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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Membership of Trade Unions in 1954

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1954 was about 9,495,000. This number was about 36,000 more than the total at the end of 1953, and about 31,000 less than the total at the end of 1952.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners-which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom. It should be noted that all figures for 1954 given in this atticle are provisional and subject to revision. The figures

article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information.

Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1954 was 674, including 24 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of fifteen compared with the total at the end of 1953. The reduction was the net result of sixteen small unions being absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceasing to function, and the formation of one new union.

Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1954 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,495,000, as compared with 9,459,000 at the end of 1953, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of (3520)

1954 was 7,706,000, an increase of 8,000, or 0.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,789,000, an increase of 28,000 or 1.6per cent.

The total of 9,495,000 included 45,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 103,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,347,000 at the end of 1954, as compared with 9,314,000 at the end of 1953; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 189,000 in 1954 and 188,000 in 1953.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively instingent relatively insignificant.

Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1954 :---

	pess 30 gu	1000 a mi 201	Percentage of		
Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Member- ship	Total Number of all Unions	Total Member ship of all Unions	
Under 100	132	7,000	19.6	0.1	
100 and under 500	177	46,000	26.3	0.5	
500 ,, ,, 1,000	63	44,000	9.4	0.5	
1,000 ,, ,, 2,500	102	164,000	15.1	1.7	
2,500 ,, ,, 5,000	68	234,000	10.1	2.5	
5,000 ,, ,, 10,000	42	280,000	6.2	2.9	
10,000 ,, ,, 15,000	19	232,000	2.8	2.4	
15,000 ,, ,, 25,000	21	385,000	3.1	4.1	
25,000 ,, ,, 50,000	17	611,000	2.5	6.4	
50,000 ,, ,, 100,000	16	1,130,000	2.4	11.9	
100,000 or more	17	6,362,000	2.5	67.0	
Totals	674	9,495,000	100.0	100.0	

Although the tendency towards amalgamation has resulted in a Although the tendency towards amalgamation has resulted in a progressive fall, over the years, in the numbers of separate unions, there were still 372 unions (out of the total of 674) with fewer than 1,000 members each at the end of 1954, and 309 of these had fewer than 500 members. These 372 small unions, however, accounted for only about one per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership; about two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1954 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and nearly 92 per cent. 90 unions with rearrherships of 10000 or more cent. by 90 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1954, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The member-ships of the individual unions have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the

United Kingdom. Many unions have members in a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its

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members are believed to be connected. In particular, the member-ship of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". It should be noted that national and local government employées in specific industrial that national and local government employées in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local Government Service groups. The figure of trade union membership in National Government Service also excludes the majority of Post Office employees, who are classi-fied in the Other Transport and Communication group. It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members. It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing, and education.

in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing, and education.

Group of Unions	Memi	Membership at end of 1954 Membership at end of 1953		1953		
a strates - contract a	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles	1,767,750 140,170 819,380 6,300 14,610 13,710	310,250 7,750 19,970 480 16,260 6,400	2,078,000 147,920 839,350 6,780 30,870 20,110	1,804,650 140,640 815,770 6,420 15,260 13,510	295,580 7,750 17,250 550 17,940 6,610	2,100,230 148,390 833,020 6,970 33,200 20,120
and Other Metal Trades	$\begin{array}{c} 1,717,450\\ 69,140\\ 86,620\\ 12,490\\ 30,030\\ 52,310\\ 42,020\\ 111,610\\ 240,270\\ 9,740\\ 486,960\\ 36,380\\ 509,530\\ 384,450\\ 336,450\\ 3384,450\\ 334,450\\ 334,450\\ 3310,380\\ 144,340\\ 86,370\\ 60,840\\ 1,940\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85,870\\ 149,650\\ 86,490\\ 4,320\\ 104,560\\ 38,240\\ 20,050\\ 13,350\\ 75,250\\ 2,860\\ 1,050\\ 4,340\\ 30,350\\ 57,810\\ 154,260\\ 19,140\\ 120,800\\ 131,040\\ 197,850\\ 105,640\\ 24,560\\ 60\end{array}$	1,803,320 218,790 173,110 16,810 90,550 62,070 124,960 315,520 12,600 488,010 40,720 539,880 442,260 333,650 93,280 358,870 441,420 342,190 192,010 85,400 2,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,690,030\\ 70,040\\ 87,940\\ 12,870\\ 30,150\\ 54,390\\ 43,860\\ 108,700\\ 229,790\\ 9,310\\ 488,380\\ 35,090\\ 514,500\\ 336,930\\ 336,930\\ 336,930\\ 3240,130\\ 76,440\\ 232,620\\ 3300,050\\ 141,080\\ 87,570\\ 60,430\\ 2,270\end{array}$	83,560 149,370 83,900 3,970 104,720 39,180 21,090 71,270 1,220 4,200 4,200 4,200 4,200 4,200 103,450 17,530 148,570 19,370 127,940 127,370 196,050 103,920 24,520 90	1,773,590 219,410 171,840 16,840 93,570 64,950 122,390 301,060 93,220 489,600 489,600 444,460 444,460 444,460 458,700 95,810 360,560 427,420 337,130 3191,490 84,950 2,360
Other Services	7,706,390	1,788,650	9,495,040	7,698,820	1,760,450	9,459,270

Totals for 1940-1954

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade unions and their aggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years :-

