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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Registration of Disabled Persons: Regulations regarding Conditions of Registration	125	Numbers Unemployed, 1938 to 1945	140
Release of Men and Women from the Forces and from Munitions Work	126	Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns	141
Redistribution of Man-Power in Great Britain, 1939-1945	126	Fatal Industrial Accidents; Industrial Diseases	141
Apprenticeships Interrupted by War Service	127	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in July	142
National Service Acts, 1939-1942: Further Registration of Men; Revised Conditions for the Deferment of Calling-up of Apprentices	127	Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living	147
Commission on Wages and Methods of Work in the Cotton Spinning Industry	127	Trade Disputes in July	148
Conditions of Employment in Cotton Mills: Report of Committee on Mule Spinners' Cancer, etc.	127	Employment Overseas	149
Expansion of Civilian Industries: Arrangements for the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Food Industries	128	Retail Prices Overseas	149
Wages Board for Unlicensed Places of Refreshment	129	Legal Cases affecting Labour	149
Control of Food Prices	129	Unemployment Insurance: Decisions given by the Umpire	150
Average Earnings and Working Hours in the Principal Industries at January, 1945	130	Wages Councils Act: Notices and Orders	150
Unemployment in July	140	Trade Boards Acts (Northern Ireland): Notices	150
		Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts: Order	150
		Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896: Arbitration Awards	151
		Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders: Arbitration Awards	151
		Board for Mining Examinations	151
		Statutory Rules and Orders	151
		Official Publications Received	151

REGISTRATION OF DISABLED PERSONS.

REGULATIONS REGARDING CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION.

Steps have recently been taken with a view to the introduction at an early date of the Register of Disabled Persons, for which provision is made in Section 6 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. The establishment of this Register is a necessary preliminary to the obligatory employment of a quota of disabled persons by employers of substantial staffs, and to the provision of "sheltered" employment, through the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation or otherwise, for registered persons whose disablement necessitates employment under special conditions.

By Order in Council, certain parts of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act were brought into operation on 15th August, 1944. Those sections related chiefly to the provision of facilities for vocational training and industrial rehabilitation courses, the formation of a non-profit-making company for the provision of "sheltered" employment for the severely disabled, and the establishment of a National Advisory Council.

Since these parts of the Act came into force, the provision for vocational training and for industrial rehabilitation has been developed, the constitution of the National Advisory Council has been announced,* and the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation has been set up.† A second Order in Council was made on 28th May, 1945, which brought into effect as from 1st June, 1945, all the provisions of the Act not already in force under the first Order. This brings into operation the Minister's power to establish the Register of Disabled Persons and to place upon employers an obligation to employ a prescribed percentage of registered disabled persons.

It is proposed that the registration of disabled persons shall start some time during the month of September. The introduction of compulsion to employ a quota of registered disabled persons will follow later. Meanwhile, regulations to facilitate these final steps have been issued, as indicated below:—

The Disabled Persons (Registration) Regulations, 1945.†—Sections 7 and 8 of the Act deal with the compilation of the Register. Registration is purely voluntary. A disabled person who wishes to have his name entered in the Register must make

application. The Minister of Labour and National Service is empowered to make regulations prescribing conditions of, or disqualification from, entry or retention of names in the Register. The Regulations now made enumerate those conditions and prescribe the form of application for registration.

*The Disabled Persons (District Advisory Committees and Panels) (Procedure) Regulations, 1945.**—Under the Act, the Minister may accept an application for registration, but he cannot refuse registration or remove a name from the Register without first referring the matter to a "District Advisory Committee" or a panel of such a Committee. Each Committee is required to set up one or more panels. The above-named Regulations lay down general rules of procedure to be followed by these Committees and panels.

District Advisory Committees (which will be known as "Disablement Advisory Committees") are now being set up throughout the country. There will be just over 270 of them. Each Committee will be composed of an independent chairman, representatives of employers and workers in equal numbers, and other members having experience and knowledge of the problems of disablement, including Service experience and medical knowledge.

The Disabled Persons (Non-British Subjects) Regulations, 1945.†—The Act provides that, "subject as may be prescribed," it shall apply to non-British subjects in the same manner as to British subjects. These Regulations lay down the conditions with which a non-British subject must comply for inclusion within the scope of the Act. Broadly, the conditions are that a non-British subject must have been engaged in "War Service" since 1st September, 1939, for not less than twelve months. Where that condition is not satisfied, the Minister may, however, admit an alien to the Register if he is satisfied that, having regard to all the circumstances of his case, he is a person to whom the Act ought to apply.

All of the Regulations referred to above came into force on 30th July, 1945.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 3).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945 (page 79).

† S.R. & O. 1945, No. 938. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 939. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† S.R. & O. 1945, No. 940. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

RELEASE OF MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE FORCES AND FROM MUNITIONS WORK.

In the course of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons on 16th August, the Prime Minister stated that the surrender of Japan would make it possible, when plans had been re-cast, to accelerate the rate at which men and women were being released from the Forces, though it would be essential that demobilisation should continue to be regulated in accordance with the broad principles of the scheme announced in the Autumn of last year, *viz.*, the release in Class A by group based on age and length of service, coupled with limited release under Class B of men whose special skills were needed for the urgent tasks of reconstruction at home. The Government proposed one addition to the scheme—a Class B release for women, in order to secure the earlier release from the Forces of a limited number of women formerly engaged in key occupations, where lack of labour was seriously delaying the restoration of civil production. The Prime Minister also stated that there was a vast demand for labour for the urgent tasks of reconstruction at home, and the restoration of civil industries and services to meet the needs both of home markets and the export trade. In the coming months that demand would be met in part by releases from the Forces and in part by releases from the munitions industries; and it was estimated that within the next eight weeks well over one million people would be released from munitions work.

On 17th August the Ministry of Labour and National Service announced that steps had now been taken to increase the rate of release from the Forces, and that from the first provisional estimates it appeared that by the end of the year the numbers of men and women released from the Forces would not be far short of one million, of whom about 100,000 would be women. It was also stated that the Class B release scheme for women would be administered on the same lines as for men, and that the numbers released in Class B would not exceed 10 per cent. of those released in Class A.

TEACHERS.

It has been decided by the Government that in view of the serious shortage of teachers a considerable number of teachers now serving in the Forces should be granted release under Class B of the Government's release scheme. Release will be offered in order of age and length of service, subject to the requirements of the Services, and teachers will be released, so far as possible, in their turn. No individual applications from employing bodies or teachers will be necessary.

All teachers released under this scheme must report at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service within seven days of the commencement of their three weeks' transfer leave. They will not be directed to a particular post or be subject to any quota restrictions which now apply to the appointment of teachers. They must, however, either take up their former teaching post or a post in a recognised school or college. Those who do not engage or continue in approved teaching work will be liable to recall to the Forces.

STUDENTS FOR ARTS COURSES AT UNIVERSITIES.

During the war, Medical, Science and Engineering Courses at the Universities have been continued and students in these subjects have been able to obtain reservation or deferment of calling up, but Arts Courses at the Universities for men of military age have been severely curtailed and latterly almost entirely suspended. There is in consequence a serious shortage of University-trained men to fill posts in the public services, the professions and the administrative branches of industry and commerce. This scarcity will become more pronounced unless special steps are taken to facilitate the early return to the Universities of the abler students at present in the Forces.

The normal operation of release in Class A does not fit in with University practice, under which courses of study usually begin in October of each year, and unless special arrangements are made no students will be available to start their Arts Courses next October. It has accordingly been decided in the national interest that a number of students, who will be selected by their Universities, should be released from the Forces in Class B of the Government's release scheme, subject to two conditions: (i) they must be within release groups 1 to 49 inclusive, *i.e.*, they must have had a minimum of approximately three years' service; (ii) they must be of scholarship standard, *i.e.*, they must have won scholarships, exhibitions or other comparable awards of high competitive standard.

The total number to be released will not exceed 3,000.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

In view of the serious shortage of ministers of religion, it has also been decided that a number of students who are recognised candidates for the Ministry shall be released from the Forces in Class B. They will be selected by the appropriate Church authorities in the following order:—

- (1) Men recognised as candidates *before* September, 1939, who had started their training courses and who, if they wished, could have been reserved.
- (2) Men recognised as candidates *after* September, 1939, and who had started their training courses before being called up.
- (3) Other men recognised as candidates by the responsible Church authorities.

Only men with a minimum of three years' service in the Forces will be released under this arrangement. The total number to be released will not exceed 1,500.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1939-1945.

Statistics relating to the mobilisation of man-power in Great Britain between mid-1939 and mid-1944 were published in a White Paper* presented to Parliament in November, 1944. The Table below, which is in the same form as Appendices A and B of the White Paper, includes certain revisions of the earlier figures and carries them to the end of May, 1945. Statistics for June, 1943, are given to show the position at the time when mobilisation of man-power had about reached its peak.

The expansion of the metal and chemical industries reached its peak in the second half of 1943. It then became necessary to build up the strength of the Armed Forces in preparation for the invasion of Europe, and these industries provided the only source from which large numbers of men of military age could be withdrawn. This movement is reflected in the substantial fall in the numbers of men in Group I industries from June, 1943, onwards. From June, 1944, it was possible to make further substantial reductions in the munitions industries and, in spite of the decline in the working population, to begin the needed expansion of civilian industries, particularly those in Group III.

(Thousands)				
Industry or Service.	June, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1944.	May, 1945.
Males aged 14-64.				
Armed Forces	477	4,293	4,497	4,641
Civil Defence, National Fire Service, and Police	80	253	225	134
Group I.				
Metal and Chemical Industries† ..	2,600	3,305	3,180	2,953
Group II.				
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ..	1,046	945	938	942
Mining and Quarrying	868	804	799	801
National Government Service ..	416	515	520	515
Local Government Service ..	520	342	324	320
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	225	167	161	170
Transport, Shipping and Fishing ..	1,222	993	1,040	1,050
Food, Drink and Tobacco	391	274	269	272
Total Group II.	4,688	4,040	4,051	4,070
Group III.				
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,294	700	600	643
Textiles	401	233	222	223
Clothing	138	69	65	67
Boots and Shoes	108	67	64	65
Other Manufactures‡	1,004	558	548	555
Distributive Trades	1,888	1,016	971	980
Other Services§	965	450	435	440
Total Group III.	5,798	3,093	2,905	2,973
Total Groups I, II and III	13,086	10,438	10,136	9,996
Total of Armed Forces, Civil Defence and Industry	13,643	14,984	14,858	14,771
Registered Insured Unemployed ..	1,013	44||	40||	60¶
Grand Total (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	14,656	15,028	14,898	14,831
Females aged 14-59**				
Women's Auxiliary Services	—	461	466	445
Civil Defence, National Fire Service, and Police	—	70	57	24
Group I.				
Metal and Chemical Industries† ..	506	1,928	1,831	1,539
Group II.				
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ..	67	173	175	171
Mining and Quarrying	5	14	14	14
National Government Service ..	123	471	496	485
Local Government Service ..	326	458	469	465
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	17	33	32	32
Transport, Shipping and Fishing ..	51	198	210	210
Food, Drink and Tobacco	263	245	239	241
Total Group II.	852	1,592	1,635	1,618
Group III.				
Building and Civil Engineering ..	16	26	23	23
Textiles	601	428	405	406
Clothing	449	312	283	301
Boots and Shoes	57	45	43	44
Other Manufactures‡	440	410	415	412
Distributive Trades	999	993	956	995
Other Services§	917	972	978	987
Total Group III.	3,479	3,186	3,103	3,168
Total Groups I, II and III	4,837	6,706	6,569	6,325
Total of Auxiliary Services, Civil Defence and Industry	4,837	7,237	7,092	6,794
Registered Insured Unemployed ..	257	16||	14||	27¶
Grand Total (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	5,094	7,253	7,106	6,821

* Statistics relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom. Cmd. 6564. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free). A summary of the White Paper was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944.

† The metal and chemical industries include metal manufacture, engineering, motors, aircraft and other vehicles, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, metal goods manufacture, and the chemicals, explosives, oils, etc., industries.

‡ Other manufactures include the leather, woodworking, printing and paper industries, brick, tile, pottery and glass manufacture and miscellaneous manufactures.

§ Other services include commerce, banking, insurance and finance; professional services; entertainment; hotel, restaurant, etc., service; laundry service and dry cleaning.

|| These figures relate to July.

¶ Estimated figures.

** Women in part-time paid employment are included throughout, two being counted as one unit. In May, 1945, about 850,000 women were engaged in paid part-time work in industry.

*Redistribution of Man Power in Great Britain—
June, 1939, to May, 1945—contd.*

(Thousands)

Industry or Service.	June, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1944.	May, 1945.
Total Males and Females.*				
Armed Forces and Women's Auxiliary Services..	477	4,754	4,963	5,086
Civil Defence, National Fire Service, and Police ..	80	323	282	158
Group I.				
Metal and Chemical Industries† ..	3,106	5,233	5,011	4,492
Group II.				
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ..	1,113	1,118	1,113	1,113
Mining and Quarrying ..	873	818	813	815
National Government Service ..	539	986	1,016	1,000
Local Government Service ..	846	800	793	785
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	242	200	193	202
Transport, Shipping and Fishing ..	1,273	1,191	1,250	1,260
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	654	519	508	513
Total Group II ..	5,540	5,632	5,686	5,688
Group III.				
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	726	623	666
Textiles ..	1,002	661	627	629
Clothing ..	587	381	348	368
Boots and Shoes ..	165	112	107	109
Other Manufactures‡ ..	1,444	968	963	967
Distributive Trades ..	2,887	2,009	1,927	1,975
Other Services§ ..	1,882	1,422	1,413	1,427
Total Group III. ..	9,277	6,279	6,008	6,141
Total Groups I, II and III ..	17,923	17,144	16,705	16,321
Total of Armed Forces, and Auxiliary Services, Civil Defence and Industry	18,480	22,221	21,950	21,565
Registered Insured Unemployed ..	1,270	60||	54||	87¶
Grand Total (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..	19,750	22,281	22,004	21,652

APPRENTICESHIPS INTERRUPTED BY WAR SERVICE.

A leaflet has recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving brief particulars of the Government's scheme for the completion of apprenticeships which have been interrupted by war service, and giving some details of the separate schemes for the principal industries which have been prepared, in consultation with the Ministry, by the employers' organisations and the trade unions concerned. Full particulars of the principles upon which all the schemes are based were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (page 165). The main features of the schemes for some of the principal industries are set out below.

In accordance with the principles of the Government's scheme, the unexpired period of the original apprenticeship is to be reduced by a "time allowance." In the engineering industry, the building industry and the electricity supply industry, the time allowance will be one-third of the unexpired period of the original apprenticeship or one-third of the period of war service, whichever is the less, subject, in the case of the building industry, to a maximum period of renewed apprenticeship of 20 months. In the printing, bookbinding and newspaper industries the time allowance will be one-half of the unexpired period of apprenticeship or of the period of war service. In the shipbuilding industry the unexpired period of the original apprenticeship will be reduced by one-half of the period of war service up to a maximum allowance of 2½ years.

As regards the remuneration of apprentices in the foregoing industries, those returning before the date on which their original apprenticeship would have ended will receive, until that date, the wages (including any bonus payable) which they would now be getting if their apprenticeship had not been interrupted, and thereafter (except in the electricity supply industry) the full journeyman's rate. Apprentices who return to resume their training after the date on which their original apprenticeship would have ended will receive the full journeyman's rate forthwith. In the case of the electricity supply industry, apprentices would receive, after the date when the original apprenticeship would have ended, ten-twelfths of the fully qualified workman's rate for the trade during the first half of the period of renewed apprenticeship and eleven-twelfths during the second half.

In the retail distributive trades, arrangements have been made with the relevant Joint Industrial Council for apprentices whose apprenticeship in the various branches has been interrupted by war service to have a three months' full-time intensive course of training at a Government Training Centre or Technical School. The training will be of a practical character and on the satisfactory completion of the course the apprentice will be recognised as a qualified shop assistant. During this period of training, which will be an alternative to completing the apprenticeship in the employer's business, the apprentice will be paid the allowances applicable to the Government's Vocational Training Scheme; details of these allowances were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 93).

Copies of the leaflet (P.L. 174) and full particulars of the schemes for the various industries, together with any other information relating to interrupted apprenticeships, can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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

† ‡ § || ¶ See footnotes in second column on page 126.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-42.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st October, 1927, and 31st December, 1927, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 1st September, 1945, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations, the men concerned are to be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

REVISED CONDITIONS FOR THE DEFERMENT OF CALLING-UP OF APPRENTICES.

In order to increase the number of men to be released from the Forces under Class A and to compensate for releases under Class B, it has been decided to impose certain additional conditions for the deferment of the calling-up of apprentices under the National Service Acts.

The conditions hitherto in operation were described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944 (page 97). In future, an apprentice, in order to qualify for deferment, must also satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) he must, at 17th July, 1945, be within nine months of the date of completion of his apprenticeship, or within nine months of the date on which he will reach the age of 20, whichever date is the earlier; (2) alternatively, he must (a) have already obtained the Ordinary National Certificate, or its equivalent, in one of the following subjects *viz.*, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Naval Architecture; or (b) produce a certified statement that he will be taking the final examination for the Ordinary National Certificate, or its equivalent, in one of the above subjects, in 1946 (or, in cases of men born on or after 1st April, 1927, in 1947).

The additional conditions will not, however, apply to apprentices in specified building and civil engineering occupations or to certain student engineering apprentices.

COMMISSION ON WAGES AND METHODS OF WORK IN THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

By agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, a joint Commission has been set up to review the wages arrangements and methods of organisation of work in the cotton spinning industry, and to make recommendations. The Commission consists of four representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, two representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and two of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Evershed (appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service) as independent Chairman. The Joint Secretaries are Mr. E. M. Gray, of the Cotton Board, and Mr. A. S. A. Sutherland, of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The first meeting of the Commission was held in Manchester on 22nd August.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILLS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MULE SPINNERS' CANCER, ETC.

As reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944, (page 195) the Chief Inspector of Factories set up a technical committee to enquire into and report on practical methods of improving conditions of employment in cotton mills. This committee, known as the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry, appointed a sub-committee to consider the prevention of mule spinners' cancer and the provision of mechanical methods of wiping-down self-acting mules. The report* of this sub-committee and the observations of the Advisory Committee have now been published.

