Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation*. Midwives S.C. Notes No. 1. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (2d.).

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during December, 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. 9/44. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

NURSES' SALARIES.—(i) *Nurses' Salaries Committee: Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation*. Nurses S.C. Notes No. 5. (ii) *Mental Nurses Sub-Committee: Further Recommendations*. Mental Nurses S.C. Notes No. 1. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. each (2d.).

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944*. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlets Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).—See page 39 for a synopsis of the Decision set out in Pamphlet No. 5.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.—*Factories Act, 1937: Revision of Building Regulations. Preliminary Draft of New Code in Relation to Safety, Health and Welfare*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 19.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—(i) *Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation: Report*. Cmd. 6588. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 21. (ii) *Workmen's Compensation. Departmental Committee on Alternative Remedies (Contributory Negligence): Interim Report*. Cmd. 6580. Home Office. Price 2d. (3d.).

* 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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