Year	Number Membership a		rship at end	of Year	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-	
	at end of Year	Males	Females	Total	on Membership of Previous Year	
		000's	000's	000's	Per cent.	
1940	1,004	5,494	1,119	6,613	+ 5.0	
1941	996	5,753	1,412	7,165	+ 8.3	
1942	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8	
1943	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9	
1944	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1	
1945	781	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6	
1946	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+11.8	
1947	734	7,483	1,662	9,145	+ 3.9	
1948	735	7,648	1,672	9,320	+ 1.9	
1949	726	7,613	1,661	9,274	- 0.5	
1950	715	7,573	1,670	9,243	- 0.3	
1951	710	7,706	1,775	9,481	+ 2.6	
1952	694	7,752	1,774	9,526	+ 0.5	
1953	689	7,699	1,760	9,459	0.7	
1954	674	7,706	1,789	9,495	+ 0.4	

The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was due partly to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function indently from each other.

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available) the total membership of trade unions was a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million,

and by 1910 it had reached a total of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ million. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until 1920, when it reached nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933, when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has tended to rise in most years since.

Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1954 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 46, the same number as at the end of 1953. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Affiliated Membership of Trade Unions represented at the Trades Union Congress

A Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1954 and 1955 Annual Trades Union Congresses, and showing the affiliated membership of unions, appeared on page 316 of this affiliated membership of unions, GAZETTE for September, 1955.

Membership, Income, Expenditure and Funds of Registered Trade Unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1954 was not available at the time of going to press and it has not, therefore, been possible to include, on this occasion, the usual review of that Report

Ministry of Labour and National Service—Factory Department ACCIDENTS-HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

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The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the north. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 354 to 371.

Employment

Employment It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 90,000 (+54,000 males and +36,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,028,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 6,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 45,000 and other industries and services an increase of 39,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 93,000 from 23,916,000 to 24,009,000.

Inemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 181,926 to 183,202 between 15th August and 12th September, 1955, and the numbers registered as tem-porarily stopped rose from 17,767 to 19,019. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 516 among males and a rise of 3,044 among females

Rates of Wages

NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1954**

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1954 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis. In the Tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1954, 1953, and 1952, and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover the productive and the distributive activities of the societies.

and the second s	The second	1954	1953	1952
Number of Societies		1,094	1,101	1,10
Membership	1112	Thousands 11.316	Thousands 11,065	Thousan 10,93
	denie.	£000's	£000's	£000'
Sales	10000	774,447	747,910*	704,24
Salaries and Wages	2000	90,441	86,139	83,34
Surplus	1.1.1	51,972	47,966	45,96
Allocated from Surplus-	12 873	facir monto	200018-03 0	LE EROSI
Share Interest	12:13	6,294	6,121	5,95
Dividends on Sales		39,496	37,099	35,62
Share Capital	See.	231,919	227,202	224.41
Due to Depositors and Loanhold	ders	61,560	63.878	68,00
Other		67,952	62,458	58,95
Net Balance Disposable and Reser	rves	48,873	45,541	43,32
Assets-	al a sea			
Stocks		67,151	65,431	69,11
Investments	••	223,867	220,027	215,18
Other	••	119,287	113,622	110,39
Total Assets		410,305	399,080	394,69

The number of employees en	gaged in ret	tail distribut	tion in 1954			ana an Cianta, L	Gro	oss Value o	f Producti	ons
was 226,960 (111,212 males aged aged 18 years and over and age), and the amount paid to	34,156 pers	ons under	18 years of	Industry	Number Of Em-	Salaries		Wholesale ductive S		
£73,060,000. Wholesa			nugeo nuo	President perturbation	ployees	Wages	Retail Societies	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J.	Other Societies	All Societies
The Table which follows sho	ows the prin	ncipal trans	actions and	1000 0000 0000	a second	CREWS, AND	· september	C.W.S.*	1 ANTES	
the financial position, in the y	vears 1954,	1953, and	1952 of the	Food and Tobacco	30,386	£000's 11,609	£000's 52,778	£000's 73,385	£000's 14,384	£000's 140,547
Number of Societies	1954	1953	1952	Farming and Dairy- ing Clothing Textiles	8,855 20,084 4,756	3,619 6,019 1,492	26,132 3,555	36,094 10,780 9,001	6,516 4,499 222	68,743 18,834 9,222
Membership	187 Thousands 60	182 Thousands 59	180 Thousand 59	Building and Wood- working Papermaking, Print-	15,727	6,882	7,988	9,333	294	17,615
Sales	£000's 519,787 31,530	£000's 539,325 29,231	£000's 514,709 27,733	ing, etc. MetalandEngineer-	4,981 4,265	2,108	14 1,470	3,746 3,938	2,327 471	6,087 5,879
Allocated from Surplus-	16,773 1,372	14,904 1,273	11,367	Miscellaneous (in- cluding Transport	4,203	1,799	1,470	3,930	4/1	3,019
Liabilities	8,826	8,527	1,172 6,544	for Productive De- partments)	8,098	3,105	255	11,429	256	11,940
Share Capital Due to Depositors and Loanholders	37,363 114,776	33,955 113,243	31,280 110,240	Totals for 1954	97,152	36,633	92,193	157,706	28,968	278,867
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	34,256 24,322	26,945 21,902	26,791 19,074	Corresponding Totals for : 1953	97,100	34,778	93,685	152,849	26,921	273,454
Stocks Investments	37,778 12,718	36,029 11,317	36,352 11,106	1952	98,934	33,252	87,614	145,301	25,403	258,318
and the second	160,221	148,700	139,927	The following	is an ar	alysis o	f the ne.	t value o	f produc	ctions in
Total Assets	210,717	196,045	187,385	* The initials rep	present the	Co-oper	ative Wh	olesale So	ciety Lim	ited ; the

* Revised figure.