The sub-committee recommend: (1) that until such time as non-cancer producing oils are available, the oil should conform to the specification suggested by the Manchester Cancer Committee; (2) that devices which prevent, so far as practicable, the splashing of oil from mule spindles be provided on all spinning mules; (3) that there be periodical medical examination of all persons engaged in mule-spinning; (4) that wiping-down motions be provided on all spinning mules, so as to do away as far as possible with entry between the fixed and traversing parts of mules, with the reservation that where paste is used, latitude be given for experiment as to the type of wiper most suitable; and (5) that a committee representing employers, operatives and the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service be set up to consider and approve the methods of meeting these recommendations and to approve the suppliers of the devices.

The Joint Committee agree to these recommendations (with a slight amendment to the fourth), and recommend that Regulations should be made, if they can be framed, to deal with the standardisation of mule spindle oil, the provision of non-splash devices and the periodical medical examination of mule spinners.

* Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry. Mule Spinners' Cancer and Automatic Wiping-down Motions. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

EXPANSION OF CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND FOOD INDUSTRIES.

As part of the Government's plans for the orderly re-distribution of the man-power now becoming available, steps are being taken to build up the depleted labour force of some of the industries which meet the primary needs of civilian life.

The total man-power of this country will not, it is expected, be sufficient to meet all the demands of industry for some time to come and it is necessary to build up as a first priority certain production essential to the life of the community. In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 111) reference was made to the action that was being taken to increase the labour force in the building materials and building components industries. Particulars are given below of the measures proposed in the textile, clothing, footwear, and food industries.

TEXTILE, CLOTHING, AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES.

War-time Contraction.—The production of textiles and clothing, including boots and shoes, ranks in importance only after housing. Some idea of the shrinkage since 1939 in the man-power employed in these industries is given by the following estimates of the intake which would be necessary to bring their labour force up to pre-war strength:—

Cotton (including rayon staple fibre):	
carding, spinning, doubling ..	90,000
Cotton and rayon: weaving ..	80,000
Rayon yarn production ..	10,000
Wool industry ..	80,000
Textile finishing industry ..	40,000
Clothing and hosiery ..	200,000
Footwear (excluding repairs) ..	30,000

Even if sufficient labour were to become available, it would be wrong to assume that these industries could absorb such large numbers of workers within the next few months. In some of the industries (cotton weaving and hosiery, for instance), the capacity to expand will depend on the supplies of yarn. The release of factory space and the supply of raw materials may also become limiting factors.

For a number of practical reasons, therefore, the full resumption of peace-time production will take some time. It must also be remembered that normal and continuing wastage of labour will have to be made good during the expansion period, and that only a proportion of the new force transferred to these industries in the coming months can be reckoned as a net increase in their man-power. Nevertheless, it is hoped that between now and the end of the year the industries concerned will have recruited many thousands of additional workers, as a result of the arrangements already in operation or now being applied.

Sources of Supply.—To man-up these industries, it is necessary that as many as possible of their former operatives who have gone into other industries should go back to their old occupations. It is also necessary, in order to make up for wastage, that there should be a considerable recruitment of new entrants.

So far as former operatives are concerned, there has been for some time in operation an arrangement whereby, when a change in munitions production results in the release of a number of war-workers, persons with skill or experience acquired by former employment in certain listed industries can be selected for release if they are willing to return to those industries. The list includes cotton and rayon; textile dyeing and finishing; woollen and worsted; wholesale clothing (tailoring section and infants' wear section); boot and shoe manufacture.

Wherever redundancy arises, volunteers to return to these industries are, in fact, chosen for early release, and every effort is made to obtain such volunteers. In addition a special scheme is in operation by which men and women experienced in cotton spinning and doubling may be returned to their former employment without substitution in their present job. The need, at the present stage particularly, is to get back experienced workers, including those persons formerly employed as cotton spinners and doublers who are not directed to return under the special scheme.

Cotton.—In the cotton industry there are urgent vacancies for experienced workers in almost all the main occupations. The Ministry of Labour and National Service therefore are prepared to consider applications by all workers who have experience in any section of the cotton industry and are ready to place their services again in the cotton industry. The need is at present particularly pressing in the spinning and finishing sections. A greatly increased intake of inexperienced workers, for training, is also essential if production is to be raised to the necessary level.

Rayon.—Rayon yarn is needed mainly for the manufacture of apparel, for hosiery, and for the manufacture of fabric for tyres. The output for civilian uses fell to a low level during the European war. Civilian industry can now absorb as much rayon yarn as the factories can produce, both for the manufacture of all-rayon cloth, hosiery and stockings and also for making mixed materials of cotton and rayon, wool and rayon, etc. Here, again, an appeal is made to experienced workers whose services are no longer required in their present work or who are not now in employment to volunteer to go back to their previous employer. Offers will also be welcomed from workers not possessing experience of this industry who would like to make it their peace-time occupation.

Wool.—The wool textile industry, which is concerned with the manufacture of woollen materials including blankets, the manufacture of worsted materials, and the spinning of hosiery yarn, is in need of experienced labour, particularly in the combing and spinning departments, in order to replenish and build up the stocks of materials for clothing. Once more the appeal is for workers with experience who can be released on redundancy, or are unoccupied, to volunteer to return to their former employment, and for others not previously employed in the industry to offer themselves for work in the mills.

Clothing.—For the present, the branches of the wholesale clothing industry in which increased production is most needed are tailoring and infants' wear, although there are important demands in other sections—dressmaking, shirts, underwear and industrial overalls, including nurses' requirements. The workers most required are skilled men and women, i.e., workers with at least some 18 months' previous experience in these sections of the industry. The workers are needed, in this industry, to make Service wear as well as civilian wear (including "demobilisation" suits).

Footwear.—Skilled and unskilled workers are urgently required for the manufacture of boots and shoes (other than those made of rubber or of canvas with rubber soles) for both Service and civilian wear. Several thousands of operatives, in the proportion of two women to one man, are required to make up the present serious deficiency in labour due to calling up, transfer to vital war work and normal wastage. The demand is in the main for skilled workers and, as regards women, for operatives in the closing room; but there is also a great need for unskilled workers.

Nominated Workers.—In addition to the arrangements referred to above for priority in selection for release in cases of redundancy, there are schemes in operation for the extraction from the munitions industries of "nominated" ex-operatives for return to nucleus tailoring and infants' wear firms and boot and shoe manufacturing firms.* Under these schemes, a nucleus firm supplies to the Ministry of Labour and National Service particulars of any former employee whom it is ready to re-engage; the employee is invited by the Local Office of the Ministry to volunteer to return; and, if he or she agrees, no obstacle is placed in the way of the transfer unless the Government Department concerned with the undertaking in which the worker is at present employed supports an appeal from the employer against the worker's withdrawal. Former operatives wishing to return under this scheme may also take the initiative by writing to the nearest Employment Exchange or to their previous employers. A similar scheme exists in respect of certain skilled printers and engravers for cotton finishing.

Work of National Importance.—The success of such a scheme clearly depends on the willingness of the workers to return. It is therefore hoped that all men and women who are invited under these schemes to go back to their old jobs will interpret the offer as an indication of the great importance which the Government attach to their peace-time occupations. By placing their skill and experience once more at the disposal of their former industries and employers, they can help to meet the need for some of the things of which the people have had to go short during the War, and so contribute to the restoration and improvement of the standard of living as well as the economic reconstruction of the nation.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Concentration and Contraction.—Some sections of the food industry have been subjected in the last three years or so to various schemes of "concentration," "contraction" and "quotas," all designed to liberate man-power and factory space for war work and to adjust production on the most economical basis to the shortage of materials. Among those sections are biscuit manufacture, margarine manufacture, dealing in home-grown grain and animal feeding stuffs, cheese processing, wholesale distribution of fish, fruit and vegetables, and groceries and provisions. In some of these cases, when mobilisation was approaching its most intensive point, the Ministry of Food made a comprehensive and detailed survey of the labour employed in each establishment and, in agreement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, any further withdrawals of men and women then in employment were effected only where such withdrawals would not seriously endanger the supply and distribution of food to the community. No such safeguards, however, could guarantee the food industries against loss of labour due to normal wastage, through sickness for example, or old age, incapacity or death, and in many cases employers have been cut "down to the bone" from the point of view of staffing.

Sources of Supply.—Releases from munitions work and from the Forces now offer the hope that these industries will regain some of the manpower they have lost. In several of these industries (e.g., bread-making, flour milling, fishing, fish processing and fish distribution, and bacon curing) "nominated worker" schemes will enable men and women with past experience in those trades to return immediately to their former employers, whether or not the workers in question are redundant where they are now and irrespective of their present occupations or the industries in which they are engaged, provided that there is no quite exceptional ground for the retention of an individual worker in his or her present employment either indefinitely or for a limited time. In addition every possible encouragement is being given to newcomers into

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1945 (page 20).

industry to consider taking up employment in one or other of these industries, according to their suitability for the work, which in some instances (certain occupations in flour-milling and oil-seed crushing, for example) is heavy work such as only an able-bodied man could be asked to undertake.

Any man or woman now employed on other civilian work, who is willing to return to or take up employment in any of the occupations named below, is asked to get in touch with the nearest Employment Exchange, from which advice as to the next action to be taken will be given. The following notes indicate briefly the most urgent demands and the precise steps which are being taken to meet them.

Agriculture and Ancillary Industries.—It is of paramount importance that this country should continue to produce as much as possible of its own food. To do this, it is not only necessary that everything possible should be done to retain in agriculture those men and women already employed in it, but also to secure the return to the industry of as many as possible of its former experienced workers, and to recruit fresh labour in addition. New recruits may enter into private employment as general workers and are also required in the Women's Land Army. In addition, schemes for the training of workers, including specialists, have already been announced by the Government.*

There are also serious deficiencies in the number of workers engaged in industries ancillary to agriculture (rural tradesmen and craftsmen, including blacksmiths, and agricultural machinery fitters and repairers). Without adequate labour in these ancillary industries, the main labour force in agriculture is seriously handicapped.

The following steps have already been taken or are being taken to increase the labour supply in the industry, subject to certain adjustments in connection with Scottish agriculture:—

(1) Farmers in England and Wales are free to engage directly any workers for regular or casual agricultural employment. In Scotland the engagement of male agricultural workers is subject to the Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order, 1945,† which has recently come into force.

(2) Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will, so far as possible, submit regular agricultural workers only to vacancies in agriculture.

(3) Additional prisoners of war have been made available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture of Scotland. At the end of July about 120,000 Italian and German prisoners were engaged in agriculture and during August a further 30,000 were being employed.

(4) Arrangements have been made with the Forces similar to those made last year, whereby County War Agricultural Committees may make application for the loan of troops or Air Force personnel to local Commanding Officers.

(5) The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the following organisations for seasonal and harvesting operations: (a) adult volunteer harvest camps; (b) Public and Secondary School holiday camps; (c) help by children from the Elementary Schools during their school holidays, and during term by arrangement with the Local Education Authorities; (d) Emergency Land Corps (mostly women); (e) Student Vacation Camps; (f) Voluntary Land Clubs (men and women for evening and week-end work); (g) adoption of farms (local employers' and workers' schemes).

(6) The organisers of the Women's Land Army are at present conducting a recruiting campaign and have been given permission to recruit in many towns which during the war have been wholly given up to munitions. They are also arranging, in consultation with the Regional Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, to give talks on the conditions of life, etc. in the Women's Land Army in factories where women are becoming redundant.

Fishing, Fish Processing and Fish Distribution.—Urgent steps are being taken to increase the supply of fish available to the public. Trawlers, drifters and motor fishing boats are being released from Naval Service, and former fishermen are asked to return to the industry to help to man these craft. Deck hands, cooks, firemen and trimmers are especially required. Men and women with previous experience in the processing and curing of fish in wholesale distribution (including buyers, packers and barrel coopers), and in retail distribution (particularly shop managers and filleters), are wanted in their former occupations.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have already taken special steps to facilitate the return to their former employment of trawlermen and other fishermen and workers in the fish distributive trade who, during the war, have taken other work of national importance. These steps include arrangements with the Ministry of War Transport for the release of ex-fishermen from the Merchant Navy. Fish processing has been given high priority for labour and a nominated workers' transfer scheme has been approved and is being worked.

Bread Baking.—There is a serious shortage of skilled bakers all over the country, and in most areas there is also a need for able-bodied men for unskilled work in bakehouses. In order to alleviate the very difficult situation caused by the shortage of bakers (most of whom are in the Forces) special steps have been taken as follows:

(a) Young bakers due for call-up were offered the alternative of remaining in the baking industry but transferring to jobs more urgent than those in which they were actually employed.

(b) Special advertisements for skilled bakers working in other industries appeared in the provincial press.

(c) High priority has been given to all vacancies throughout the country, both for skilled and unskilled workers.

(d) It has been possible to use some prisoners of war.

(e) Unskilled labour has been put into the larger mechanized bakehouses, and, at one critical time in London, the situation was eased by the loan of 70 soldiers.

Flour Milling; Manufacture of Compound Animal Feeding Stuffs; Oilseed Crushing.—Able-bodied men, capable of lifting heavy loads, are especially required for work under these headings. All three of these industries have been given high priority for labour, and nominated workers' transfer schemes are in operation for flour milling. Prisoners of war have been used in some of the oilseed crushing mills.

Bacon Curing.—Workers experienced in bacon curing processes are needed. A nominated workers' transfer scheme is already in operation.

Sugar Production.—Men and women with previous experience of work in beet sugar factories or sugar refineries are urgently required. Unskilled fit men and women are already required for seasonal work during the next four months.

For the campaign in the beet sugar factories, which lasts for four months from the middle of September, labour is being collected from the following sources:

(a) "Earmarked" workers: these are workers who last year expressed their willingness to return to beet sugar again this year and who, in the meantime, have been employed in other industries with a proviso that, when required for beet sugar, they would be released from their present work.

(b) Labour recruited in Éire by arrangement with the Government of Éire.

(c) Prisoners of war.

(d) Loan of men from the Forces—but only in the last resort, where it is clear that a factory cannot carry on without the additional help.

Slaughtering.—Experienced slaughtermen are needed at once. The Ministry of Food are asking for 500 additional skilled slaughtermen and 750 additional skilled gutmen for the four months September to December. The loan of skilled men from the Forces is being considered, as well as suspension until the end of the year of the calling-up of young men who would otherwise be posted to the Forces.

Retail Distribution of Food.—There has been much discussion about food queues and the cause to which they may be attributable. It is not denied that a shortage of labour in food shops may prevent a queue, when formed, from being dealt with as quickly as might be wished. The Ministry of Labour and National Service has been and is keeping this aspect of the problem fully in mind. During the first five months of this year, the number of persons engaged in distribution generally has increased by 13,000, and it does not seem unreasonable to hope that, with labour being freed from the munitions industries and men and women (particularly women) being released from the Forces, substantial additional numbers will become available for the food shops during the coming months.

Employment Exchanges give preference, where it is needed, to vacancies in retail distribution of food and, as stated above, a transfer scheme for fish distribution has already been put into operation which should result in the speedy return to retail distribution of about 1,000 people.

WAGES BOARD FOR UNLICENSED PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.

In November, 1944, the Catering Wages Commission submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service a Report recommending the establishment of a Wages Board for unlicensed places of refreshment. The Minister accepted their recommendation and on 14th December last gave effect to it by the Wages Board (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1944. An article dealing with the Commission's Report and with the Order was published on page 2 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945.

The Wages Board for Unlicensed Places of Refreshment has now been constituted. The Board consists of seventeen persons to represent employers and seventeen persons to represent workers, together with three independent members, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, M.A., Mr. Tudor Davies, B.A., B.L., and Mrs. Gertrude Williams, B.A. Mr. Guillebaud has been appointed to be Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Tudor Davies to be Deputy Chairman.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES.

The Minister of Food has made an Order prescribing maximum retail prices for potatoes during the period from 7th August (10th August in Northern Ireland) to 5th October, inclusive. The maximum prices vary according to district and grade of potato, the rates ranging from 8½d. to 10d. per 7 lb. at the beginning of the period and falling, in two stages, to a level ranging from 7½d. to 8½d. by the first week in September. At the beginning of August the maximum price was 1½d. per lb.

Other recent Orders of the Minister of Food have varied the maximum retail prices of home-grown apples as from 20th July, and reduced the maximum retail price of grapefruit by 1d. a lb. as from 7th August. By a further Order, which took effect on 7th August, price control was withdrawn in respect of all types of onions.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 94).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1945 (page 109).

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JANUARY, 1945.

In January, 1945, an 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 manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals during the war have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE,* together with some comparative figures for October, 1938.

In the enquiry of January, 1945, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in July, 1944, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week of January, 1945, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners other than office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped, for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or enemy action, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in January, 1945, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 54,200, of which approximately 53,300 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 5½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in January, 1945, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 134 and 135, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in the establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the last pay-week of January, 1945, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 136 and 137, and a further Table on pages 138 and 139 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in January, 1945, as compared with those in October, 1938 (the latest pre-war date for which statistics of average earnings are available). Particulars of the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, and of the average hours worked in that week, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, and February, 1945, respectively.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1945, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The average earnings, in the last pay-week of January, 1945, of the 5½ million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below:—

Men (21 years and over)†	..	..	119s.	11d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)	..	..	44s.	3d.
Women (18 years and over):				
Excluding part-time workers‡	..	..	63s.	8d.
Part-time workers‡	..	..	30s.	4d.
Counting two part-time workers‡ as representing one full-timer	..	..	63s.	6d.
Girls (under 18 years)	..	..	33s.	10d.

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 January, 1945. 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 January 1945, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.†

Average Weekly Earnings in January, 1945, and percentage increases as compared with October, 1938 calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.†
Average Earnings in the last pay-week of January 1945.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.*
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying..	93 8	50 9	§	§	88 6
Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	108 11	50 6	60 9	§	99 0
Brick, pottery and glass ..	106 2	43 9	49 9	30 1	79 6
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	118 0	43 9	62 1	32 1	92 3
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	131 2	46 3	70 4	37 9	106 0
Textiles ..	100 4	42 5	53 9	35 10	66 1
Leather, fur, etc. ..	105 2	41 7	52 7	30 2	78 8
Clothing ..	106 5	39 10	53 0	31 1	58 6
Food, drink and tobacco ..	106 7	41 8	54 8	32 2	77 4
Woodworking ..	103 11	36 5	57 6	34 0	79 5
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	120 5	34 5	53 4	28 6	85 0
Building, contracting, etc. ..	104 5	40 11	59 6	§	95 1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	124 11	45 4	63 5	35 4	89 3
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)..	110 10	46 6	78 7	§	101 6
Public utility services ..	98 3	38 7	50 6	30 7	88 3
Government industrial establishments ..	131 6	51 4	84 10	41 1	111 9
All the above ..	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9
Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying..	56	68	§	§	56
Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	64	62	105	§	62
Brick, pottery and glass ..	68	58	79	103	67
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	70	49	90	77	68
Metal, engineering and ship-building ..	75	77	111	90	78
Textiles ..	75	77	69	82	75
Leather, fur, etc. ..	64	64	51	72	68
Clothing ..	66	61	62	78	67
Food, drink and tobacco ..	63	48	66	69	65
Woodworking ..	57	56	71	95	53
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ..	43	40	56	67	48
Building, contracting, etc. ||	58	59	§	§	55
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	81	70	100	92	92
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)..	58	72	125	§	55
Public utility services ..	56	40	83	43	48
Government industrial establishments ¶	75	58	90	§	59
All the above ..	73	69	94	82	76

When the average earnings for January, 1945, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the effect of re-calculating 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) is to lower the average shown for men by 8d., that for women by 4d., and those for boys and girls by 2d. In calculating the average earnings of women and

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

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ In the calculation of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women employed as part-time workers in January, 1945, (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 January, 1945, 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 and August, 1944; and February, 1945.