(3520)

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

as 100) remained unchanged in September at 153. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 412,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking and in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving.

Retail Prices

At 13th September, 1955, the retail prices index was 150 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 149 at 16th August, and with 143 at 14th September, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of beef, pork, bacon and ham, cakes, coal and gas. The effect of these and other increases was partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and cooking apples.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 68,000. boraring stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 17,707 to 19,019. In the two classes inormality stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In the two classes in the stopped lose from 19,019. In th

societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover both the distributive and the productive activities. The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1954 was 20,056 (12,750 males aged 18 years and over, 5,194 females aged 18 years and over and 2,112 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £7.429.000.

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1954 there were 817 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

the production of commodities. The number of persons employed in production was 97,152, of whom 60,315 were males aged 18 years and over, 28,018 were females aged 18 years and over, and 8,819 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £36,633,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £278,867,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Whole-sale Society Limited. In 1954 the gross value of grade produced or sale Society Limited. In 1954 the gross value of goods produced on these plantations was $\pounds 1,564,000$; the number of employees (including natives) was 15,619; and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other servic

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1954 is analysed by industry, the value of the productions being given gross, *i.e.*, including the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1953 and 1952.

Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited; and the English and

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1954, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been

	. Imanat	Wholesale and Productive Societies						
Industry	Retail Societies	C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	All Societies		
Food and Tobacco	£000's 11,758	£000's 9,886	£000's 1,202	£000's 212	£000's 3,292	£000's 26,350		
Farming and Dairy- ing Clothing Textiles	4,271 1,959	2,869 3,780 1,858	406 497 657		956 2,028 69	8,502 8,264 2,584		
Building and Wood- working	4,063	3,605	549		. 156	8,372		
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc.	6	1,282	474	and <u>and</u> h	1,406	3,168		
Metal and Engineer- ing Miscellaneous	650 83	1,309 2,987	351 506		268 58	2,578 3,634		
Totals for 1954	22,790	27,576	4,641	212	8,233	63,453		
Corresponding Totals for : 1953 1952	22,163 21,416	25,008 21,783	4,676 4,636	317 238	8,130 7,387	60,294 55,460		

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering

Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1954, 1953, and 1952 are given in the next Table.

all to solo IRechtion	1954	1953	1952
Number of Accounts— Co-operative Societies Trade Unions Clubs Miscellaneous Organisations Individuals	1,102 16,976 2,318 26,442 104,376	1,098 16,775 2,240 26,125 104,667	1,103 16,832 2,225 25,996 106,518
Total	151,214	150,905	152,674
	e a la la £ la la gard	£	£
Deposit Balances— C.W.S. Trade Department Other Accounts	79,433,305 60,547,330	74,201,926 61,398,121	67,088,468 69,256,056
Current Account Balances— C.W.S. Trade Department Other Accounts Investments Total Assets	7,089,171 41,735,768 147,527,309 205,935,089	6,587,574 38,687,292 140,663,727 196,451,183	5,675,772 36,874,179 137,124,141 191,724,379

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1954, 1953, and 1952 are given in the next Table.

1954	1953	1952
£	£	£
9,052,035 8,365,392	8,593,387 6,855,234	7,224,358 6,778,279
848,716 1,268,090 19,018,599	717,833 1,239,006 16,468,600	483,224 1,046,878 13,402,665 15,963,105
	£ 9,052,035 8,365,392 848,716 1,268,090	£ £ 9,052,035 8,593,387 8,365,392 6,855,234 848,716 717,833 1,268,090 1,239,006 19,018,599 16,468,600

* See footnote * in second column on previous page.



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The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this Society in 1954, 1953, and 1952 are shown in the peet Table and 1952 are shown in the next Table

DERIGATION CONSIGNATION AND	1954	1953	1952
istorebin dichtooks ,en	£	£	£
Premiums— Industrial Branch Collective Life Branch . Other Branches	1,254,111	18,450,254 1,213,741 13,125,925	17,181,409 1,152,932 12,161,392
Total .	. 35,170,709	32,789,920	30,495,733
Interest on Shares Dividends on Premiums Salaries and Wages Commission	. 153,598 . 1,719,009 5,604,888	2,625 118,471 1,607,114 5,294,456	2,625 103,961 1,557,817 4,983,000

Laundering

Insurance

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table.

All and a substant and a substant and a substant of the substant					
	12.2	1954	1953	1952	
Number of Employees	1	11,643	11,556	12,046	
	IC.	£	£	£	
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done	::	3,116,767 5,709,678	3,047,588 5,517,021	3,011,261 5,319,461	

Miscellaneous

services (e.g., hairdressing and catering). The number of employees, salaries and wages, and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table. The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional

	-	1954	1953	1952
Number of Employees	1	8,503	8,499	6,808
	ana ana ana	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done	::	2,939,494 7,935,575	2,840,010 7,515,210	2,074,345 7,542,212

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1954, 1953, and 1952. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups: (i) *Requirements and produce societies*, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) *farming and growing societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) *fishermen's societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

130,212		23,86	1954	1953	1952
Requirements and Produce	e Societ	ies-	Contraction weeks	Second Second	Mar Chin
Number of Societies		100.000	377	373	375
Number of Members			266,416	254,139	247,025
		the state	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	20.000		125,488	112,227	102,111
Surplus on Year	Larder on		3,075	2,305	1,948
Farming and Growing So	cieties-	- 37		ro bas m	13 M
Number of Societies	1.		29	33	34
Number of Members			1,512	1,509	1,555
		REAL PROPERTY	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales			271	267	319
Surplus on Year			9	12	36
Fishermen's Societies-		init.		Which fo	104 Lake
Number of Societies	E. 41	01.2	54	54	54
Number of Members			2,284	2,222	2,143
		23603	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales			561	511	500
Surplus on Year	••		20	15	13
All Trading Societies-		167		apara.	that is Sol
Number of Societies	2 2 24	No. Sector	460	460	463
Number of Members	and the second	20	270,212	257,870	250,723
		D EKSELS	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	-	125.23	126,320	113,006	102,930
Surplus on Year	CARE AL I		3,104	2,332	1,997

At the end of 1954, there were also 685 service societies, which At the end of 1954, there were also 685 service societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agri-culture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities and cattle insurance. The majority of societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 198,005, compared with 196,067 members of 690 societies at the end of 1953. The most important of the service societies are the smallholdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1954, tenants of these societies numbered 75,850.

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NATIONAL SERVICE

Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 19th November. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1937, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date. Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service. With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the

Will be allocated to that service. With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work. The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service (see also below). Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, articled pupils, etc., or students in full-time attendance at technical classes. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards. possible afterwards

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry

of Labour and National Service ; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that it is proposed to hold a further registration on 3rd March, 1956, when men born between 1st January, 1938, and 31st March, 1938, will register will register.

Deferment of Call-up of Agricultural Workers

Changes in the rules governing the deferment of call-up of agricultural workers, to meet the exceptional circumstances of the industry, have been announced by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

National Service. The effect of the changes is that every full-time worker in agri-culture will, from 10th October, 1955, be eligible for consideration for deferment on the same tests as formerly applied only to small farms. Each age-class produces 15,000 men from the agricultural industry, and, of these, 7,000 were deferred under the old rules. It is estimated that, under the new arrangements, the number of deferments will increase to 9,500.

The Ministry have also given an assurance to agricultural workers whose call-up has been deferred since 1952 that, if conditions justifying their deferment exist when their 26th birthday approaches, they will continue to be deferred and will not be called up on the grounds of age alone. The rule that an agricultural worker, born in 1933 or later, who is

employed on a farm or agricultural worker, born in 1953 of fater, who is employed on a farm or agricultural holding where there are more than two whole-time workers aged 17 or over, is not eligible for deferment unless he is a stockman is abolished. In future, con-sideration will be given to applications for deferment of any man, other than a seasonal worker, who is engaged in food production on an agricultural holding and is employed in one of the main or subsidiary agricultural couparisons

on an agricultural holding and is employed in one of the main or subsidiary agricultural occupations. Before deferment is granted it has to be established that there would unavoidably be a substantial loss of food production if the man concerned was called up. To determine this, the Agricultural Advisory Panel and National Service Deferment Board have to be satisfied that : (1) the farm or holding is making a significant contribution to food production and that production is substantial in relation to the size of the farm or holding ; (2) no arrangements can be made (for example, re-allocation of duties among the existing labour force), which would enable the worker to be withdrawn without substantial loss of food production ; (3) there is no prospect of finding suitable alternative labour in the near future. The granting of deferment will also be subject to the existing rules affecting the position of men who (a) are late entrants or re-entrants affecting the position of men who (a) are late entrants or re-entrants to agriculture, (b) have changed their employment since the issue of a notice to attend for medical examination, (c) are not wholly employed on one particular farm, and (d) are not wholly employed on food production

Those men who will still be called up at the end of the harvest uspension period are : (a) men on "two-man" farms (*i.e.*, farms r holdings where there are not more than two regular full-time or holdings Or holdings where there are not more than two regular full-time workers aged 17 years or over employed in addition to the working principal or manager) for whom an application for deferment has already been made and rejected; (b) stockmen on larger farms for whom application for deferment has already been made and rejected on the grounds that suitable alternative labour can be obtained from outside the farm. For others, however, employers will have the opportunity of making an application or a further application for deferment under the new rules. These are: (a) stockmen on larger farms for whom an application has been made application for determent under the new rules. These are: (a) stockmen on larger farms for whom an application has been made and rejected on the basis that the work on the farm could be re-arranged among existing employees, even though this resulted in a loss of production in directions other than livestock; (b) men for whom an application for deferment has been rejected on the grounds that (3520)

they were outside the scope of the old arrangements; (c) men for whom no application for deferment has been made. Applications for re-examination of deferment should be made as soon as possible; if no fresh application is made before 26th November, when all periods of harvest suspension will have ended, the men will be regarded as available for call-up and will be posted to the Services to the Services.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE **SECOND OUARTER OF 1955**

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the second quarter of 1955 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the second quarter of 1955 licensed mines produced about $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1955

treal areas areas of the second secon		Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total		
Average Earnings (All Ages) (i) Per Man-shift worked-		11.11 (13.12) (13.12) (13.12) (13.12)	s.	d.	s.	d,	s.	d.
At the Face	121		60	3.9	2	3.8	62	7.7
All Underground				11.6	2	1.3	54	0.9
Surface			36	8.8	1	9.8	38	6.6
All Workers	an :	19.0	48	6.5	2	0.6	50	7.1
(ii) Per Wage-earner per W	Veek-		the gell		C MARK S	al street		
At the Face	1000	A COST	279	7	10	9	290	4
All Underground	Jestin	1910 AND	257	9	10	5	268	2
Surface	and there is		206	1	10	3	216	4
All Workers		Stand Con	247	2	10	5	257	7