† 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 134 to 139, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 33s. 9d. in the last pay-week of January, 1945, and the hours worked averaged 17.6.

‡ 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.

"all workers" at January, 1945, 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 63s. 2d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 2d. (to 63s. 4d.). 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 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 1s. (to 63s. 1d.).

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 January, 1945, given in the Table, showed increases of 50s. 3d., or 73 per cent., for men; 18s. 0d., or 69 per cent., for youths and boys; 30s. 8d., or 94 per cent., for women; 15s. 2d., or 82 per cent., for girls; and 40s. 6d., or 76 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 138 and 139, 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 138 and 139.

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 included in the totals for all the industries combined having declined from between 61 and 62 per cent. in October, 1938, to about 60 per cent. in January, 1945, those of youths and boys having declined from about 12 per cent. to less than 9 per cent., and those of girls from nearly 7 per cent. to about 4½ per cent., while the proportions of women included rose from less than 20 per cent. to about 27 per cent. 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 in most cases 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 134 and 135, 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 piece-workers, 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 JANUARY, 1945, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week of January, 1945, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 136 and 137. The following Table shows the averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, with the corresponding averages for the last pay-week of October, 1938, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries at each of the two dates.* The figures given relate to the total number of hours

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

Average Hours worked in January, 1945, and 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 Hours worked in the last pay-week of January, 1945.					
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying...	45.1	43.9	‡	‡	44.9
Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products...	49.2	44.9	43.2	‡	48.2
Brick, pottery and glass...	49.1	44.4	42.5	43.8	46.5
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ...	51.4	44.6	43.2	42.3	48.0
Metal, engineering and ship-building...	49.2	45.2	43.3	42.9	47.2
Textiles...	49.9	46.2	44.3	44.4	46.2
Leather, fur, etc. ...	48.6	44.8	42.2	42.9	46.0
Clothing...	46.0	44.5	42.1	42.4	43.0
Food, drink and tobacco...	50.8	44.9	43.4	43.2	47.2
Woodworking...	47.0	43.6	40.4	41.4	44.8
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ...	48.3	44.8	43.0	43.3	45.9
Building, contracting, etc. ...	48.7	45.4	42.0	‡	48.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	50.0	45.3	43.0	42.7	46.4
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)...	51.0	47.2	44.5	‡	49.7
Public utility services...	49.6	45.8	39.4	42.6	47.8
Government industrial establishments...	51.7	47.0	43.5	43.4	48.7
All the above...	49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
Average Hours worked in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying...	45.9	45.7	‡	‡	45.8
Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products...	49.8	47.3	45.5	45.2	49.3
Brick, pottery and glass...	48.7	45.9	42.6	44.1	46.8
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ...	48.4	46.7	44.0	44.6	47.2
Metal, engineering and ship-building...	48.0	45.9	44.2	44.7	47.1
Textiles...	47.7	45.6	44.5	45.9	45.8
Leather, fur, etc. ...	47.4	46.8	45.7	46.5	46.8
Clothing...	44.8	45.3	41.2	42.7	42.4
Food, drink and tobacco...	49.4	47.3	45.8	45.9	47.8
Woodworking...	46.9	46.2	44.3	45.0	46.4
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. ...	46.1	45.5	44.4	44.9	45.4
Building, contracting, etc. ...	46.3	46.5	‡	‡	46.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	48.6	46.9	44.5	44.9	46.8
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)...	48.9	48.1	45.7	‡	48.8
Public utility services...	49.0	47.6	32.8	43.7	48.0
Government industrial establishments...	49.5	47.1	44.9	‡	49.1
All the above...	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 136 and 137 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 last pay-week of January, 1945, ranged between 46 and 52, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 44 and 47, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 41 and 45. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 49½ for men, 45½ for youths and boys, and 43 for women and girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938, these averages showed an increase of about 1½ hours in the case of men, but reductions of about 1 hour for youths and boys, nearly ½ hour for women, and about 1½ hours for girls. (The changes between 1938 and 1945 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 last week of January, 1945, was approximately 47 hours, or about ½ hour more than in the last week of October, 1938. This comparison is not materially 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, but it should be observed that in some industries the working week is normally shorter in January than in October.

In all the industry groups specified in the above Table, with the exception of iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying and the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products, the

* See footnote † in the first column on page 130.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 130. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in the last week of January, 1945, averaged about 22½.

‡ 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.

* See footnote * in the second column on page 130.

average number of hours worked by men in January, 1945, showed increases as compared with October, 1938. The group showing the greatest increase was the chemical, etc. group, in which the hours worked by men employed in the last week of January, 1945, averaged about 51½, compared with 48½ in the last week of October, 1938; other groups of industries in which the average hours worked by men showed considerable increases, in January, 1945, as compared with October, 1938, included the textile industries, the paper, printing, etc. industries, the transport services and Government industrial establishments. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries the hours worked by men in the last week of January, 1945, averaged approximately 49½ compared with 48 in the last pay-week of October, 1938. In nearly all the industry groups shown in the Table the average number of weekly hours worked by youths and boys, women and girls in January, 1945, was less than in October, 1938.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1945, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, 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 136 to 139.

Average Hourly Earnings in January, 1945, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938.

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).*	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.*
Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	2 0-9	1 1-9	—	—	1 11-7
Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products	2 2-6	1 1-5	1 4-9	—	2 0-6
Brick, pottery and glass ..	2 1-9	11-8	1 2-0	8-2	1 8-5
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	2 3-5	11-8	1 5-2	9-1	1 11-1
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	2 8-0	1 0-3	1 7-5	10-6	2 2-9
Textiles	2 0-1	11-0	1 2-6	9-7	1 5-2
Leather, fur, etc.	2 2-0	11-1	1 3-0	8-4	1 8-5
Clothing	2 3-8	10-7	1 3-1	8-8	1 4-3
Food, drink and tobacco ..	2 1-2	11-1	1 3-1	8-9	1 7-7
Woodworking	2 2-5	10-0	1 5-1	9-9	1 9-3
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	2 5-9	9-2	1 2-9	7-9	1 10-2
Building, contracting, etc. .	2 1-7	10-8	1 5-0	—	1 11-7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2 6-0	1 0-0	1 5-7	9-9	1 11-1
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	2 2-1	11-8	1 9-2	—	2 0-5
Public utility services ..	1 11-8	10-1	1 3-4	8-6	1 10-2
Government industrial establishments	2 6-5	1 1-1	1 11-4	11-4	2 3-5
All the above	2 5-0	11-7	1 5-6	9-4	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	59	75	—	—	59
Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products	66	71	116	—	66
Brick, pottery and glass ..	67	63	79	104	68
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. ..	60	56	94	86	65
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	71	80	115	97	77
Textiles	68	74	70	88	73
Leather, fur, etc.	60	71	63	87	71
Clothing	61	64	58	79	65
Food, drink and tobacco ..	59	56	75	80	67
Woodworking	57	65	87	113	59
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	36	42	62	73	46
Building, contracting, etc.†	50	63	—	—	49
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	76	76	107	102	94
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ..	52	75	131	—	52
Public utility services ..	54	45	52	47	48
Government industrial establishments†	67	58	96	—	60
All the above	67	73	96	89	74

For all industries combined, the percentage increase in the average hourly earnings of men was less than the percentage increase in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the second column on page 130, the average number of hours worked in the week having been greater in January, 1945, than in October, 1938.‡ For youths and boys, women and girls, however, the average percentage increases in hourly earnings were greater than those in weekly earnings, the average number of hours worked having been less in January, 1945, than in October, 1938.

* See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 130.

† 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 130.

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

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN JANUARY, 1945, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1944, AND JANUARY, 1944.

As compared with the average earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1944, particulars of which were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1945, the average weekly earnings for all industries combined in the last pay-week of January, 1945, showed decreases of 5s. 1d. (over 4 per cent.) for men, 3s. 3d. (nearly 7 per cent.) for youths and boys, 1s. 1d. (nearly 2 per cent.) for women and 1s. 3d. (about 3½ per cent.) for girls. These decreases were mainly due to reductions in working hours, the average time worked in the last week of January, 1945, showing decreases as compared with the first week of July, 1944, of about 1½ hours in the case of men, 1½ hours among women, 1½ hours among youths and boys, and 1½ hours for girls. There was little change, between the two dates, in average hourly earnings, those of women showing a slight increase, while those of men, youths and boys, and girls showed slight decreases. The reductions in weekly earnings and in hours worked were partly attributable to seasonal influences, such as the effects of the restricted hours of daylight on the working time and weekly earnings in outdoor occupations in the winter months, accentuated in January, 1945, by exceptionally severe weather conditions. The average working time of the men covered by the returns received for the building and contracting industries, for example, was about 3½ hours less, in the last week of January, 1945, than in the first week of July, 1944, and this was accompanied by a decrease of 3s. 6d. in the average weekly earnings, although the hourly rates of wages had been increased in the interval.

As compared with the average earnings in the corresponding week of January, 1944, the average weekly earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, showed decreases of 4s. 5d. (over 3½ per cent.) for men, 2s. 9d. (nearly 6 per cent.) for youths and boys, and 7d. for women and girls. The average hours worked in the last week of January, 1945, were less than in the last week of January, 1944, by about 2½ hours for men, rather more than 2 hours for women, nearly 2 hours for youths and boys, and over 1½ hours for girls. The average hourly earnings in the last week of January, 1945, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week of 1944, of between ½d. and ¾d. for men, ½d. for women, and nearly ¼d. for girls, but a decrease of about ¼d. for youths and boys.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1938, AND IN THE YEARS 1940-1945.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries,* in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and January, 1945, 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
January, 1945	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9
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
January, 1945	73	69	94	82	76

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 38 or 39 per cent.‡ higher in January, 1945, than in

* For list of industries covered, see pages 134 and 135.

† See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 130.

‡ This figure applies only to the industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in January, 1945. 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 46 or 47 per cent.

October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 76 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 four weeks of July, 1943, January, 1944, July, 1944, and January, 1945, 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
January, 1945	49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0

Owing to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, the 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, July, 1944, and January, 1945, as compared with October, 1938:—

Date.	Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*
<i>Average Hourly Earnings.</i>					
	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
January, 1945	2 5.0	11.7	1 5.6	9.4	1 11.9
<i>Percentage Increase since October, 1938.</i>					
July, 1943	58	74	81	81	63
January, 1944	64	76	89	85	70
July, 1944	68	80	93	90	74
January, 1945	67	73	96	89	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 January, 1945, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for January, 1945, show increases of about 64 per cent. for men, 65 per cent. for youths and boys, 73 per cent. for women, 78 per cent. for girls, and 65 to 66 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.

INCREASES IN WAGES SINCE JANUARY, 1945.

Since the last pay-week of January, 1945, there have been substantial increases in rates of wages in some of the industries covered by the enquiry. In the heavy chemical manufacturing industry, for example, an increase in wages was granted in February of 1d. an hour to men and women employed by one group of firms, and in June of 3d. an hour to men and women employed by another group of firms. In the iron and steel industry (pig-iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel smelting and rolling, etc.), there were flat-rate increases, in February, June and July, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements,

amounting in all to 3d. a shift for men and 1½d. or 2½d. a shift for boys and youths. In the building industry in England and Wales the standard rates of wages of labourers were increased in February by ½d. or 1d. an hour, in different localities, and in July there was an increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and a further increase of ½d. or 1d. an hour for labourers. In civil engineering construction rates of wages were increased, in July, by 1d. an hour for men, and by smaller amounts for youths and boys; and in the lower-paid districts further increases were given, ranging for men from ½d. to 2d. an hour. In the road haulage industry the statutory minimum rates of wages fixed under the Road Haulage Wages Act were raised in March by 4s. a week for men, and by smaller amounts for boys. In the engineering and allied industries, the basic rates of adult male workers were increased in April by 4s. 6d. a week, and proportionate increases (varying according to age) were granted to apprentices, youths and boys. Consequential increases also took effect in the rates of wages of women engaged on men's work. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, the war bonus paid to adult workmen was increased in May by 4s. 6d. a week; a similar increase was granted to women in receipt of the full time rates and bonus of men, and smaller increases were granted to other female workers and to youths and boys. In the cotton industry wage rates were increased in June, by 7s. a week for adults and generally by 4s. for juveniles.

Other industries, among those covered by the enquiry, in which increases in wage rates or war bonuses have been granted since the last week of January, 1945, include brickmaking; paint, colour and varnish manufacture; soap, candle and edible fat manufacture; tinplate manufacture; iron and steel wire manufacture; electric cable making; heating and ventilating engineering; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; laundering; boot and shoe repairing; flour milling; baking; tobacco manufacture; and rubber manufacture.

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 which amounted to 10.38d. per man-shift) were approximately 22s. 5½d. in the three months ended March, 1945, as compared with 11s. 5½d. 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 114s. 6d. in the three months ended March, 1945, compared with 60s. 8d. in the three months ended March, 1939, showing an increase of approximately 89 per cent. Additional information which has been provided by the Mining Association of Great Britain indicates that the weekly cash earnings of adult male workers averaged 122s. 5d. in the first quarter of 1945, as compared with 65s. 10d. in the first quarter of 1939, showing an increase of about 86 per cent.

Railway Service.

In the railway service, statistics showing the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in one week of March, 1945, are being compiled by the Ministry of War Transport, and will be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE when they become available. Particulars of the average earnings in one week of March, 1944, March, 1943, and March, 1939, were given on page 25 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1945.

Dock Labour.

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service, given on pages 135 to 139, 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, dock labour schemes are now in operation establishing reserve pools of labour from which employers must engage any port transport workers whom they require for work 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 January, 1945, the earnings of all classes of dock labourers, covered by these schemes and on the pay-rolls during that week, averaged 142s. 10d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, and payments for annual holidays. In the three months January-March, 1945, the average earnings were 161s. 2d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date, but in the corresponding three months of 1944 the average weekly earnings were 153s. 8d.

* See footnote † in the second column on page 130.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF JANUARY, 1945.

[NOTE—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 this Table 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. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.]

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.					Average earnings* in the last pay-week of January, 1945.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part- time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ..	6,328	585	55	4	6,972	109 4	60 0	—	—	—	104 9
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	11,264	918	43	5	12,230	87 5	46 1	—	—	—	84 2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	3,980	428	68	13	4,489	87 5	48 8	—	—	—	83 0
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	7,185	814	723	385	9,140§	103 7	54 6	51 1	51 2	29 9	91 10
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works ..	10,385	808	265	71	11,529	122 1	55 7	60 6	60 5	—	115 5
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc. ..	9,670	761	615	82	11,128	102 4	48 9	62 5	61 9	—	95 11
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	3,602	606	279	33	4,520	98 8	44 6	54 1	55 3	—	88 3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,664	627	1,835	184	9,310	107 1	53 2	61 7	61 5	—	93 1
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	18,280	2,963	2,396	376	24,015	100 0	44 2	50 11	51 0	35 2	87 3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	7,938	1,922	9,648	3,197	24,145§	100 7	37 1	47 7	47 9	29 5	62 9
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture ..	16,128	3,691	7,327	1,663	28,809	116 5	46 8	52 2	52 4	29 1	86 2
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—											
Chemicals and Explosives ..	74,241	5,745	41,865	5,830	127,992§	120 4	45 3	65 3	64 2	32 0	94 6
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	7,942	1,009	2,750	582	12,283	105 8	38 1	51 5	51 8	31 2	84 6
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	24,679	3,109	11,370	3,517	42,675	113 10	42 7	56 8	56 5	32 4	86 7
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—											
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) ..	14,527	803	667	34	16,031	126 4	55 4	71 3	71 3	—	120 4
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. ..	130,894	12,099	18,875	694	162,562	130 11	56 0	69 5	69 4	40 4	117 10
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	52,263	3,468	13,198	930	69,859	123 9	54 4	67 6	67 4	39 5	108 6
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	6,121	1,256	1,028	333	8,738	126 0	48 7	50 2	50 3	36 0	102 7
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	21,727	2,029	5,216	405	29,377	124 1	51 0	69 3	68 11	38 9	108 1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. ..	13,194	1,530	5,365	605	21,273§	117 10	42 3	55 11	56 3	34 4	92 11
Engineering, etc.‡:											
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	452,749	77,087	149,638	8,244	690,018§	123 0	44 0	69 7	69 5	39 5	101 6
Electrical Engineering ..	69,057	17,158	51,818	3,746	141,779	128 3	42 4	66 5	66 5	36 5	92 10
Marine Engineering ..	40,972	9,157	3,571	103	53,803	116 4	43 1	70 10	70 10	—	100 8
Constructional Engineering ..	23,634	4,401	2,974	179	31,505§	114 7	42 0	67 9	67 10	—	99 11
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture and Repair ..	356,402	43,141	150,424	5,441	563,743§	148 6	50 9	80 11	80 8	44 5	121 6
Ship Building and Repairing ..	152,320	25,314	7,250	317	185,201	130 11	44 7	69 4	69 3	29 6	116 6
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing ..	6,745	1,886	519	47	9,197	108 9	37 2	60 1	60 1	—	90 11
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture ..	49,845	7,753	73,553	5,613	137,063§	127 5	43 7	66 2	66 2	35 4	86 0
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. ..	15,184	3,207	9,706	1,475	29,921§	123 6	42 11	57 4	57 7	30 10	88 3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	11,027	2,068	11,460	1,174	25,729	116 3	47 3	62 3	62 3	34 6	82 11
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods ..	8,552	1,609	4,763	663	15,645§	116 9	44 2	58 8	59 6	36 6	88 4
Heating and Ventilating Engineering ..	3,791	998	495	17	5,301	128 3	47 7	68 10	68 6	—	107 2
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ..	3,723	588	2,931	528	7,770	117 8	44 3	55 1	55 3	32 8	82 9
Other Metal Industries ..	102,343	17,837	75,322	11,920	208,015§	129 4	47 5	62 5	62 5	36 3	92 7
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—											
Cotton ..	46,916	6,103	96,588	13,361	164,466§	98 1	49 4	56 8	56 8	38 5	66 10
Woolen and Worsted ..	38,072	5,079	46,566	9,413	99,693§	96 11	41 3	52 8	52 11	39 9	68 0
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) ..	4,510	614	8,168	1,840	15,132	110 0	41 0	58 3	58 1	35 3	70 1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning ..	8,994	818	5,443	1,420	16,675	119 5	42 9	60 7	60 6	36 10	89 4
Flax Spinning and Weaving ..	6,926	3,435	18,680	5,926	34,967	87 3	37 11	41 6	41 6	31 9	48 7
Jute Spinning and Weaving ..	2,466	598	5,488	929	9,481	90 9	46 10	50 6	50 6	36 5	59 5
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ..	2,690	1,014	6,079	1,403	12,299§	101 10	35 8	46 8	46 10	30 10	56 5
Hosiery ..	8,146	2,105	29,004	9,138	48,393	114 10	37 2	56 3	56 8	33 10	61 3
Lace ..	1,109	134	1,580	268	3,091	98 6	—	46 10	48 2	33 3	64 5
Carpets and Rugs ..	458	81	702	249	1,490	100 2	—	50 2	50 4	27 6	60 11
Other Textiles ..	11,205	2,055	24,408	6,261	44,604§	105 2	42 9	53 8	54 1	34 3	64 1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ..	24,796	3,123	10,912	2,409	41,240	100 6	40 9	48 4	48 7	33 4	78 4

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

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see note ‡ below) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

‡ 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.

§ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.

|| The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were considerably higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly earnings, of "all workers" in January, 1945, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker) were 110s. 10d. for the federated firms, as compared with 102s. 1d. for the non-federated firms.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF JANUARY, 1945—continued.

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.					Average earnings* in the last pay-week of January, 1945.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.†		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—											
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	12,939	1,975	3,408	636	18,958	106 10	43 3	52 10	52 10	34 4	88 1
Leather Goods Manufacture	2,097	358	3,094	886	6,435	96 11	37 0	50 7	50 9	28 4	62 0
Fur Dressing, etc.¶	780	90	934	129	1,933	118 8	—	61 8	61 9	—	82 3
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—											
Tailoring :											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke ..	11,957	2,744	45,636	19,048	79,385	121 1	37 9	55 9	56 1	32 9	59 7
Retail Bespoke—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	1,078	91	1,866	1,003	4,048§	117 4	—	52 1	52 6	24 3	62 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	618	19	680	277	1,600§	96 11	—	52 9	53 4	21 1	64 6
All firms supplying returns	1,696	110	2,546	1,280	5,648§	109 11	—	52 3	52 8	23 7	63 1
Dress Making and Millinery :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	827	128	12,322	7,258	20,535	138 7	—	58 3	58 10	30 11	52 1
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	65	6	1,152	353	1,579§	—	—	59 6	59 7	24 8	54 1
All firms supplying returns	892	134	13,474	7,611	22,114§	137 0	—	58 4	58 11	30 7	52 3
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ..	2,212	359	3,878	928	7,377	104 1	41 7	53 7	53 10	34 6	65 11
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	1,839	415	18,515	8,336	29,105	99 11	36 2	49 0	49 3	31 4	47 2
Other Dress Industries	2,827	527	13,076	4,997	21,918§	98 5	35 2	52 4	52 7	30 7	52 11
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	28,113	6,049	23,326	5,160	63,365§	105 1	43 3	56 8	56 9	33 5	75 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	1,046	369	122	33	1,570	91 7	39 8	—	—	—	74 9
All firms supplying returns	29,159	6,418	23,448	5,193	64,935§	104 8	43 0	56 8	56 8	33 4	75 2
Laundries	9,086	4,140	50,455	8,642	72,977§	101 3	38 10	49 0	49 2	30 2	52 11
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,948	391	5,025	821	8,185	96 3	38 2	50 0	49 10	30 5	58 5
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—											
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	33,482	6,831	18,644	5,334	64,291	108 5	37 5	54 5	54 9	29 5	78 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	4,081	1,081	1,471	496	7,129	106 4	37 8	49 8	50 7	28 0	79 0
All firms supplying returns	37,563	7,912	20,115	5,830	71,420	108 2	37 6	54 1	54 5	29 3	78 9
Grain Milling	13,336	1,474	2,977	784	18,571	111 11	55 6	54 5	54 3	35 7	94 11
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	7,902	1,270	9,995	3,644	22,811	116 5	37 3	59 2	58 11	30 5	73 1
Other Food Industries	42,105	6,682	34,909	8,031	91,727	106 4	44 3	53 0	52 11	32 9	75 1
Drink Industries	40,843	7,993	13,833	4,178	66,847	100 10	42 3	49 8	50 0	33 1	79 1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	8,398	2,566	17,422	7,386	35,772	115 6	43 0	60 11	61 2	34 8	67 2
WOODWORKING :—											
Millsawing and Machine Joinery	29,680	8,342	8,192	941	47,316§	97 11	38 3	54 9	55 1	37 0	78 8
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'ce ..	7,629	3,508	5,137	1,063	17,337	105 5	36 8	57 11	58 7	33 4	73 3
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :											
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	11,278	3,776	5,278	973	21,305	109 11	34 4	58 10	59 2	31 10	80 4
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	1,323	400	333	51	2,107	96 8	30 11	49 3	50 0	—	75 1
All firms supplying returns	12,601	4,176	5,611	1,024	23,412	108 6	34 0	58 3	58 8	31 7	79 11
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	9,460	2,762	2,309	363	14,894	127 10	39 3	68 2	67 11	39 1	99 11
Other Woodworking	10,606	3,541	4,756	898	19,805§	104 5	36 8	57 8	57 8	34 5	77 11
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—											
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture ..	21,462	2,873	8,311	2,299	34,945	118 3	45 0	53 6	54 5	32 2	91 5
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	12,144	2,552	21,933	7,257	43,886	110 0	37 3	53 1	53 0	30 10	64 3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	988	225	1,297	487	2,997	111 2	40 1	54 0	53 11	33 4	68 5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	50,234	7,666	19,771	6,912	84,738§	123 0	30 1	53 0	53 1	25 11	90 3
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—											
Building, Decorating, etc.	105,407	18,908	1,803	216	126,334	102 1	40 2	58 0	58 0	33 11	92 1
Public Works Contracting, etc.	17,791	1,162	177	9	19,139	106 9	52 8	—	—	—	103 0
Electrical Contracting	3,877	1,954	63	20	5,914	125 4	33 9	—	—	—	94 1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—											
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) ..	21,821	1,484	11,253	1,081	35,639	133 5	50 0	65 4	65 3	36 9	105 6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	2,248	195	541	60	3,044	102 10	—	56 0	56 0	—	89 1
Brushes and Brooms	1,545	453	2,165	680	4,843	105 8	39 8	50 4	50 9	31 6	64 6
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	21,940	5,238	19,103	1,712	47,993	131 9	45 11	71 3	70 11	37 4	94 10
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,098	278	623	172	2,171	104 8	32 5	52 7	52 11	—	74 6
Other Manufacturing Industries	18,896	2,966	20,288	3,379	45,529	120 1	46 4	60 11	61 2	35 6	82 9
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—											
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	115,184	4,805	48,073	240	168,302	109 8	37 0	80 7	80 6	49 3	99 2
Goods Transport by Road	26,693	3,195	822	63	30,773	108 9	51 6	62 6	62 11	—	101 5
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service¶ ..	25,811	1,123	757	27	27,718	122 9	48 10	51 10	52 3	—	117 9
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	18,284	1,626	2,093	312	22,315	116 6	43 1	57 9	57 8	32 1	104 5
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—											
Gas Supply	62,946	3,227	4,174	167	70,514	110 11	39 8	58 7	58 7	—	104 5
Water Supply	16,875	419	283	9	17,586	102 0	38 2	60 10	60 3	—	99 9
Electricity Supply	45,352	3,504	2,838	55	51,749	112 4	35 0	69 7	69 5	—	104 8
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	195,748	6,111	60,329	1,475	263,663	89 6	40 4	48 3	48 7	29 11	78 8
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	208,896	16,906	110,523	2,030	338,355	131 6	51 4	85 1	84 10	41 1	111 9

* † ‡ § See footnotes on previous page.

¶ The number of workpeople now employed in the fur industry is much smaller than in 1938, and some firms whose operatives were earning high wages in October 1938, were employing few or no workpeople in January, 1945.

¶ 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 II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1945.

[NOTE.—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 this Table 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. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.]

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week of January, 1945, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week of January, 1945, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	45.7	45.0	—	—	—	45.6	28.7	16.0	—	—	—	27.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining..	43.8	43.4	—	—	—	43.8	23.9	12.7	—	—	—	23.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits..	46.3	43.8	—	—	—	45.9	22.7	13.3	—	—	—	21.7
Other Mining and Quarrying..	46.9	44.1	42.7	42.8	42.6	46.1	26.5	14.8	14.4	14.3	8.4	23.9
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works..	50.3	45.3	42.4	42.4	—	49.7	29.1	14.7	17.1	17.1	—	27.9
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc..	49.7	45.3	41.6	41.3	—	48.9	24.7	12.9	18.0	17.9	—	23.5
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	47.5	43.5	41.7	41.9	—	46.6	24.9	12.3	15.6	15.8	—	22.7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	48.4	45.4	43.7	43.7	—	47.2	26.5	14.1	16.9	16.9	—	23.6
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc..	49.6	44.2	42.5	42.5	43.5	48.1	24.2	12.0	14.4	14.4	9.7	21.8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc..	48.2	45.2	42.7	42.7	44.4	45.1	25.0	9.8	13.4	13.4	8.0	16.7
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	49.0	44.1	42.1	42.1	43.0	46.3	28.5	12.7	14.9	14.9	8.1	22.3
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives ..	51.7	45.0	43.4	43.5	42.3	48.3	27.9	12.1	18.0	17.7	9.1	23.5
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc..	49.5	43.8	41.3	41.6	43.0	47.0	25.6	10.4	14.9	14.9	8.7	21.6
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc..	50.9	44.1	41.8	42.2	42.2	47.4	26.8	11.6	16.3	16.0	9.2	21.9
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	49.2	46.1	41.9	42.2	—	48.8	30.8	14.4	20.4	20.3	—	29.6
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc..	50.2	45.2	42.0	42.1	43.7	48.8	31.3	14.9	19.8	19.8	11.1	29.0
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	48.6	44.9	41.9	42.1	43.2	47.1	30.6	14.5	19.3	19.2	10.9	27.6
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	45.4	43.6	42.7	42.8	39.8	44.6	33.3	13.4	14.1	14.1	10.9	27.6
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	48.9	44.4	41.9	41.9	42.3	47.3	30.4	13.8	19.8	19.7	11.0	27.4
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.‡	50.8	45.1	42.0	42.0	43.1	47.9	27.8	11.2	16.0	16.1	9.6	23.3
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	49.7	45.4	43.2	43.4	43.2	47.7	29.7	11.6	19.3	19.2	10.9	25.5
Electrical Engineering ..	50.1	46.1	43.9	44.0	43.1	47.2	30.7	11.0	18.2	18.1	10.1	23.6
Marine Engineering..	50.1	44.9	44.1	43.9	—	48.8	27.9	11.5	19.3	19.4	—	24.8
Constructional Engineering ..	48.0	43.9	42.0	42.1	—	46.8	28.6	11.5	19.4	19.3	—	25.6
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair ..	48.0	44.8	43.6	43.8	42.9	46.6	37.1	13.6	22.3	22.1	12.4	31.3
Ship Building and Repairing..	50.0	44.8	43.3	43.4	41.7	49.1	31.4	11.9	19.2	19.1	8.5	28.5
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing ..	46.9	44.2	39.1	39.5	—	45.9	27.8	10.1	18.4	18.3	—	23.8
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture ..	51.2	45.7	43.3	43.5	43.2	46.4	29.9	11.4	18.3	18.3	9.8	22.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	48.7	45.0	42.3	42.6	43.2	46.0	30.4	11.4	16.3	16.2	8.6	23.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	49.1	44.5	44.1	44.1	43.2	46.2	28.4	12.7	16.9	16.9	9.6	21.5
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods ..	48.7	44.9	40.9	41.1	43.4	45.8	28.8	11.8	17.2	17.4	10.1	23.1
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	51.3	46.9	43.7	43.5	—	49.7	30.0	12.2	18.9	18.9	—	25.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	47.9	45.3	42.5	42.7	42.3	45.4	29.5	11.7	15.6	15.5	9.3	21.9
Other Metal Industries ..	48.7	45.1	42.1	42.3	42.4	45.7	31.9	12.6	17.8	17.8	10.3	24.3
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton ..	49.2	46.8	45.4	45.4	45.2	46.5	23.9	12.6	15.0	15.0	10.2	17.2
Woollen and Worsted..	49.7	46.1	43.7	43.8	44.8	46.3	23.4	10.7	14.5	14.5	10.6	17.6
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) ..	50.1	45.0	43.0	43.1	43.5	45.3	26.3	10.9	16.3	16.2	9.7	18.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning..	52.3	45.7	44.2	44.3	43.9	48.6	27.4	11.2	16.4	16.4	10.1	22.1
Flax Spinning and Weaving ..	49.5	46.3	44.8	44.8	45.2	46.0	21.2	9.8	11.1	11.1	8.4	12.7
Jute Spinning and Weaving ..	50.4	47.4	45.0	45.0	45.2	46.6	21.6	11.9	13.2	13.2	9.7	15.1
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc..	52.1	44.9	41.8	41.7	42.8	44.6	23.5	9.5	13.4	13.5	8.6	15.2
Hosiery ..	47.9	46.2	44.1	44.3	44.6	45.0	28.8	9.7	15.3	15.3	9.1	16.3
Lace ..	47.5	—	42.5	42.7	42.6	44.5	24.9	—	13.2	13.5	9.4	17.4
Carpets and Rugs ..	49.0	—	40.4	40.6	44.8	44.1	24.5	—	14.9	14.9	7.4	16.6
Other Textiles ..	49.2	45.6	42.7	42.6	43.0	44.5	25.7	11.3	15.1	15.2	9.6	17.3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc..	51.6	45.8	43.4	43.4	43.3	48.5	23.4	10.7	13.4	13.4	9.2	19.4

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

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

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

§ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly 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 January, 1945 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women as one full-time worker) were 28.1d. for the federated firms and 26.0d. for the non-federated firms.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1945
—continued.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week of January, 1945, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week of January, 1945, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All Workers.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	49.0	44.8	41.5	41.7	42.7	47.0	26.2	11.6	15.3	15.2	9.6	22.5
Leather Goods Manufacture	48.1	44.9	42.6	42.7	43.2	44.7	24.2	9.9	14.2	14.3	7.9	16.6
Fur Dressing, etc.	45.7	—	41.2	41.3	—	43.0	31.2	—	18.0	17.9	—	23.0
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.9	44.5	41.4	41.7	41.8	42.4	31.7	10.2	16.2	16.1	9.4	16.9
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.4	—	42.6	42.8	42.5	43.7	30.3	—	14.7	14.7	6.9	17.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	44.5	—	41.1	41.3	43.1	42.9	26.1	—	15.4	15.5	5.9	18.0
All firms supplying returns	45.8	—	42.2	42.4	42.6	43.4	28.8	—	14.9	14.9	6.6	17.4
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.4	—	41.1	41.3	42.0	41.7	36.6	—	17.0	17.1	8.8	15.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.4	—	—	17.7	17.7	7.4	16.1
All firms supplying returns	45.1	—	41.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	36.5	—	17.1	17.2	8.8	15.1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	42.3	41.1	39.8	40.0	40.9	40.8	29.5	12.1	16.2	16.2	10.1	19.4
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	46.4	44.9	41.8	41.9	42.4	42.4	25.8	9.7	14.1	14.1	8.9	13.3
Other Dress Industries	46.3	44.3	41.1	41.3	41.7	42.1	25.5	9.5	15.3	15.3	8.8	15.1
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.2	44.2	41.7	41.9	43.2	43.7	27.9	11.7	16.3	16.3	9.3	20.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.3	45.7	—	—	—	45.5	23.7	10.4	—	—	—	19.7
All firms supplying returns	45.2	44.2	41.7	41.9	43.2	43.7	27.8	11.7	16.3	16.2	9.3	20.6
Laundries	49.5	45.2	43.3	43.6	44.3	44.5	24.5	10.3	13.6	13.5	8.2	14.3
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	46.4	44.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.9	24.9	10.3	14.5	14.4	8.8	16.3
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	51.4	45.0	44.4	44.6	43.2	48.0	25.3	10.0	14.7	14.7	8.2	19.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	52.9	44.1	43.3	43.5	43.0	48.9	24.1	10.2	13.8	14.0	7.8	19.4
All firms supplying returns	51.5	44.9	44.3	44.4	43.2	48.1	25.2	10.0	14.7	14.7	8.1	19.6
Grain Milling	50.3	44.3	41.5	41.6	42.0	48.1	26.7	15.0	15.7	15.6	10.2	23.7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	49.3	44.2	44.2	44.3	43.5	45.9	28.3	10.1	16.1	16.0	8.4	19.1
Other Food Industries	51.3	45.2	42.6	42.8	42.2	46.8	24.9	11.7	14.9	14.8	9.3	19.3
Drink Industries	50.1	44.9	42.0	42.1	41.9	47.3	24.2	11.3	14.2	14.3	9.5	20.1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	48.7	46.5	44.4	44.6	45.3	45.9	28.5	11.1	16.5	16.5	9.2	17.6
WOODWORKING :—												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery ..	47.5	43.6	39.4	39.7	40.5	45.3	24.7	10.5	16.7	16.6	11.0	20.8
Wood Box and Packing Case M'fre ..	48.1	44.1	39.6	40.1	41.1	44.5	26.3	10.0	17.6	17.5	9.7	19.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.6	43.1	41.2	41.4	42.4	44.5	28.3	9.6	17.1	17.1	9.0	21.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	44.3	43.4	39.5	39.6	—	43.3	26.2	8.5	15.0	15.2	—	20.8
All firms supplying returns	46.4	43.2	41.1	41.3	42.3	44.4	28.1	9.4	17.0	17.0	9.0	21.6
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	47.2	44.6	40.4	40.8	41.9	45.6	32.5	10.6	20.2	20.0	11.2	26.3
Other Woodworking	47.1	43.5	41.0	41.0	41.4	44.7	26.6	10.1	16.9	16.9	10.0	20.9
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Paper and Paper Board M'fre	55.7	45.8	42.7	43.0	42.6	50.8	25.5	11.8	15.0	15.2	9.1	21.6
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	48.3	44.9	42.8	42.9	43.5	44.6	27.3	10.0	14.9	14.8	8.5	17.3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	48.5	44.8	42.8	42.9	43.0	44.9	27.5	10.7	15.1	15.1	9.3	18.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	45.6	44.4	43.1	43.1	43.3	44.7	32.4	8.1	14.8	14.8	7.2	24.2
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC.:—												
Building, Decorating, etc.	48.5	45.0	41.4	41.6	39.6	47.9	25.3	10.7	16.8	16.7	10.3	23.1
Public Works Contracting, etc. ..	48.6	45.2	—	—	—	48.3	26.4	14.0	—	—	—	25.6
Electrical Contracting	52.5	47.9	—	—	—	50.8	28.6	8.5	—	—	—	22.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	52.2	46.4	44.0	44.2	42.4	49.1	30.7	12.9	17.8	17.7	10.4	25.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	51.1	—	43.4	43.4	—	49.3	24.1	—	15.5	15.5	—	21.7
Brushes and Brooms	48.6	44.6	39.8	40.2	42.3	43.6	26.1	10.7	15.2	15.1	8.9	17.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	47.8	45.1	43.3	43.4	43.2	45.6	33.1	12.2	19.7	19.6	10.4	25.0
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	47.0	44.5	41.3	42.0	—	44.7	26.7	8.7	15.3	15.1	—	20.0
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	50.2	45.3	42.2	42.7	42.9	46.0	28.7	12.3	17.3	17.2	9.9	21.6
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—												
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport ..	49.5	46.0	44.6	44.6	44.6	48.0	26.6	9.6	21.7	21.7	13.3	24.8
Goods Transport by Road	53.0	47.9	43.5	43.8	—	52.2	24.6	12.9	17.2	17.2	—	23.3
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Services	50.0	48.0	42.1	42.3	—	49.9	29.5	12.2	14.8	14.8	—	28.3
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	52.0	46.3	43.9	43.7	43.3	50.7	26.9	11.2	15.8	15.8	8.9	24.7
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—												
Gas Supply	52.3	46.2	40.4	40.4	—	51.3	25.4	10.3	17.4	17.4	—	24.4
Water Supply	50.6	46.4	38.5	38.4	—	50.3	24.2	9.9	19.0	18.8	—	23.8
Electricity Supply	51.3	46.2	40.9	40.9	—	50.4	26.3	9.1	20.4	20.4	—	24.9
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	48.0	45.2	39.2	39.2	42.6	46.0	22.4	10.7	14.8	14.9	8.4	20.5
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS												
	51.7	47.0	43.5	43.5	43.4	48.7	30.5	13.1	23.5	23.4	11.4	27.5

* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

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

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1945.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†
			Exclud- ing part- time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡					Exclud- ing part- time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	70	73	—	—	—	70	53	57	—	—	—	54
Stone Quarrying and Mining..	43	73	—	—	—	47	51	84	—	—	—	54
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	54	52	—	—	—	53	60	62	—	—	—	60
Other Mining and Quarrying..	74	77	—	—	—	67	71	84	—	—	—	66
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works..	72	63	—	—	—	70	73	75	—	—	—	72
Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc..	53	48	—	—	—	51	54	56	—	—	—	55
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	57	51	—	—	—	59	62	62	—	—	—	65
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	66	74	105	105	—	61	68	83	113	113	—	66
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc..	62	51	78	78	96	65	64	60	84	85	102	69
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	65	61	71	72	103	70	57	61	69	70	101	66
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	69	68	93	93	81	61	62	68	100	101	88	60
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives ..	74	56	100	97	77	76	64	63	106	102	89	73
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	63	37	70	71	78	56	59	45	84	84	86	58
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	63	46	71	70	73	50	53	54	75	72	79	48
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	53	66	—	—	—	51	50	67	—	—	—	48
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. ..	64	82	—	—	—	61	51	70	—	—	—	51
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	73	80	113	113	80	72	73	85	119	118	83	75
Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	50	95	44	44	—	44	32	79	37	37	—	29
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	75	78	135	134	—	71	69	82	151	150	—	70
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc. ..	72	66	91	92	89	68	66	73	108	109	101	69
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	67	81	117	116	102	68	64	83	120	118	108	69
Electrical Engineering ..	72	71	105	105	88	83	70	72	109	109	98	84
Marine Engineering..	55	134	—	—	—	63	55	143	—	—	—	65
Constructional Engineering ..	59	72	—	—	—	60	66	85	—	—	—	69
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair ..	79	80	102	101	67	72	79	84	95	94	68	75
Ship Building and Repairing..	87	115	—	—	—	94	68	115	—	—	—	78
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing ..	51	54	—	—	—	47	56	61	—	—	—	53
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture ..	75	42	86	86	70	72	71	47	94	93	79	77
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	81	81	105	106	101	96	73	84	113	112	107	94
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	80	96	109	109	88	96	77	98	117	117	93	97
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods ..	70	69	92	95	96	80	70	75	111	113	103	86
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	68	80	—	—	—	58	63	78	—	—	—	56
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	66	73	80	80	85	72	67	80	90	90	101	78
Other Metal Industries ..	85	80	98	98	90	88	81	84	107	107	100	90
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton ..	93§	124§	80§	80§	94§	88§	85§	84§	79§	79§	96§	85§
Woollen and Worsted..	69	68	69	69	83	74	63	69	67	68	86	71
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) ..	77	76	88	87	94	80	69	58	85	84	98	76
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning..	61	53	114	114	98	71	45	53	97	96	80	55
Flax Spinning and Weaving||	83	91	57	57	79	68	75	93	58	58	97	70
Jute Spinning and Weaving||	78	94	49	49	75	63	74	95	52	52	81	65
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ..	81	88	68	69	69	81	73	96	84	85	80	90
Hosiery ..	46	36	53	54	67	52	49	40	57	57	76	56
Lace ..	63	—	56	61	90	61	46	—	54	58	102	55
Carpets and Rugs ..	64	—	38	38	42	57	61	—	58	57	48	66
Other Textiles ..	77	69	75	76	94	85	74	76	81	83	105	91
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ..	76	54	69	69	81	72	61	53	62	63	79	62
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	71	64	76	76	79	64	64	71	84	83	90	63
Leather Goods Manufacture ..	58	69	64	64	73	78	57	76	78	78	88	87
Fur Dressing, etc.¶	42	—	34	34	—	48	50	—	48	48	—	60

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received either in October, 1938, or January, 1945, was too small to furnish a satisfactory basis for the calculation of the average percentage increase in earnings.

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

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

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

|| Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in January, 1945, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in January, 1945, was much greater than in October, 1938. 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 January, 1945.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JANUARY, 1945—continued.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1945, as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.‡
			Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡					Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	75	55	69	70	88	73	75	58	67	67	91	73
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more	60	—	35	36	45	40	53	—	41	42	49	42
workers												
Firms employing less than 10	58	—	55	57	—	49	49	—	52	53	—	44
workers												
All firms supplying returns ..	56	—	38	39	42	42	50	—	43	44	46	43
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	103	—	63	65	78	60	108	—	68	69	81	64
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	67	67	42	86	—	—	76	77	53	96
All firms supplying returns ..	102	—	64	65	76	61	107	—	69	70	80	65
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	59	64	67	67	84	66	60	75	62	62	89	65
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	51	49	53	54	81	57	50	51	55	55	87	59
Other Dress Industries	57	49	57	58	76	64	53	53	62	62	83	67
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and												
Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	63	71	48	49	79	64	57	72	53	53	81	64
Firms employing less than 10 workers	53	58	—	—	—	44	49	61	—	—	—	43
All firms supplying returns ..	62	70	48	48	79	64	57	71	53	53	80	64
Laundries	68	68	76	76	70	81	63	72	57	57	59	67
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	58	49	62	61	88	65	54	57	70	69	97	70
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	67	55	65	66	67	73	61	65	76	76	81	75
Firms employing less than 10 workers	80	75	75	79	—	67	71	85	90	92	—	67
All firms supplying returns ..	68	58	65	66	66	73	62	67	76	77	80	74
Grain Milling	76	57	83	83	128	65	62	64	90	89	142	58
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	56	20	72	72	58	85	55	27	82	81	67	90
Other Food Industries	64	40	71	71	79	62	61	47	82	81	91	66
Drink Industries	57	56	77	78	44	53	56	64	82	83	63	55
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	37	3	49	50	55	41	37	7	54	54	58	43
WOODWORKING :—												
Millsawing and Machine Joinery ..	57	67	62	63	101	49	52	76	77	76	128	51
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'g ..	59	71	73	75	83	58	61	81	101	100	95	69
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making,												
Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	60	40	69	70	78	53	63	51	83	83	90	61
Firms employing less than 10 workers	55	57	47	49	—	52	58	66	59	61	—	58
All firms supplying returns ..	59	39	68	69	77	52	62	50	82	82	90	60
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building ..	74	64	123	122	120	72	71	62	118	116	114	70
Other Woodworking	61	72	105	105	114	68	63	83	126	126	138	71
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Paper and Paper Board M'f'g ..	79	48	68	71	58	72	62	53	73	75	67	64
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and												
Stationery Manufacture	47	35	60	59	78	60	46	39	66	65	83	63
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper)	46	73	64	64	94	62	42	78	72	71	102	65
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	34	31	51	51	58	40	31	32	55	55	64	39
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—												
Building, Decorating, etc. §	54	60	—	—	—	50	46	64	—	—	—	44
Public Works Contracting, etc. § ..	70	47	—	—	—	68	63	55	—	—	—	63
Electrical Contracting	58	60	—	—	—	66	49	62	—	—	—	59
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	87	58	102	101	82	107	82	61	103	101	90	102
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	65	—	79	79	—	62	61	—	89	89	—	62
Brushes and Brooms	72	67	59	60	64	69	63	73	78	77	76	76
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ments and Apparatus	77	79	112	111	106	89	76	86	121	119	117	94
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games												
and Sports Requisites	51	34	75	76	—	75	50	39	91	89	—	79
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	76	77	93	94	95	85	69	84	104	102	103	87
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—												
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and												
other Road Passenger Transport ..	52	43	121	121	—	45	50	44	134	133	—	47
Goods Transport by Road	64	79	—	—	—	63	55	87	—	—	—	56
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service||	63	50	—	—	—	61	55	51	—	—	—	53
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	83	78	70	70	75	95	62	79	72	72	80	77
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—												
Gas Supply	61	52	—	—	—	60	54	55	—	—	—	54
Water Supply	57	26	—	—	—	56	52	28	—	—	—	51
Electricity Supply	55	33	—	—	—	52	49	41	—	—	—	48
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading)												
Services	55	29	74	75	43	44	56	34	46	47	46	48
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ¶												
	75	58	90	90	—	59	68	58	96	96	—	60

* † ‡ 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 January, 1945, 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 JULY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 16th July (exclusive of 19,507 men who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 71,806; 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 389; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 728. As compared with 16th April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 10,598, those temporarily suspended from work showed a decrease of 49, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 24.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 16th July were 40,019 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 448, who had been classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 509 temporarily stopped, and 17 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 16th April, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 12,258, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 251, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 45.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 16th July was 85,839, as compared with 63,484 at 16th April, and 42,516 at 17th July, 1944.

The numbers registered as unemployed* at 16th July, 1945, are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
Great Britain.			
Men	63,703	388	727
Boys	8,103	1	1
Women	32,957	491	15
Girls	7,062	18	2
Total	111,825	898	745
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
16th April, 1945	+22,856	+202	—69
17th July, 1944	+49,920	+299	+52
United Kingdom.			
Men	74,233	742	2,153
Boys	8,639	7	1
Women	36,687	1,067	29
Girls	7,397	34	2
Total	126,956	1,850	2,185
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with:			
16th April, 1945	+23,596	+552	—85
17th July, 1944	+53,395	—661	+373

The numbers of unemployed persons * on the registers at 16th July, 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	6,881	1,123	4,100	884	12,988
Eastern	1,474	175	488	183	2,320
Southern	1,112	240	573	226	2,151
South Western	2,056	179	638	175	3,048
Midlands	5,718	370	1,918	301	8,307
North Midlands	1,396	140	460	114	2,110
North Eastern	3,871	266	2,432	205	6,774
North Western	8,942	1,320	3,145	1,053	14,460
Northern	6,407	955	4,248	1,007	12,617
Scotland	13,457	2,421	7,097	1,793	24,768
Wales	12,389	914	7,858	1,121	22,282
Great Britain	63,703	8,103	32,957	7,062	111,825
Northern Ireland	10,530	536	3,730	335	15,131
United Kingdom	74,233	8,639	36,687	7,397	126,956
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.					
London and South-Eastern	130	—	12	—	142
Eastern	19	—	1	—	20
Southern	3	—	2	—	5
South Western	102	—	5	—	107
Midlands	67	1	24	2	94
North Midlands	13	—	15	3	31
North Eastern	119	—	43	5	167
North Western	167	—	49	—	216
Northern	140	—	59	6	205
Scotland	290	1	284	—	575
Wales	65	—	12	4	81
Great Britain	1,115	2	506	20	1,643
Northern Ireland	1,780	6	590	16	2,392
United Kingdom	2,895	8	1,096	36	4,035

* The figures are exclusive of men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women unsuitable for normal full-time employment. At 16th July, 1945, the numbers so classified were 19,507 men and 448 women.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers of Employment Exchanges at quarterly dates since 19th July, 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.						
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
16 April	51,308	9,900	19,159	8,602	88,969	103,360
16 July	63,703	8,103	32,957	7,062	111,825	126,956
Temporarily Stopped and Unemployed Casual Workers.						
1943.						
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
16 April	1,181	9	316	4	1,510	3,568
16 July	1,115	2	506	20	1,643	4,035

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1945.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th July, 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	57,710	1,096	25,652	735	85,193
Non-claimants	5,601	3,889	5,039	3,308	17,837
Total—Insured	63,311	4,985	30,691	4,043	103,030
2. Uninsured Persons:					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	366	4	272	4	646
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,141	3,116	2,500	3,035	9,792
Total—Uninsured	1,507	3,120	2,772	3,039	10,438
3. TOTAL ON REGISTERS	64,818	8,105	33,463	7,082	113,468
B. INSURED PERSONS CLAIMING BENEFIT UNDER SPECIAL SCHEMES					
	163	10	160	—	333
TOTAL OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (A1 plus B)	63,474	4,995	30,851	4,043	103,363
Insured Persons with Books in Two Months File‡ (not included above)	4,410	1,581	7,262	1,968	15,221

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	106,928	130,991	—	—

* See note * in previous column.

† In addition to the numbers shown in the Table there were registered at Employment Exchanges 19,507 men who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 448 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 as unsuitable for ordinary employment. In calculating the average for 1942 these persons have been excluded for all dates during the year.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 16th July, 1945, and the numbers on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th April, 1945.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 16th July, 1945.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals as compared with 16th April, 1945.
	Men 18 years & over.	Women 18 years & over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South Eastern</i> ..	7,011	4,112	2,007	13,130	+ 1,958
London (Administrative County) ..	3,100	2,104	524	5,728	+ 1,674
Brighton and Hove ..	156	21	33	210	— 90
Chatham ..	75	70	20	165	— 252
Croydon ..	170	72	46	288	+ 86
East Ham ..	82	100	20	202	+ 78
Harrow and Wembley ..	180	77	28	285	— 27
Hendon ..	138	49	30	217	+ 1
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	195	112	39	346	+ 160
Tottenham ..	198	47	35	280	+ 12
West Ham ..	85	119	58	262	+ 75
Willesden ..	59	65	37	161	— 43
<i>Eastern</i> ..	1,493	489	358	2,340	— 277
Ipswich ..	66	19	45	130	+ 14
Luton ..	61	29	14	104	— 13
Norwich ..	121	16	28	165	+ 40
<i>Southern</i> ..	1,115	575	466	2,156	— 206
Portsmouth (including Gosport) ..	314	139	51	504	— 25
Reading ..	14	37	19	70	— 41
Southampton ..	145	112	34	291	— 77
<i>South Western</i> ..	2,158	643	354	3,155	+ 25
Bristol (including Kingswood) ..	624	155	59	838	— 59
Plymouth ..	171	81	80	332	— 15
Swindon ..	13	26	91	130	+ 71
<i>Midlands</i> ..	5,785	1,942	674	8,401	+ 3,438
Birmingham ..	1,324	471	223	2,018	+ 561
Coventry ..	1,463	42	57	1,562	+ 976
Smethwick ..	60	45	2	107	+ 25
Stoke-on-Trent ..	618	117	62	797	+ 404
Walsall ..	158	54	76	288	— 105
West Bromwich ..	—	—	18	18	+ 2
Wolverhampton ..	216	100	77	393	+ 131
<i>North Midlands</i> ..	1,409	475	257	2,141	+ 114
Derby ..	6	9	6	21	— 10
Grimsby ..	86	44	24	154	— 150
Leicester ..	43	—	46	89	+ 4
Lincoln ..	5	—	—	5	+ 5
Northampton ..	48	3	5	56	+ 3
Nottingham ..	235	87	48	370	+ 87
<i>North Eastern</i> ..	3,990	2,475	476	6,941	+ 1,284
Barnsley ..	162	91	24	277	+ 3
Bradford ..	332	24	32	388	— 2
Dewsbury ..	32	1	3	36	— 7
Doncaster ..	366	262	82	710	+ 36
Halifax ..	18	1	—	19	— 1
Huddersfield ..	103	12	17	132	+ 79
Hull ..	239	184	76	499	— 51
Leeds ..	730	165	39	934	+ 193
Rotherham ..	111	113	45	269	— 90
Sheffield ..	368	158	14	540	+ 93
Wakefield ..	41	3	8	52	— 7
York ..	80	22	38	140	— 5
<i>North Western</i> ..	9,109	3,194	2,373	14,676	+ 2,886
Accrington ..	209	234	14	457	+ 298
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	91	16	10	117	— 26
Barrow ..	99	233	33	365	+ 181
Birkenhead ..	157	29	40	226	— 53
Blackburn ..	142	—	17	159	+ 66
Blackpool ..	99	3	5	107	— 90
Bolton ..	259	218	12	489	+ 56
Burnley ..	500	18	6	524	+ 246
Bury ..	30	7	25	62	+ 7
Liverpool (including Bootle) ..	2,241	663	523	3,427	+ 271
Manchester (including Stretford) ..	1,054	213	237	1,504	+ 264
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) ..	586	46	31	663	+ 268
Preston ..	332	70	41	443	+ 72
Rochdale ..	105	19	5	129	+ 11
St. Helens ..	110	108	16	234	+ 97
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	186	5	30	221	—
Stockport ..	131	48	53	232	— 183
Warrington ..	51	28	31	110	+ 34
Wigan ..	356	317	215	888	+ 454
<i>Northern</i> ..	6,547	4,307	1,968	12,822	+ 997
Darlington ..	51	36	16	103	+ 24
Gateshead ..	380	199	40	619	+ 226
Hartlepool ..	260	251	58	569	— 48
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) ..	177	157	120	454	+ 51
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	1,227	408	149	1,784	— 32
South Shields ..	474	107	161	742	— 196
Stockton-on-Tees ..	104	66	101	271	— 51
Sunderland ..	697	409	138	1,244	— 372
<i>Scotland</i> ..	13,747	7,381	4,215	25,343	+ 4,022
Aberdeen ..	401	94	222	717	+ 73
Clydebank ..	109	39	23	171	— 67
Dundee ..	584	248	100	932	+ 112
Edinburgh ..	857	176	253	1,286	— 29
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) ..	3,686	1,554	1,366	6,606	+ 63
Greenock ..	257	285	157	699	— 1
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,031	565	114	1,710	+ 517
Paisley ..	342	158	165	665	+ 332
<i>Wales</i> ..	12,454	7,870	2,039	22,363	+ 8,748
Cardiff ..	261	151	140	552	+ 46
Newport ..	95	69	53	217	— 56
Rhondda ..	1,695	369	171	2,235	+ 854
Swansea ..	322	144	121	587	— 76
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	12,310	4,320	893	17,523	+ 1,074
Belfast ..	4,621	1,836	148	6,605	+ 396
Londonderry ..	1,566	165	120	1,851	+ 150
<i>United Kingdom</i> ..	77,128	37,783	16,080	130,991	+ 24,063