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 47s. 4·1d. in the Forest of Dean and 47s. 5·0d. in North Staffordshire to 55s. 6·1d. in Kent and 55s. 11·4d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 224s. 11d. in Shropshire and 242s. 1d. in North Staffordshire to 286s. 3d. in South Derby-shire and 290s. 11d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1955 amounted to 53s. 0d. per man-shift worked and 270s. 9d. per week.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION: LONDON ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT WORKERS

On 26th September the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Conciliation Act, appointed a Board of Conclusion under the Conclusion Act, 1896, in response to a request from representatives of the London Transport Executive and the Transport and General Workers' Union to assist in securing a settlement of differences over the rates of pay, hours of work and sick pay of road passenger transport of pay, hours of work and sick pay of road passenger transport workers covered by agreements between the parties. The members of the Board were Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. Espley, C.B.E., and Mr. J. T. B. Sandercock, O.B.E. The Board met in private at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, from 3rd to 7th October, and reported to the Minister on 11th October. The Report has since been issued. The Board were unsuccessful in their efforts to secure a settlement to secure a settlement

to secure a settlement. Representatives of the two parties exchanged letters on 26th August putting forward proposals for improved conditions for road passenger transport workers employed by the Executive. The Executive offered to revise the hours of work of drivers and con-ductors so as to allow additional rest days, and proposed that basic rates of pay and the additional rate for rest day working should be reviewed. The Union asked that all workers covered by their arguments with the Executive should receive a pay increase of

reviewed. The Union asked that all workers covered by their agreements with the Executive should receive a pay increase of 25s. a week and enjoy a sick pay scheme similar to that in force for the supervisory grades of the Executive. The parties were unable to settle the differences arising from these proposals and therefore requested the appointment of the Board on 21st September. The Report states that, as a result of meetings of the Board with the parties separately and in private, the Union ultimately agreed to give consideration to the proposals of the Executive, if the Executive would disclose to them the full details of their proposals, including the amounts by which they would be prepared to increase basic rates and overtime payments. The parties held a meeting on this basis, and afterwards reported to the Board that although some progress had been made no settlement had been arrived at. After further discussion with the parties separately, it became clear to the Board that the differences were not such as could be settled with Board that the differences were not such as could be settled with their aid. The Board were unable to secure mutual agreement between the parties for a joint submission of their differences to arbitration, but strongly recommended that such a course should be pursued.

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GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL HOSTELS

HOSTELS The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that, continuing the gradual reduction in the number of industrial hostels managed on his behalf by the National Service Hostels Corporation, he intends to close the remaining hostels as soon as possible within the next twelve months, and, when this has been done, the National Service Hostels Corporation will take steps to wind up its affairs. The decision to reduce the number of hostels was announced in Parliament on 4th November, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 412). The 50 hostels which were then operating have since been reduced to 21 and the mumber of residents has fallen from 13,700 to 7,000. Experience working programme there is not the former need to provide Govern-ment hostel accommodation for transferred workers, and it is as shown that as a result of the progress made in the post-war hosten hostel accommodation for transferred workers, and it is desirable to bring the public expenditure involved to an end as soon. — Where memployers will make their own arrangements for four of operate the hostels under private auspices. In some comment hostel premises where this can be arranged and con-ting to operate the hostels under private auspices. In some covernent hostels and have continued to operate the. — The can officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service memployers with employers and workers affected by the closing

Government hostels and have continued to operate them. The local officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will co-operate with employers and workers affected by the closing of these hostels with a view to ensuring that the operation proceeds smoothly and with the minimum disturbance to those affected. Residents at individual hostels will be informed of the closing date

Residents at individual nostels will be informed of the closing date as soon as a decision has been taken. The Minister paid tribute to the Chairman of the National Service Hostels Corporation, the Directors, and the staff of the Corporation, for the excellent work they have done in providing this service, which has been of the greatest importance, both during the war and since, in its effect on the welfare of transferred workers and on the supply of labour for industry. The extent to which miners' hostels managed by the National

Service Hostels Corporation on behalf of the National Coal Board shall continue in operation is under consideration by the Board.

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August (page 277) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes are given below about other pamphlets which can now be obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry.

obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry. Two new pamphlets about the services provided by the Technical and Scientific Register have been issued under the titles "A Nation-wide Service for Employers of Scientists and Technologists" (P.L.358) and "A Service for Scientists and Technologists" (P.L.359). The pamphlets describe briefly the scope of the Technical and Scientific Register and its method of working the service and Scientific Register and its method of working, the service offered to employers and to members of the professions covered othered to employers and to members of the professions covered by the Register and the qualifications for enrolment on the Register. The pamphlet "Employment on the Land", which has been revised (P.L.353 (Revised May, 1955)), relates to agriculture in England and Wales. It gives information about schemes of free training for men and women as land workers and the allowances payable during training and brief details of conditions of work, where and working operators of the training

payable during training and brief details of conditions of work, wages, and working hours after training. An illustrated booklet entitled "Preparing for Nursing Training" (N.R.L.17) has been prepared for young people under 18 years of age who wish to make nursing their career. The booklet explains the opportunities for preparatory training while still at school and also during the period between leaving school and reaching the age of 18 years when hospital training may commence.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Third Session of Plantations Committee

The Third Session of the Plantations Committee set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office opened in Geneva on 17th October.

The agenda includes consideration of the General Report, dealing in particular with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by

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the Committee; (c) recent events and developments affecting work on plantations. Other items for consideration are living and working conditions and productivity on plantations, and possible measures within the countries and industries concerned for stabilising employment and earnings of plantation workers. The United Kingdom Government is represented at the meeting by Mr. O. H. Morris, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, and Mr. J. H. Galbraith, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Their advisers are Mr. R. H. Oakeley, Commissioner of Labour, Federation of Malaya, and Mr. K. L. Sanders, O.B.E., Commissioner of Labour, Tanganyika. The Employers' repre-sentatives are Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E., Secretary, Overseas Employers' Federation, and Mr. R. G. D. Houghton, C.B.E., Secretary/Executive Officer, Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association. The Workers' representatives are Mr. A. Dalgleish, Association. The Workers' representatives are Mr. A. Dalgleish, former National Secretary, Shipbuilding and Engineering Group, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. F. L. Walcott, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. F. L. Walcott, O.B.E., General Secretary, Barbados Workers' Union. Tripartite observer delegations from Jamaica, Trinidad and the Federation of Nigeria are also attending the Session. The Second Session of the Committee was held in Havana from 16th to 27th March, 1953, and was attended by representatives from 13 countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, 1989)

page 238).

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled

The Brussels Treaty—a treaty for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self-defence—was signed on 17th March, 1948, the original signatories being Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The German Federal Republic and Italy acceded earlier this year to the Treaty as modified by the Protocols which were signed in Paris in October, 1954, and entered into force in May, 1955, and the Brussels Treaty Organisation is now known as Western European Union. The social aims of the Brussels Treaty were stated in Article II. The social aims of the Brussels Treaty were stated, in Article II, to be the attainment of a higher standard of living by the peoples of the member countries and the development on corresponding lines of the social and other related services of those countries. The contracting parties undertook to consult together with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommenda-tions relating to social matters adopted with their approval in the tions relating to social matters adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies. In furtherance of these aims, four committees were set up, namely, the Social, Public Health and War Pensions Committees, and a Joint Committee of these three which later acquired its present title, "Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled". This last-named Committee held its first session as a Committee of Western European Union in London from 27th to 30th September. The session, which was opened by the Minister of Labour and National Service, was the first occasion on which the German Federal Republic and Italy had taken part in the work of any of the committees on social co-operation of Western European Union. Mr. P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, presided over the meeting.

Service, presided over the meeting. The Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled is composed of representatives of such departments the Disabled is composed of representatives of such departments as the Ministries of Labour, National Insurance, Health and War Pensions of member countries. Since its inception in April, 1949, the Joint Committee has given very full consideration to many problems of the training, rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons. In May, 1950, it defined some general principles for this branch of social policy, and at subsequent sessions it adopted recommendations or conclusions on the following subjects : training of personnel concerned with rehabilitation ; rehabilitation and training of disabled young persons whose disability dated from birth or infancy ; rehabilitation of the tuberculous : education, training and employment of the blind ; subjects, the final defectives. At its session last month, the Joint Committee considered reports on the driving of motor vehicles by amputees and paraplegics, the menual defectives. Before the final meeting of the committee considered reports on the driving of motor vehicles by amputees and paraplegics, the suffer subjects. Before the final meeting of the committee one complete the the final meeting of the committee one suffer subjects. The sufficient of the sufficient of the suffer subjects of the committee the sufficient of the suffer subjects of the sufficient of

and amputees. Before the final meeting of the Committee one group of delegates visited the Government Training Centre and Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Waddon, near Croydon, while a second group inspected Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton and the hostel for paraplegic workers at Duchess of Gloucester House, Isleworth.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Rates of Wages in France in April, 1955

Statistics of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers in France are collected in the course of an enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment which is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The latest available report on the enquiry relates to 1st April, 1955. For the purposes of this enquiry the Ministry obtained returns from about 30,000 undertakings with more than ten wage-earners and employing in the aggregate about 4,200,000 workers or approximately 80 per cent. of the staff of all the under-takings with more than ten workers in the industrial groups workers or approximately 80 per cent. of the staff of all the under-takings with more than ten workers in the industrial groups covered by the enquiry. The enquiry did not extend to agriculture or the public services, and did not take account of isolated workers or domestic staff. Nationalised undertakings in coal and iron mining and the national railways, the transport system of the Paris region, and the gas and electricity industries were included in the general scope of the enquiry, but data on wages were not collected for these industries. The wages information collected related to the basic wages (not including supplementary payments for overtime, etc.) of male and female time-workers 18 years of age and over. age and over.

A national guaranteed minimum wage is laid down by legislation in France. As a result of a Decree made on 9th October, 1954, the legal minimum hourly rate of wages at the date of the enquiry was $121 \cdot 50$ frances for the Paris region.