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in July† was 140, as compared with 150‡ in the previous month and with 144‡ in July, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :		Paper, Printing, etc. ..	4
Underground	45	Rubber Trades	2
Surface	1	Gas Works	2
Metalliferous Mines ..	..	Electrical Stations ..	1
Quarries	2	"Other" Industries ..	1
TOTAL,		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER	
MINES AND QUARRIES	48	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES	
		Act, 1937.	
		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
		and Ships	4
		Building Operations ..	9
		Works of Engineering	
		Construction .. ..	..
		Warehouses	1
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	65
		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
		men .. ..	..
		Guards (Passenger) ..	..
		Labourers .. ..	..
		Mechanics	1
		Permanent Way Men ..	7
		Porters	2
		Shunters	3
		Other Grades	8
		Contractors' Servants ..	4
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	27
		Total (excluding Seamen)	140
			—

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives		Pitch	12
engaged in :		Tar	21
Smelting of Metals ..	..	Paraffin .. ..	..
Plumbing and Soldering ..	..	Oil	5
Shipbreaking .. ..	..	TOTAL	38
Printing .. ..	..		—
Other Contact with		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Molten Lead .. ..	..	Manufacture of	
White and Red Lead		Bichromates .. ..	..
Works	1	Dyeing and Finishing ..	..
Pottery .. ..	..	Chrome Tanning .. ..	..
Vitreous Enamelling ..	..	Chromium Plating ..	3
Electric Accumulator		Other Industries ..	10
Works	4	TOTAL	13
Paint and Colour Works ..	..	Total, Cases	64
Coach and Car Painting ..	..		—
Shipbuilding .. ..	..		—
Paint used in other		II. Deaths.	
Industries .. ..	..	EPITHELIOMATOUS	
"Other" Industries ..	..	ULCERATION.	
Painting of Buildings ..	1	(Skin Cancer.)	
TOTAL	6	Tar	1
	—	Total, Deaths	1
	—		—
OTHER POISONING.			
Mercurial	2		
Aniline	3		
Toxic Anæmia	2		
Toxic Jaundice .. ..	..	
TOTAL	7		

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th June, 1945, and the 4 weeks ended 29th July, 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 they have been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £132,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 900,000 workpeople. No decreases in rates of wages were reported during the month.

The principal industries in which wage rates were increased during July were building, civil engineering construction and the iron and steel manufacturing industries. Other industries in which increases were reported included iron-ore mining, fertiliser manufacture, the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry, tinplate manufacture, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, brass-founding in Birmingham and district, the home-grown timber trade in Scotland, vehicle building (automobile bodies, carriages, carts, etc.), the baking trade and tobacco manufacture.

In the building industry in England and Wales the rates of wages of craftsmen were increased by 1d. an hour and those of labourers by ½d. or 1d., this increase constituting the second half of an advance arranged in October, 1944. In the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts there were greater increases as the result of the adoption of new standard rates. In civil engineering construction in Great Britain wage rates were increased by 1d. an hour. An increase of 1d. an hour was also granted to craftsmen and labourers in the building and civil engineering contracting industries in Northern Ireland. In the iron and steel industry (pig-iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel melting and rolling, etc.), the flat-rate additions to wages were increased by 1d. a shift for men and ½d. or ¼d. a shift for youths and boys in most districts, under the operation of sliding-scale agreements based on the official cost-of-living index figure. Increases of similar amounts took effect also in tinplate manufacture, and in iron-ore mining in most districts.

In the manufacture of chemical fertilisers and in the chemical

manufacturing side of the plastics industry the standard time rates of wages of men and of women were increased by ½d. an hour. In heating, ventilating and domestic engineering the rates of wages of fitters were increased by 1d. an hour in England and Wales and ½d. an hour in Scotland: the rates of adult mates were increased by 1d. an hour. The basic rates of men employed in brass-founding in Birmingham and district were increased by 5s. 6d. a week, and 19s. 6d. a week was transferred from bonus to basic rates. In the home-grown timber trade in Scotland there were increases of various amounts, as the result of the adoption of a revised scale of wages for different classes of workers. In vehicle building (automobile bodies, carriages, carts, etc.) the war bonus was increased by 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women, with smaller increases for younger workers. In the baking industry in England and Wales (except Greater London) the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by various amounts up to 1½d. an hour. In Scotland locally agreed rates were increased in many cases in order to conform with a scale of minimum rates introduced by a national agreement. In tobacco, etc., manufacture, the statutory minimum rates were increased, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, by 5½d. a week in the case of men and 3½d. a week in the case of women and juveniles.

Of the total increase of £132,000, about £116,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including £1,000 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); £4,000 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index figure; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Hours of Labour.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	South and West Durham, Cleveland	2 July	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for boys. Cost-of-living bonus increased† at the rate of 2½d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 1½d. for boys (calculated to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, for 6 shifts worked: men and youths 16s., boys 8s.
	Cumberland	do.	Iron-ore miners	
	.. ..	30 July	Iron-ore miners	
	West Cumberland	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2½d. a shift (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.) for boys.‡
	North Lincolnshire	1 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men, by ½d. (2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by ¼d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for boys.
	Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including Corby) and Banbury.	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.) for men, by ½d. (3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by ¼d. (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for boys.
	Various districts in England.	1st full pay week in July.	Able-bodied men, youths and boys employed in chalk quarrying (other than for the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk.	Increases of ½d. an hour in the basic rates for men, of ¼d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of ¼d. for boys, and occupational differential rates fixed, varying, according to occupation or kind of work, from 1d. to 3d. an hour above the basic rate for labourers. Basic rates after change for men: 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d., according to location of firm, supplemented in each case by war bonus of 2½d. an hour (ranking for overtime) and a flat war bonus of 1s. 8d. for each day or shift (including Sunday) on which the worker works the full time required of him.§
	Yorkshire (various districts).||	1 July	Sandstone and freestone quarry workers.	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers. Rates after change: Grade A districts—delvers and hewers 2s. 1d. an hour, bottom delvers 1s. 11½d., saw frame feeders 1s. 10d., labourers 1s. 8d.; Grade B districts—1½d. an hour less than Grade A.
	Portland	1 July	Workpeople employed in limestone quarries, limestone saw mills and stone yards:— Quarrymen (other than cap quarrymen) and labourers.	Increase† of ½d. in the 1s. on earnings. Rates after change: dayworkers 13s. 9d. a day, pieceworkers 14s. 1d., labourers 11s. plus in each case a war bonus of 4s. a week.
	.. ..	.. ..	Cap quarrymen	Increase† of ½d. in the 1s. on earnings. Rate after change 12s. a day plus a war bonus of 8s. a week.
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (certain firms).	1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons and mason machinists 2s. 2d. an hour, skilled labourers 1s. 10d., unskilled labourers 1s. 9d.
	Durham	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers ..	Minimum rate of 2s. an hour adopted for fitters and fitter blacksmiths and of 1s. 9d. for electric crane drivers in lieu of 12s. 9d., 11s. 11d. and 11s. 3d. a day, respectively.

* 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.

§ These increases were agreed upon by the Chalk National Sectional Council. The occupational differential rates are expressed as additions to the rates laid down by agreement as minimum rates for individual undertakings affiliated to the Council, and apply to such occupations as locomotive and stationary engine drivers, dragline, excavator or navvy drivers, crane drivers, plate layers, kiln charge hands and skilled maintenance men.

|| The districts include—Grade A, Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensbury), Keighley district (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse districts and Horsforth. Grade B, Pateley Bridge district and Morley and Shepley districts.

¶ Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus an addition of 66·5 per cent. and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 10d.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Slag and Tar Macadam.	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	2 July	Men, youths and boys	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.1d. an hour (4.8d. to 4.9d.) for men; by 0.075d. (3.6d. to 3.675d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.05d. (2.4d. to 2.45d.) for boys.†
Stock Brick Making.	North-East Kent and South-East Essex.	1st full pay week beginning on or after 16 July.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour in war bonus for men and of 2s. a week for women, youths, boys and girls. Minimum basic rates after change: men—1s. 3d. an hour, plus 2½d. war bonus, plus 1d. good time-keeping bonus (with minimum fall-back wage of 72s. a week plus good timekeeping bonus of 4s.); boys and youths—17s. a week at under 16 years rising to 50s. at 20, plus 5s. war bonus and 2s. good timekeeping bonus in all cases; women and girls—23s. 6d. a week at 16 years rising to 36s. at 18 and over plus 5s. war bonus and 2s. good timekeeping bonus in each case. Burners' rate increased from 11s. to 13s. for an 8-hour shift.
Refractory Goods Manufacture.	England and Wales ..	Pay day in week beginning 23 July.	Kilnfiremen and boilerfiremen ..	Minimum rate increased from 12s. 11d. to 13s. 9d. a shift (8 hours) inclusive of all war bonuses, or to such a rate per hour or per shift as will, together with war bonuses and any special payments for weekend work, secure earnings of not less than 96s. 3d. for a 56-hour week plus 3s. 6d. a week good timekeeping bonus in either case, and special addition of 1s. a week, previously granted, withdrawn, resulting in a net increase of 4s. 10d. a week of 56 hours.
Pressed Glass Manufacture.	Gateshead, Sunderland and Knottingley (certain firms).	6 July	Women and girls	War bonus increased* by 1s. 3d. a week (12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.) for women 20 years and over, by 1s. (10s. to 11s.) for those 18 and under 20 and by 9d. (7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.) for those under 18.
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales ..	1 July	Building craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of 1d. an hour.‡
	Great Britain (certain firms).	do.	Chemical plumbers (leadburners) and labourers employed on contracting work, excluding those engaged on homogeneous lead lining.	Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled men, of ¾d. or 1d., according to district, for labourers and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled men 2s. 6½d. an hour, labourers 1s. 10¼d. or 1s. 10½d., apprentices ½ of skilled men's rate in 1st year rising to ¼ in 5th year.
	Great Britain (certain firms).§	1st full week after 28 June.	Youths, boys and girls employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals.	Increases in time rates of ¼d. an hour at 14 years rising, according to age, to ¾d. at 20 and under 21. Rates after change: youths and boys 7½d. an hour at 14 years rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 7½d. to 1s. 1½d.
	England and Wales ..	1st full pay week after 14 June.	Skilled engineers, electricians, boiler-makers and pipe-fitters employed in the heavy chemical industry.	Increase of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rate. Minimum rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Enfield, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton and Waltham 2s. 4½d.; South Wales district, the rate of the Welsh "engineers and foundries"; elsewhere 2s. 3½d.¶
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).§	1st full pay period after 28 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of ¾d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over and for women 20 years and over, and of ¼d. or ½d. for younger workers. Standard basic rates after change: men—day labourers 1s. 9d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d., according to class of firm, shiftworkers, 3-shift system 1s. 11d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d., 2-shift system (day shifts) 1s. 10d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d.; women—on women's work at 21 and over 1s. 2½d., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1½d., on men's work for 1st month, 1s. 2½d., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1½d., thereafter 1s. 4½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full men's rates.
Plastics Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).§	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of ¾d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over and for women 20 years and over, and of ¼d. or ½d. for younger workers. Rates after change: men 21 and over—day labourers 1s. 9d. an hour, shiftworkers, 3-shift system 1s. 11d., 2-shift system 1s. 10d.; women—on women's work at 21 and over 1s. 2½d., on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 2½d., thereafter 1s. 4½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full men's rates; youths and boys 7½d. at 14 rising, according to age, to 1s. 6½d. at 20; girls 7½d. at 14 to 1s. 1½d. at 20.
Match Manufacture.	United Kingdom ..	Pay day in week beginning 23 July.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 18 years and over and of ¾d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change for workers who entered the industry on or after 1st June, 1932: 9½d. an hour at 14 years rising to 1s. 10d. at 21 and over.
			Women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 17 years and over and of ¾d. for those under 17. Minimum rates after change for workers who entered the industry on or after 1st June, 1932: 8d. an hour at 14 years rising to 1s. 1½d. at 18 and over.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., Derbyshire, Notts., Leics., Staffs., Northants. and South Wales and Mon.	1 July	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by ¾d. (2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women¶ employed on youths' work and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 July.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 1.5d. to 1s. 2d.) for girls.
	North-East Coast Area	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men, by ¾d. (2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for boys.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding 1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 4s.) for men and women 21 years and over, and youths employed on men's work, by 2.25d. (2s. 9.75d. to 3s.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.5d. (1s. 10.5d. to 2s.) for boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning 2 July.	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. 10.2d. to 3s. 11.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (2s. 10.65d. to 2s. 11.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (1s. 11.1d. to 1s. 11.8d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (2s. to 2s. 0.8d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (1s. to 1s. 0.4d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.)
	do. ..	Pay period beginning 30 July.	do.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 4.2d. a shift (3s. 11.6d. to 4s. 3.8d.) for men, by 3.15d. (2s. 11.7d. to 3s. 2.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 2.1d. (1s. 11.8d. to 2s. 1.9d.) for boys, by 2.4d. (2s. 0.8d. to 2s. 3.2d.) for women 21 and over, and by 1.2d. (1s. 0.4d. to 1s. 1.6d.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.)

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

† Wages continue to be supplemented by incentive bonuses of ¼d. to 4d. an hour, according to output.

‡ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Association of Chemical Employers.

§ This increase did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

¶ This increase was agreed in July and was made retrospective to the date shown. It did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

¶ Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7, 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 10d.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	Great Britain*	1 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	
	Great Britain†	2 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	
	North-East Coast Area.	1 July	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ..	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ..	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ..	do.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ..	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and women, by ½d. (2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales ..	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and for women employed on men's work and by ½d. (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.) for youths and boys and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.
Engineering	Dundee ..	Pay day in week beginning 30 July.	Foundry labourers ..	Increase of 1s. 10d. a week (47 hours) in minimum basic rate. Rate after change: 54s. 10d. plus national bonus.
Brass Working	Birmingham and district.	1st full week after 27 June.	Men, youths and boys employed in brass founding.	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in basic rates for men, bonus of 44s. 6d. a week for men adjusted by the transference therefrom of 19s. 6d. a week to basic rates; revised rates fixed for youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change for a 47-hour week: men—founders 58s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 70s. 6d., according to grade, polishers 67s. 6d., 72s. 6d., casters 72s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 84s. 6d., caster moulders 72s. 6d., moulders 64s. 6d., 66s. 6d., getters down and labourers 59s. 6d., plus 25s. 6d. bonus in each case; youths and boys—basic rate 17½ per cent. of skilled rate at 14 years, rising, according to age, to 62½ per cent. at 20, plus proportional bonus. Bonus after change for men employed on piece work 17s. 6d. a week. Minimum basic rates adopted of 70s. 6d. a week (47 hours) for crucible and electric furnace pourers and of 66s. 6d. for underhands, plus bonus of 26s. for dayworkers and 18s. for pieceworkers.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Great Britain	Beginning of pay period after 2 July. 1st pay period after 10 July.	Men employed in casting departments	
			Fitters, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for fitters in England and Wales and of ½d. in Scotland, of 1d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: fitters—London, within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross 2s. 4d. an hour, between 12 and 15 miles radius from Charing Cross 2s. 3½d., other towns in England and Wales with over 500,000 population 2s. 2½d., all other districts in England and Wales 2s. 2½d., Scotland 2s. 2½d.; adult mates—London, within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross 1s. 10d., all other districts 1s. 9d.
Shuttlemaking	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day in July.	Shuttlemakers ..	Increase† of 2 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum day work rate, after change for journeymen, 1s. an hour plus 94 per cent. (1s. 11·28d.).
			Shuttlemakers' apprentices ..	Increase† of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 94 per cent. above basis piece rates and 76·5 per cent. above basis time rates.
Bobbin Making	England and Wales	1st pay day in July.	Men and women ..	Increases† of 1s. a week for men and 6d. a week for women. Rates after change: men—higher skilled 79s. 6d., lesser skilled 71s., labourers 64s., plus war bonus of 7s. a week in each case; women—38s. 6d., plus 7s.
Galvanising	England and Wales‡	2 July	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and women, by ½d. (2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 July	Men, women and juveniles, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men, and for women 21 years and over employed on men's work and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for other women and juveniles.
Tube Manufacture.	Newport and Landore	1 July	Men, youths and boys ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0·975d. a shift (3s. 11·55d. to 4s. 0·525d.) for men and by 0·4875d. (1s. 11·775d. to 2s. 0·2625d.) for youths and boys.
Typefounding	London ..	27 July	Men and women ..	Increase† of 1s. a week for men and 6d. for women. Rates after change: mould makers 96s., engineers and justifiers 88s., rubbers 71s., other male workers 76s.; women 38s.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain	25 July	Men, youths and boys ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: 5½d. an hour at under 15 years, 6½d. at 15, 7½d. an hour or 31s. a week (48 hours) at 16 years rising to 1s. 7½d. or 77s. at 21 or over.†
			Women and girls ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers, of ½d. to 1d., according to period of service, for those entering the trade for the first time at 18 years or over, and of 1½d. in piecework basis time rate for all workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—4½d. an hour at under 15 years, 5½d. at 15, 7½d. an hour or 29s. a week (48 hours) at 16 rising to 11½d. or 46s. 6d. at 18 or over; workers who enter the trade for the first time at 18 years or over and who have had less than 12 months' employment therein 7½d. or 30s. 6d. during first 3 months' employment rising to 10d. or 40s. during fourth 3 months; piecework basis time rate—1s. 0½d. an hour or 49s. 6d. a week (all ages).†
Woollen and Worsted.	Bradford and district¶	1 July	Building trade operatives ..	Increase of 3s. 8d. a week (48 hours) for craftsmen and labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 95s. 4d., labourers 77s.
Textile Dyeing and Finishing.	Yorkshire and Lancashire (certain firms).**	1 July	Building trade operatives ..	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 2d., labourers 1s. 9d.
Fustian Cutting, Dyeing and Finishing.	Hebden Bridge ..	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople paid at time rates ..	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 32s. 8d. to 34s. 3d. a week for men, from 19s. 5d. to 20s. 4d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates†† after change for adults: men 37s., plus 34s. 3d., plus 6s. special payment; women 32s., plus 20s. 4d., plus 4s. special payment.
			Workpeople paid at piece rates ..	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 91½ to 96½ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 84 to 88½ for hand cutters, from 71½ to 75 for menders, and from 79 to 83 for other pieceworkers, special payment of 6s. a week for men, 4s. for women and 2s. 8d. for younger workers remaining unchanged.

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

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

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

§ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 831), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

¶ Including Queensbury, Shipley and Pudsey.

** This increase applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd.

†† In respect of 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Made-up Textiles. Making-up and Packing.	Great Britain.. .. Manchester	1 July 1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the made-up textile industry. Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living percentage addition to minimum rates of wages increased from 30 to 36.* Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 10d. a week (19s. 7d. to 20s. 5d.) for men, by 6d. (11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d.) for women 18 years and over, by 2d. to 8d. for youths and boys and by 1d. to 4d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—packers and makers-up 66s. 6d. a week, competent grey and print lookers 63s., assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 60s., plaiters, general warehousemen, etc., 57s., porters 54s., plus 20s. 5d. a week cost-of-living bonus and 2½d. an hour emergency war-time payment; women—markers-off 38s. 6d., cutters, etc., 35s. 6d., others 33s. 6d., plus 12s. 3d. a week and 1·35d. an hour. Bonus on basic rates increased‡ from 52½ to 55 per cent.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone	1st pay day in July.	Male pieceworkers Female pieceworkers	Bonus on basic rates increased‡ from 45 to 47½ per cent. for workers engaged in the process of hand trimming and from 35 to 37½ per cent. for other workers.
Baking	England and Wales (except Greater London). Scotland	9 July 1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed by private traders and co-operative societies.	Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1½d. an hour for men and ½d. to ¾d. an hour for women, except for some occupations in certain districts. Rates after change include: men—foremen 79s. to 83s. a week, according to district and area, table-hands 66s. to 70s., plus an addition of 10s. a week in each case; women—forewomen 52s. to 56s., confectioners 45s. to 49s., plus an addition of 7s. in each case.* Increases of various amounts as the result of the adoption of national minimum rates of wages, as follows: journeymen bakers—1st shift 77s. 6d., 2nd 75s., 3rd 85s.; doughmakers and ovenmen 82s. 6d., 80s., 90s.; apprentices commencing at 18 and not later than 19 years—25s., 24s., 29s. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 58s., 57s., 64s. in 5th year; apprentices commencing at 16 and not later than 18 years—1st shift 20s., 2nd 18s. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 1st shift 54s., 2nd 52s., 3rd 57s. in 5th year; male bakery workers—1st shift 18s., 2nd 17s. at under 16 years rising to 1st shift 62s., 2nd 60s., 3rd 66s. at 21 years and over; female assistant bakers—17s. at under 16 years rising to 51s. at 21 years and over; female bakery workers—16s. at under 16 years rising to 42s. at 21 years and over. All the above rates are supplemented by cost-of-living bonuses of 20s. a week for those with rates of 60s. or more, 14s. for those with rates of 40s. and less than 60s., 12s. for those with rates of 30s. and less than 40s., and 8s. for those with rates under 30s.† Additions on a time basis to minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers increased‡ by 5½d. a week for men and by 3½d. for women and juveniles. The additions are not to be counted in calculating overtime.*
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain.. ..	1 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increase of 4s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: 101s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 97s. 6d., according to location of mill.
Flour Milling	Great Britain.. ..	14 June§	Mechanics	Increases of 1d. an hour for men, of ¾d. for women 19 years and over, and of ½d. or ¾d. for girls under 19 years. Rates after change: men—woodcutting machinists 2s. 2d., power-driven crane drivers 1s. 11d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 1s. 9½d., timber yard labourers 1s. 9d., women and girls—6½d. at 14 years rising to 1s. 3½d. at 19 and over.
Millsawing	Manchester and district.	1 July	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: woodcutting machinists 2s. 2d., labourers 1s. 8½d.
Wood-working	Preston Scotland	Beginning of 1st full pay week in July. 2 July	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmill and building trade shops and labourers employed in sawmills. Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in home-grown timber trade.	Increases of various amounts as a result of the adoption of a revised scale of wages. Rates after change include: forest workers—minimum standard time rates for men over 21 years 1s. 7d. an hour, skilled fellers 1s. 11½d., improver fellers 1s. 8½d., loaders and tractor drivers 1s. 8d., woodcarters 87s. a week upstanding; sawmill workers in class C mills—skilled sawyers 1s. 11½d., improver sawyers 1s. 8½d., mill labourers 1s. 7d., women and girls working in forests and class C mills—10½d. at 17 years rising to 1s. 1½d. at 19 years and over.
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford and Bolton and district. Oldham	1 July do.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case and box shops. Packing case makers	Increases of 1d. an hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Vehicle Building (Automobile Bodies, Carriages, Carts, etc.).	United Kingdom	Commencement of 1st pay week after 7 July.	Men, apprentices and other youths and boys, and women whose rates are related to those of men. Other women and girls, 16 years and over.	Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.). War bonus increased by 1½d. an hour (6½d. to 8d.) for adults and by proportional amounts for apprentices and other youths and boys. War bonus increased by 1d. an hour (5d. to 6d.) for women 21 years and over and by ½d. or ¾d. for younger workers§.
Newspaper Printing.	Aberdeen	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople engaged in the production of daily newspapers.	Increases of various amounts as a result of the adoption of revised scales of wages. Rates after change: compositors—day 116s., night 123s., upmakers 121s., 128s., readers 118s. 6d., 125s. 6d., linotype operators 123s. 3d., 130s. 3d., minders 116s., 123s., brakehands 102s. 6d., 109s. 6d., oilers 98s. 6d., 105s. 6d., flyhands 94s. 6d., 101s. 6d., packers 96s. 6d., 103s. 6d., general assistants 94s. 6d., 101s. 6d., electrotypers and stereotypers 116s. 6d., 123s. 6d., lithographic artists, designers, engravers and process workers 127s., 134s., press telegraphists—day and night 115s. 6d.
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross). do. Other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead).**	1 July do. do.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers. Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc. Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of ¾d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change for men: within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross—masons (fixers) 2s. 4½d., bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters and french polishers 2s. 3½d., marble polishers 2s. 1½d., labourers 1s. 10d.; between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. an hour less for craftsmen and ¼d. less for labourers.¶ Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled workers and of ¾d. for unskilled workers. Rates after change include: within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross—derrick drivers 2s. 2½d. (plus height money), boiler attendants and derrick signalmen 1s. 10d., fitters and blacksmiths 2s. 3½d., rope runners 1s. 11½d.; between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. an hour less for boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, ¼d. an hour less for other classes. Increases of 1d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen and for labourers in towns graded A, of ¾d. for labourers in other towns, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns 2s. 2d., 1s. 9d.; A1, 2s. 1½d., 1s. 8½d.; A2, 2s. 1d., 1s. 8d.; A3, 2s. 0½d., 1s. 7½d.; B, 2s., 1s. 7½d.¶

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

‡ These rates were adopted in a National Agreement for the baking industry in Scotland, which superseded a large number of local agreements formerly operative. The national agreement provided for a normal working week of 47 hours (except for young persons less than 16 years of age), provided that where, in any establishment, the normal number of hours of employment of journeymen bakers was less than 47, such lesser number should constitute the normal week for journeymen bakers (including doughmakers and ovenmen), apprentices and female assistant bakers. The agreement also made provision regarding the hours of shift-working, overtime, holidays and other conditions of service.

§ This increase was agreed to on 30th July and made retrospective to the date shown.

¶ A tool allowance of 2d. a day is paid to carpenters, joiners and plumbers.

¶ These increases constitute the second half of an advance agreed upon by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in October, 1944 (see this GAZETTE for December, 1944, page 203).

** For wage purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Building (<i>continued.</i>)	England and Wales	1 July	Whole-time qualified benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work, who have been trained and employed in performing this class of work for two years in the building industry.	Differential rate fixed of 3d. below current standard craftsmen's rate.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts.	do.	Building trade operatives, excluding bricklayers, tilers, masons and masons engaged on machines.	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2½d. for craftsmen's labourers and of 3½d. for general labourers, as the result of the adoption of a standard rate for craftsmen based on the Grade A rate for the industry plus 1½d. an hour, and a labourer's rate amounting to 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's new rate.*
	London	do.	Glaziers	Increases of 1d. an hour for men and for women 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for putty glaziers: men 2s. 3½d., women 1s. 9d. during 1st 3 months' employment, 2s. thereafter.
	London	do.	Road haulage workers employed in the building industry	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers 83s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle; tractor (steam and I.C.) and steam wagon drivers 101s. 6d.; mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 88s. 6d.; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more; carmen—one-horse 85s. 6d., two-horse 89s. 6d., assistant horsekeepers and stablemen 85s. 6d.
	England and Wales (excluding London).	do.	do.	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers—districts in Grade 1, 80s. to 97s. 6d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 2, 75s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., Grade 3, 70s. 6d. to 87s. 6d.; mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 83s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 73s. 6d.
	Northern Ireland ..	2 July	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers and rate fixed of 2s. 3½d. for plumbers in Aldergrove. Rates after change: plumbers 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d., according to locality, other craftsmen 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3d., labourers 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d.
	Belfast	do.	Carters and lorry drivers	Increase of 4s. a week in basic rates.†
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain† ..	1 July	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour for men in all districts (watchmen 6d. a shift), and further increases, ranging from ½d. to 2d. an hour, for men in districts formerly classified 3A, 4, 4A and 5, as a result of the reclassification of these districts in Class 3: rates for youths and boys proportionately increased. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: London Area Super Grade 1s. 10d., Class 1 districts 1s. 9d., 1A, 1s. 8½d., 2, 1s. 8d., 2A, 1s. 7½d., 3, 1s. 7d.
Asphalt Manufacture.	England and Wales	1 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: crane drivers—London 2s. 0½d., provinces 1s. 11½d.; chargehands on machines 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d.; labourers 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d.; night gangs 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d.
Gas Retort Setting, etc.	England and Wales	1 July	Retort setters, bricklayers and apprentices, and labourers waiting upon retort setters or bricklayers, employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work§ in gasworks, and labourers directly engaged on dismantling retort settings.	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, excluding those in Liverpool and Birkenhead district, and of ½d. in some districts and 1d. in others for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Furnace Building.	Northern Ireland ..	2 July	do.	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers.
	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	1 July	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Coke Oven Construction||.	England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead) and Northern Ireland.	1 July	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Demolition Contracting.	England and Wales	1 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. or ½d. an hour, according to district, for men and youths 18 years and over, with proportional increases for younger workers; the increase for building craftsmen employed in recovering items of value to be 1d. an hour in all districts.
Boiler Setting, Chimney and Furnace Construction, etc.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	1 July	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices employed in boiler setting, chimney and furnace construction or fire-brick work of any nature.	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Land Drainage	Greater London Area¶	Beginning of 1st pay period in July.	Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities.	Minimum rate adopted of 1s. 9d. an hour.
Waterworks Undertakings.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.**	1 July	Manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases†† of 1s. a week in war wage advance (15s. to 16s.) for men, and of 6d. (7s. 6d. to 8s.) for juniors. Rates for men after change—Class I areas 1s. 3d. an hour, Class II 1s. 2d., Class III 1s. 1d., plus in each case 16s. a week war bonus, plus a supplementary war bonus of 3d. an hour.
Retail Distribution—Radio Apparatus, etc.	Monmouthshire (various local authorities).‡‡	1 July	Manual workers employed in non-trading services.	War wage increased by 1s. a week (15s. to 16s.). Minimum rate after change: base rate 1s. 3d. an hour, plus 16s. a week war wage, plus 3d. an hour supplementary war time increase.
	Scotland	2 July	Shop managers and shop manageresses, and male and female shop assistants and cashiers (except indentured apprentices, radio mechanics and radio service engineers) employed by retailers of radio apparatus, etc.	Increases of 6s. a week for males 20 years and over, and of 4s. 4d. for females 20 years and over, and of 2s. 8d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 82s. 6d. to 102s. 6d., according to weekly amount of trade (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 1s. 6d. a week and special war bonus of 7s. or 8s. a week), shop manageresses 68s. 5d. to 88s. 5d. (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 1s. 1d. and special war bonus of 7s. or 8s.); shop assistants and cashiers: males—Area A 23s. 8d. at 15 years rising to 75s. 6d. at 25 and over, B 21s. 8d. to 73s. 6d.; females—Area A 21s. 8d. to 51s. 1d., B 19s. 8d. to 49s. 1d. (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 13s. 6d. for males 20 years and over, 9s. 9d. for females 20 years and over and 6s. for younger workers).§§
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in July.	Laboratory workers employed in cinematograph film production.	Bonus increased†† by 6d. a week (24s. to 24s. 6d.) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (16s. to 16s. 4d.) at under 21.
	do.	do.	Cine-technicians, whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week, employed in cinematograph film production.	
	United Kingdom ..	do.	Technical workers, including learners, employed in producing newsreels.	Bonus increased†† by 6d. a week (24s. to 24s. 6d.) at 21 years and over and by 3d. (12s. to 12s. 3d.) at under 21.
	Great Britain ..	do.	Technicians, whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week, employed on the production of short films.	

* A tool allowance of 1s. a week is paid to joiners and plumbers.

† This increase was the result of an award by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) (*see* page 151).

‡ For wage purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.

§ *Viz.*, work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonising and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys; also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench; and furnace or similar hot work.

|| *Viz.*, work of new construction, repairs or renewals of white brickwork on coke oven batteries.

¶ This change was the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities. The Greater London Area is defined as the local government areas falling mainly within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross, together with certain areas north and south of the Thames estuary.

** The undertakings affected are those affiliated to the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

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

‡‡ The authorities affected are those affiliated to the Joint Wages Board of Local Authorities of Monmouthshire.

§§ The rates quoted apply to a normal working week of 48 hours (subject, where necessary, to an additional 15 minutes a day for the purpose of clearing up and clearing the shop of customers). Area A consists of Aberdeen, Clydebank, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley and Rutherglen and Area B of all other places in Scotland.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st August, 1945.

		Food	All Items
Rise since July, 1914	.. ..	72%	105%
Fall since 30th June, 1945	{ Index Points ..	4	2
	{ Per cent. ..	2*	1*

FOOD.

As a result of successive reductions in the maximum permitted price of potatoes during July, the average price at 1st August was about 4½d. per 7lb. lower than at 30th June. While there was little change in the prices of other items of food, the index figure representing the general level of prices of all the articles of food covered by these statistics fell by 4 points as a result of the decrease in the average price of potatoes during this period.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st August, 1945, with the corresponding prices at 30th June, 1945, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Aug., 1945, compared with	
	1st Aug., 1945.	30th June, 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	30th June, 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 5 lb.	1 3	1 3	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	..	32
Butter—					
Fresh ..	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt ..	..	..	1 3½	..	31
Cheese ..	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special ..	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard ..	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ .. each	0 2	0 2	..	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 1½	0 1½	0 6½	—29	62

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 30th June, 1945, and 1st August, 1945, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	30th June, 1945.	1st August, 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	64	64
Bread ..	42	56	56
Tea ..	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93	93
Milk ..	92	154	154
Butter—			
Fresh ..	13	37	37
Salt ..	7	41	41
Cheese ..	16	51	51
Margarine ..	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ..	58	60	60
Potatoes ..	33	203	116
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	76	72

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st August, 1945, of the articles of food specified was about 72 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 25 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

* A fall of 4 points on a total of 176 for "food" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to a fall of rather more than 2 per cent. Similarly, a fall of 2 points on a total of 207 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1 per cent.

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

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

§ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st August and 30th June, 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 August was about the same as at 30th June, being about 2 to 3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards *clothing*, there were few changes in retail prices during July. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st August the average level of prices was about 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 August was about the same as a month earlier, being about 54 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 199 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. At 1st August the average level of prices of gas was about 1 per cent. higher than at 30th June, about 37 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 111 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 August was about 52 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 176 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during July. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st August was about the same as 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 August, 1945, is approximately **105 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 107 per cent. at 30th June, 1945, and with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 50 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 32 per cent. Of these 50 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 ..	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921 ..	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922 ..	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923 ..	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924 ..	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925 ..	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926 ..	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927 ..	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928 ..	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929 ..	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930 ..	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931 ..	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937 ..	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938 ..	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	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	102	102	103	104	107	105	..	..	..	..

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 152 of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 177. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 185 stoppages, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 51,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, is estimated at nearly 180,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 86, involving over 20,000 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 50,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	2	84	86	20,200	51,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	3	48	51	5,500	15,000
Transport	1	21	22	23,700	104,000
Other Industries ..	2	24	26	2,100	7,000
Total, July, 1945 ..	8	177	185	51,500	177,000
Total, June, 1945 ..	22	198	220	57,600	202,000
Total, July, 1944 ..	2	75	77	20,900	64,000

In the 177 stoppages which began during July, nearly 44,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 5,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 8 stoppages which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workpeople involved during July, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 3,000.