The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at 1st April, 1955, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (*i.e.*, the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all industry groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of 3.75, 7.50, 11.25 and 13.50per cent., respectively. The report of the enquiry gives, in addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. All the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 45.5 hours. The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at

	and the second	Men			Women	
Industrial Group	Un- skilled	Semi- skilled	Skilled	Un- skilled	Semi- skilled	Ski
Zone A (Paris Region)	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	F
Metal Production Engineering and Electrical Glass Pottery and Building Materials Building and Public Works Chemicals and Rubber Agricultural Produce and Food Industries Textiles Clothing Leather and Skins Wood and Furniture Paper and Cardboard Printing, etc Miscellaneous Industries	132·3 132·6 128·9 131·1 131·8 128·9 132·9 132·9 131·2 149·7 133·7	155.3 158.0 157.7 133.4 153.2 147.8 146.9 149.4 155.2 157.9 160.9 159.8 189.9 157.2	169.8 186.2 179.4 147.6 172.6 162.5 162.4 178.8 183.7 182.0 186.7 223.7 187.8	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 128\cdot 0\\ 131\cdot 1\\ 119\cdot 1\\ 126\cdot 4\\ 124\cdot 5\\ 125\cdot 3\\ 123\cdot 4\\ 126\cdot 7\\ 125\cdot 8\\ 124\cdot 2\\ 131\cdot 0\\ 124\cdot 9\end{array}$	141.3 138.0 128.3 137.1 135.7 140.4 137.3 142.5 144.4 140.2 153.4 138.3	
Transport*	128.6	146.4	165.4	-		-
Commerce— Agricultural and Food Other Entertainment Health	131.9 133.3 132.9 127.6	146·1 155·0 144·0	161·3 172·3 200·7 165·0	127.0 126.1 123.9 122.5	$137 \cdot 2$ $137 \cdot 7$ $132 \cdot 1$	147 153
General Averages	133.0 120.7 114.9 110.4 107.8	155.6 134.3 128.2 121.7 118.6	180.0 148.1 141.1 134.0 129.2	125.9 118.3 113.6 108.8 106.4	140·1 126·8 121·0 115·4 111·9	157 136 130 122 119

6.2

7.2

2·1 8·2 3·5 9·4 3·8

2.2

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1955 there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the general average of hourly wage rates. It is pointed out in the report on the enquiry that the results relate to a period just before changes were made in the national minimum wage structure by a Decree of 2nd April, 1955, whose effects these results do not, therefore, reflect. The report gives index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, of the level of hourly wages for all workers for men, and for women, at gives index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each quarterly enquiry since 1st January, 1946. The index figure for all workers was 543 at 1st April, 1955, compared with 539 at 1st January, 1955, and 516 at 1st April, 1954. The corresponding figures for men were 525, 521 and 501; for women they were 585, 582 and 553. At 1st April, 1955, the rates for men were 6.6 per cent. higher than those for women, compared with 6.2 per cent. at 1st January, 1955, and 15 per cent. at 1st January, 1946. Comparison between the average rates for skilled and unskilled Comparison between the average rates for skilled and unskilled male workers shows that the rates for skilled workers, which were 53 per cent. above those for unskilled workers at 1st January, 1946, were only 26 per cent. above the level for unskilled workers at 1st April, 1955.

* Excluding the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer and the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens (3520)



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Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada in 1954

The Canadian Department of Labour have published their annual report for 1954 on strikes and lock-outs in Canada. The report contains statistics of strikes or lock-outs which involved the cessation of work by six or more workers and which lasted one working day or more. Stoppages of work involving fewer than six workers or lasting less than one day are not included unless they caused the loss of ten or more man-days. The figures of workers involved and of man-days lost relate only to workers directly involved, *i.e.*, on strike or locked out, and exclude those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned or at other establishments establishments.

The number of industrial disputes causing stoppages of work which began in 1954 was 156, which was 11 fewer than in 1953. The number in progress during the year was 174, the same figure as that for 1953. The total number of workers directly involved in work stoppages in progress during 1954 was 62,250 and the working time lost in these stoppages amounted to 1,475,200 man-days. The corresponding figures for 1953 were 55,988 workers involved and 1,324,715 man-days lost. It was estimated that, in 1954, the total loss of time owing to disputes was equivalent to an average loss of about one-third of a day, the same as in 1953, for each wage and salary earner in Canada, representing a little more than one-tenth of one per cent. of the estimated working time of

than one-tenth of one per cent. of the estimated working time of all non-agricultural wage and salary earners. The average time lost by each worker directly involved in stoppages of work was nearly 24 days in each of the years 1953 and 1954. A large proportion of the total loss of time in 1954 was caused by a small number of large-scale work stoppages. Three stoppages, involving motor vehicle factory and parts depot workers in Ontario, plumbers and steamfitters in Quebec, and farm implement factory workers in Ontario, caused about one-half of the total time loss. More than one-half of the number of work stoppages caused comparatively little loss of time ; of the 174 disputes in progress in 1954, 94 accounted for only two per cent. of the total time lost. Of the total time loss in all work stoppages in 1954, stoppages in the manufacturing group of industries accounted for 64 per cent. and those in the construction group and service group for 14 per

the manufacturing group of industries accounted for 64 per cent. and those in the construction group and service group for 14 per cent. and five per cent. respectively. Each of these three industry groups showed a large increase compared with 1953 in the number of man-days lost, the increase in the manufacturing group being from about 480,000 man-days in 1953 to about 940,000 man-days in 1954. In the mining industry loss of time owing to stoppages was 52 per cent. of the total for all industries in 1953, but only 13 per cent. in 1954 ; there were few stoppages in coal mining in 1954 and they caused less than one per cent. of the total time loss. There was also a decrease in the time lost in the transportation and public utilities group of industries, which accounted for seven per