Duration.—Of 163 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which came to an end during July, 67, directly involving 9,700 work-

people, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, lasted two days; 23, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, lasted three days; 28, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 8,500 workpeople, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 177 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 22, directly involving 7,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 69, directly involving 17,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 6,100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 50, directly involving 8,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1945 AND 1944.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work* through industrial disputes in the first seven months of 1945 and in the corresponding months of 1944 :—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1945.			January to July, 1944.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Coal Mining	658	150,600†	476,000	751	469,200†	2,242,000
Other mining and Quarrying	7	700	1,000	13	2,300	11,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	14	1,500	13,000	12	600	1,000
Engineering	154	54,000	227,000	141	78,200	324,000
Shipbuilding	125	20,900	81,000	109	29,400	290,000
Other Metal	103	10,600	35,000	83	10,700	43,000
Textile	25	1,800	6,000	18	2,500	7,000
Clothing	21	5,100	8,000	18	1,600	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8	1,600	5,000	6	700	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	11	900	2,000	4	900	1,000
Building, etc.	22	2,000	3,000	34	3,200	4,000
Transport	97	65,700	302,000	43	18,300	41,000
Other Industries ..	36	4,100	15,000	35	4,500	10,000
Total	1,281	319,500†	1,174,000	1,267	622,100†	2,980,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	1,150	—	21 June	14 July	In support of a claim by four coal-cutter men for an increase in their contract base rate.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Underground and surface workpeople—Barnborough, Yorks (one colliery).	1,490	110	16 July	17 July	Dissatisfaction with wages paid on two conveyor faces.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit of negotiations.
SHIP-REPAIRING :—						
Ship-repairing operatives—Southampton (one firm).	1,790	—	2 July	2 July	Objection to reversion to the pre-war practice of not allowing late morning arrivals to start work until after the midday meal interval.	Work resumed.
TRANSPORT :—						
Bus drivers and conductors—Midland Counties (one firm).	4,500§	—	7 July§	30 July§	Dissatisfaction with new time schedules.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Dock workers—Glasgow	3,000	1,500	10 July	14 July	For modification of the disciplinary powers exercised by the Port Labour Inspector, following the suspension of a winchman for industrial misconduct.	Work resumed. Port Labour Inspector's method of exercising disciplinary powers to be reviewed.
Dock workers—Glasgow	1,500	—	16 July	17 July	Demand by non-union dock workers for payment of guaranteed wages for a period when they had been unable to work because of the strike by trade union workpeople, referred to above.	Work resumed to permit of consideration of claim.
Dock workers—Swansea	1,090	—	12 July	27 July	In protest against the deduction of an "attendance bonus" from the wages of a number of men who had ceased work before schedule finishing time on 5th July.	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials to permit of negotiations.
Dock workers—Cardiff	1,200	—	18 July	10 Aug.	In support of a demand for increased piecework prices by men who were unloading a cargo of newsprint.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Railway engine drivers, firemen, shunters and guards—North West England.	7,000||	—	||	||	Objection to the cancellation of an early Sunday duty at one depot and subsequently in support of claims for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.	No settlement reported.

* 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.

† Some workpeople, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1945 was approximately 80,000 and in the corresponding period in 1944 was approximately 330,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 240,000 and 480,000, respectively.

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

§ The number of workpeople involved was small at first, but increased to about 1,800 by 10th July. A temporary resumption of work took place on 11th and 12th July at several depots, but subsequently the numbers involved rose to about 4,500. At all but three depots work was resumed on 21st July.

|| Stoppages have occurred on each Sunday from 22nd July onwards and also on Bank Holiday Monday, 6th August. While precise information is not yet available, it is provisionally estimated that the numbers involved, on the various dates when the stoppages occurred, ranged from less than 1,000 to about 7,000.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 37,654,000. This is 0.4 per cent. lower than the figure for April, 1945, and 2.6 per cent. lower than that for May, 1944, but 24.1 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in May, 1945, is estimated to have been 1.9 per cent. lower than in April, 1945, and 8.9 per cent. lower than in May, 1944, but 51.9 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 May, 1945, was approximately 730,000, compared with 770,000 in April, 1945, and 880,000 in May, 1944.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February, 1945, was 0.3 per cent. higher than in January, 1945, but 2.8 per cent. lower than in February, 1944. The figure for January, 1945, showed little change compared with that for December, 1944.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 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 March quarter, 1945, was 1.1, compared with 1.2 in the preceding quarter, and 1.0 in the first quarter of 1944.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 15,200 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, 1945, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.8 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1945, and 1.5 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1944. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May, 1945, was 1.1 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 5.6 per cent. lower than that for a year earlier.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of nearly 422,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March, 1945, was 0.7, compared with 0.6 at the end of December, 1944, and 0.9 at the end of March, 1944.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in March, 1945, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 1.6 per cent. higher than in February, 1945, and 4.7 per cent. higher than in March, 1944.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th July, 1945, was 43,541, compared with 43,496 at 23rd June, 1945, and 45,953 at 29th July, 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-May, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.7 per cent. higher than the figure for mid-April, 1945, and 29.8 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939, as compared with 28.9 per cent. at mid-April, 1945. For food alone the index figure for mid-May, 1945, showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. above the level of the previous month, and of 48.4 per cent. above that of mid-August, 1939, as compared with 46.1 per cent. at mid-April, 1945.

CANADA.

At 1st June, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.5 per cent. above the figure for 1st May, 1945, and 18.7 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index number showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 34.2 per cent. compared with the level of 1st September, 1939.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In April, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 33.1 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in April, 1945, was 0.5 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 44.4 per cent. above the level of August, 1939.

INDIA.

In May, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay was 1.8 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 119.0 per cent. above that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for May, 1945, was 3.1 per cent. higher than that for April, 1945, and 134.8 per cent. above the figure for mid-July to mid-August, 1939.

CEYLON.

In the revised series of official cost-of-living index figures showing changes, since November, 1942, in the level of working class cost-of-living in Colombo Town, the figure for April, 1945, was 21 per cent. above the level of November, 1942, as compared with 18 per cent. in March and 19 per cent. in February, 1945. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the figure for April, 1945, showed a rise of 122 per cent. over the level of the base period November, 1938, to April, 1939, the corresponding increases in March and February, 1945, being 117 and 118 per cent., respectively.

AUSTRALIA.

In the first quarter of 1945 the official cost-of-living index figure for the six capital cities was 0.3 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous quarter and 22.5 per cent. above that for the second quarter of 1939. For food alone the index figure was 0.6 per cent. above that for the previous quarter and 12.2 per cent. above that for the second quarter of 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In June, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure showed no change as compared with the previous month when it was 26.7 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in June, 1945, was 1.2 per cent. lower than that for May, 1945, and 27.2 per cent. above the level of August, 1939, compared with 28.8 per cent. in May, 1945.

JAMAICA.

In March, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes and peasantry in Kingston was 0.2 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 58.1 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for March, 1945, showed a rise of 0.3 per cent. above the figure for the previous month, and of 37.4 per cent. over that for August, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st June, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure in Reykjavik was 0.4 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 172.3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure remained unchanged, compared with the previous month, at 233.7 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

MASTER AND SERVANT—EFFECT OF ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS ON DOCTRINE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

The House of Lords have affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Alexander v. Tredegar Iron and Coal Company Ltd.*, which was reported at page 86 of this GAZETTE for May, 1944.

Two men employed as repairers in a coal mine sustained fatal injuries as a result of an accident which occurred during the course of their employment. The undertaking in which they had been employed for many years was scheduled under the Essential Work (Coalmining Industry) (No. 3) Order, 1941. Despite the restriction thereby placed on the men's freedom to leave their employment, the House of Lords held that the defence of common employment was not excluded in an action against their employer arising out of the accident. The House refrained from expressing an opinion on the question whether the result would have been the same in the case of workmen who were directed to an employment under an Essential Work Order.—*Alexander v. Tredegar Iron and Coal Company Ltd.* House of Lords, 25th June, 1945.

MASTER AND SERVANT—CLAIMS AGAINST COALMINERS FOR ALLEGED BREACHES OF CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Dorman, Long and Company Ltd. appealed to the Divisional Court, by way of the case stated, against the dismissal by the Durham County Justices of claims against 226 workmen, under section 4 of the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, for alleged breaches by them of their contracts of employment at the company's Sherburn Hill Colliery.

The workmen on entering the employment signed a memorandum agreeing to 14 days' notice on either side. In June, 1943, with the object of increasing output, a scheme of reorganised working was proposed by the company and accepted by the men. Nothing was then said about termination of the existing contracts of service and no time was fixed for the duration and termination of the agreement to work the new scheme. The reorganization involved the working of two shifts on Saturdays instead of one as before.

The new scheme came into operation in January, 1943, and was worked until July, 1944, but sometime before 30th June, 1944, the workmen expressed the wish no longer to work two shifts on Saturdays. The manager declined to agree and on 30th June the agent for the men served on the company 8 days' notice to terminate the arrangement. The company contended that the agreement of January, 1943, became part of the terms of the workmen's contracts of employment and that by giving 8 days' notice on 30th June and then failing to present themselves for the second shift on 8th July, the workmen were guilty of breaches of their contracts of employment.

The Divisional Court (Mr. Justices Humphreys and Croom-Johnson) dismissed the company's appeal. Mr. Justice Humphreys said that the justices were of the opinion that the agreement of January, 1943, was a temporary arrangement or agreement only; that it could be terminated by reasonable notice; and that the notice given by the men was reasonable notice. His Lordship said that it was a perfectly reasonable method of construing the acts of the parties to say that the original contract of service which obtained in the case of each of these workmen never was varied, and that the scheme of reorganized working was not a variation of their contracts of service but merely an alteration of the method of carrying out the original agreements into which they had entered and by which they were still bound. The condition that the men could only terminate their service by giving 14 days' notice still stood. They had not purported to give any notice terminating their contracts at all.—*Dorman, Long and Company Ltd. v. Carroll and Others*. Divisional Court, 19th June, 1945.

MASTER AND SERVANT—VALIDITY OF DISMISSAL OF LOCAL AUTHORITY'S ENGINEER.

The plaintiff in this action had been employed by the Chesham Urban District Council as surveyor and waterworks engineer. He brought an action against them claiming (among other things) damages for breach of contract of employment on the ground that he had been wrongly suspended.

Section 17(2) of the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, provides that the Minister may defray half the salary and establishment charges of the engineer or surveyor to an authority responsible for the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, subject to the condition that "the appointment, retention and dismissal of such engineer or surveyor . . . shall be subject to the approval of the Minister." A condition to this effect was contained in an agreement between the Minister and the defendant council, under which the Minister agreed to defray a portion of the salary and establishment charges of their engineer.

The plaintiff, who was not a party to this agreement between the Minister and the defendant council, argued that the effect of section 17(2) of the Act was to incorporate into his contract of employment with the defendant council a condition that his appointment, retention and dismissal should be subject to the approval of the Minister; and that his suspension by the defendant council, without the Minister's approval, was accordingly a breach of his contract of employment. The plaintiff also claimed that he was entitled to damages for injury to his reputation as a surveyor and engineer and in his prospects of obtaining other employment in such capacity. It was common ground that he had been paid his salary and travelling expenses up to the date on which he joined the Army.

Mr. Justice Lynskey held that the plaintiff's claim for damages for breach of contract of employment failed. The plaintiff was not a party to the agreement between the Minister and the defendant council and he could not therefore acquire any rights thereunder. Although a local authority which had entered into such an agreement might be liable to the Minister for breach of their agreement with him, if they dismissed the engineer or surveyor without his approval, that would not affect the validity of the dismissal so far as the engineer or surveyor was concerned. Even if there had been a breach of the plaintiff's contract of employment it contained no promise, express or implied, by the defendant council to provide him with an opportunity of enhancing his reputation and he was therefore not entitled to compensation for injury to his standing or reputation or his prospects of obtaining other employment.—*Moss v. Chesham Urban District Council*. High Court of Justice, 28th February, 1945.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, 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.

A recent decision in a case of general interest is set out in the next column.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (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.

Case No. 164/45 (18th July, 1945).

SECTION 1(2) (b) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFIT) ACT, 1944—MARRIED WOMAN IN RECEIPT OF PENSION AS WIDOW OF SOLDIER REPORTED MISSING WHOSE DEATH HAS BEEN PRESUMED CLAIMS INCREASED RATE OF BENEFIT—ALLOWED—UMPIRE HELD CLAIMANT SATISFIES CONDITIONS FOR RECEIPT OF INCREASED RATE.

The terms of the Umpire's decision in this case were as follows: "My decision is that the claimant is entitled to benefit at the weekly rate of 22s.

"The claimant's husband in H.M. Forces was reported 'missing' on 25th June, 1943, and for some time she received the Service allowance (£2 16s. 6d. a week) due to her on the assumption that he was alive. On or about 13th March, 1944, his death was presumed by the military authorities to have taken place on 25th June, 1943, and as from the former date the allowance ceased and instead thereof she was paid a pension of £1 3s. 4d. a week (i.e., as the widow of a serviceman).

"There is not, by Court Order or otherwise, a legal presumption of death, and the claimant cannot be regarded as a widow for the purpose of determining the rate of benefit payable to her under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

"She is entitled to the higher rate of benefit specified in the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944, if she is living apart from her husband and can obtain no financial assistance from him.

"The pension paid to her on the footing that she is a widow cannot be regarded as 'financial assistance from him'.

"Nor can I say in the circumstances aforesaid that she is living otherwise than apart from him. In my judgment there is a material distinction in this respect between a husband serving in H.M. Forces and a husband missing therefrom and presumed to be dead by the military authority concerned."

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During July, 1945, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(17), dated 6th July, 1945.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B.(24), dated 11th July, 1945.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S.(35), dated 27th July, 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 Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During July, 1945, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—S.R. & O.1945, No. 831 (H.L.(28)), dated 10th July, 1945; effective from 25th July, 1945.

Sugarcandy Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 920 (F.(37)), dated 31st July, 1945; effective from 15th August, 1945.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

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

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I. Bk. (N.31), dated 23rd July, 1945, relating to certain male workers employed in establishments other than Home Bakeries.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.53), dated 4th July, 1945.

Further information concerning either of these proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Board concerned at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

No Orders confirming variations of minimum rates of wages were made during July, 1945.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES REGULATION ACTS.

ORDER RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

During July, 1945, an Order (1538) was made by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales providing for differential rates of wages in respect of overtime employment on harvest work on the Corn Harvest of 1945 in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

* See footnote * on page 151.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During July, 1945, the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2015 and 2016. Both of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2015 (9th July).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That stokers employed in the boiler houses of the Royal Naval Propellant Factory at Caerwent should be paid for hours of attendance when working shifts on the same basis as the factory process workers. *Award:* The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

Award No. 2016 (26th July).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and Birch Bros. Ltd., London. *Matter in Dispute:* Representations were made on 9th January, 1945, by the Union to the Eastern Regional Transport Commissioner to the effect that the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of the persons employed by Birch Bros. Ltd., omnibus proprietors, were not in accordance with Section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. As the matter in dispute had not been otherwise disposed of, it was referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to the Industrial Court for settlement in accordance with Section 93(2) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, as amended by Section 32(1) of the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. During the course of the hearing the parties intimated to the Court that the employer had undertaken to meet the Area Officer of the Union to discuss certain matters, and that accordingly the Union withdrew all the representations made to the Eastern Regional Transport Commissioner as indicated above. The Court reported accordingly.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During July, 1945, one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator sitting with two Assessors appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The dispute, which related to an individual undertaking, was reported under the provisions of Article 2 of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During July, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eleven awards*, Nos. 746-756. Two of these awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 751 (21st July).—Parties: Members of the Constituent Associations of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Claim:* For the modification of the National Maintenance Agreement of 11th July, 1942, made between the parties, so as to provide for the allowance payable under the agreement to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime, nightshift, Sunday and holiday allowances. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 752 (21st July).—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen Ship Painters and Boiler Scalers Masters' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in wages and payment for all holidays in respect of ship painters, red leaders and boiler scalers, and for an alteration in the method of payment of the daily allowance to boiler scalers when working in bilges. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the allowance payable to boiler scalers in respect of work performed in cleaning bilges, should be increased from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. They found against the claim for an increase in wages to ship painters, red leaders, and boiler scalers.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During July, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, Nos. 448 to 457. Two of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 452 (4th July).—Parties: Members of the Belfast Builders' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* (1) An increase on the basic rate of 6s. per week; and (2) payment for the following statutory holidays—Easter Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th July, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. *Award:* That the present basic rates of wages of carters and lorry drivers employed by the member firms should be increased by 4s. per week. The Tribunal found that the second part of the claim relating to payment for certain specified holidays had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 453 (20th July).—Parties: The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, Northern Counties Committee, and certain employees of the company. *Claim:* For 1s. per day allowance for men engaged on the maintenance of Diesel engines. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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 21st and 22nd November, 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 23rd January, 1946.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 22nd November, 1945, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1946.

Intending candidates should apply, after 28th August, 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 27th September, 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.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders*. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Police (Employment and Offences) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 745), and The Police (Employment and Offences) (Scotland) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 843/S.1). These Orders, which were made on 13th June, 1945, by the Secretaries of State for Home Affairs and for Scotland, respectively, under Regulation 29B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, provide, *inter alia*, (a) that persons aged 18 years and over employed part-time in specified police services, who have hitherto been required to continue in their employment until their services were dispensed with, may resign such employment; and (b) that persons previously employed whole-time as constables shall not be required to become special constables. Both Orders came into operation on 1st July, 1945.

The Disabled Persons (Registration) Regulations, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 938; price 2d. net (3d. post free)); The Disabled Persons (District Advisory Committees and Panels) (Procedure) Regulations, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 939); and The Disabled Persons (Non-British Subjects) Regulations, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 940).—These Regulations were made on 30th July, 1945, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.—See page 125.

In addition, two Orders (S.R. & O. 1945, Nos. 831 and 920) were made under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, for the regulation of wages in certain trades—see the article in second column on page 150.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

COTTON INDUSTRY.—*Mule Spinners' Cancer and Automatic Wiping-Down Motions.* Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 127.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—(i) *A Study of Women on War Work in Four Factories.* Medical Research Council: Industrial Health Research Board Report No. 88. Price 9d. (10d.). (ii) *Why is She Away? The Problem of Sickness among Women in Industry.* Conditions for Industrial Health and Efficiency Pamphlet No. 3. Industrial Health Research Board. Price 4d. (5d.).

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during April and May, 1945, 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. 1/45. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

NURSES' SALARIES.—*Mental Nurses Sub-Committee: Further Recommendations.* Mental Nurses S.C. Notes No. 3. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (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. 13 and 14. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown at the foot of page 152.

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