cent. of the total loss of time in 1953 and only one-fifth of one per

Cent. in 1954. The review states that, as in previous years, demands for wage The review states that, as in previous years, demands for wage increases and related questions were the main issues in disputes leading to stoppages of work in 1954. Disputes arising from these demands, which were accompanied in many cases by others relating to union security and to changes in hours and conditions of work, were responsible for 59 per cent. of the stoppages during the year, accounting for 80 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages and for 96 per cent. of the total working time lost. The corresponding figures, on an average, for the eight-year period

in stoppages and for 96 per cent. of the total working time lost. The corresponding figures, on an average, for the eight-year period 1946–1953, were 58 per cent. of the stoppages, 70 per cent. of the workers and 88 per cent. of the total time loss. One of the annual Tables included in the Department of Labour's report has been revised to show whether the disputes arose in connection with the renewal of collective agreements, during the term of agreements, or where no agreement was in force. About one-half of the total number of work stoppages in 1954, involving term of agreements, of where no agreement was in 1954, involving one-half of the total number of work stoppages in 1954, involving 82 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in work stoppages, arose from disputes over renewals of collective agree-ments. These stoppages were by far the most important in terms of time loss, accounting for 95 per cent. of the total. Disputes occurring during the term of a collective agreement caused 25 per cent. of the stoppages, involving 14 per cent. of the total number of workers but accounting for only two per cent. of the total number of workers but accounting for only two per cent. of the total time lost. Twenty-two per cent. of the stoppages, involving four per cent. of the workers and causing three per cent. of the total time loss, occurred in establishments where there was no collective agreement in force at the time of the stoppage. Of the total number of disputes, about 31 per cent, were settled

agreement in force at the time of the stoppage. Of the total number of disputes, about 31 per cent. were settled in less than five days, 35 per cent. lasted between five and 25 days, and 34 per cent. lasted more than 25 days. The stoppages lasting less than five days involved 21 per cent. of the workers and caused less than two per cent. of the time loss; those which lasted more than 25 days involved 51 per cent. of the workers and caused 87 per than 25 days involved 51 per cent. of the workers and caused 87 per than 25 days involved 51 per cent. of the workers and caused 87 per

cent of the loss of time. The following Table shows, for each of the years 1950 to 1954, the number of strikes and lock-outs reported as in progress in Canada, the numbers of workers directly involved in the stoppages of work and the resulting loss of working time :-

Year			Number of Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress	Number of Workers Directly Involved	Aggregate Loss of Working Time (in Man-days)		
1950			161	192,153	1,389,039		
			259	102,870	901,739		
951			000	120,818	2.879.955		
		COLUMN NOW WE	222	120,010	2,017,755		
1951 1952 1953		:	222	55,988	1.324.715		

Social Security in New Zealand in 1954-55

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented the social security Department of New Zealand have presented their sixteenth Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits and in administering war pensions the work of the Departure benefits and in administering and other social security benefits and in administering and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters, during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955. During this period various legislative amendments were applied to During this period various legislative accurity cash benefits, one the conditions for the receipt of social security cash benefits, invalids', During this period various legislative amendments were applied to the conditions for the receipt of social security cash benefits, one of which increased the basic rates of age, widows', invalids', miners', sickness, and unemployment benefits by £6 10s., bringing them up to £182 a year from 18th November, 1954.

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1955, was 150, of which 93 were granted and 57 declined. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at 31st March, 1955, was 19, compared with 17 a year previously. The average duration of unemployment benefits which ceased during the year was 8.4 weeks for males and 10.3 weeks for females.

The Social Security Act provides that special emergency benefit in cases of hardship may be granted to any person who is not qualified to receive any other benefit under the Act but who, by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his depend-ants. The number of such benefits in payment at the end of March, 1955, was 2,201, compared with 2,230 a year earlier ; the total expenditure on emergency benefits was £366,558 in 1953–54 and £430,135 in 1954–55. Special assistance, drawn from the Special Assistance Fund established in November, 1951, may be granted to social security beneficiaries and others who have special commit-ments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient ments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other means available, and where there is no possibility of their helping themselves. At 31st March, 1955, 3,229 continuing grants from the Special Assistance Fund were in force, compared with 2,687 grants at the end of March, 1954; expenditure from the Fund amounted to £135,162 in 1954–55, compared with £102,329 in 1953-54

Other monetary benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme include superannuation benefits, payable to persons of the age of 65 and over, age, widows', orphans', family, invalids', miners', and sickness benefits. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1955, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 1953–54.

1954

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to in the above Table the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £12,588,924 during 1954-55.

A comprehensive reciprocal agreement which is in operation

A comprehensive reciprocal agreement which is in operation between New Zealand and Australia covers age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. Under the agreement persons leaving Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. Under the agreement on the same basis as New Zealanders. At 31st March, 1955, the number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrangements was 473, compared with 456 a year earlier. Reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom on the same basis as New Zealand, and the United Kingdom on its arrival in New Zealand, provided the Commission is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in New Zealand. The number of family benefits granted under the reciprocal arrange 1954-55; only 28 such benefits were granted during the year and 28 were in force at 31st March, 1955.

75,227 122,205 12,072 302 290,480 8,194 508

Number of Recipients at 31st March

1955

78,173 121,063 12,197 300 298,370 8,110 481

Benefit

Age Widows' Orphans' Family Invalids' Miners'

Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March

1955

£ 6,750,226 22,251,098 2,664,461

28,899 18,179,099 1,616,562 128,663

1954

£ 6,029,183 19,922,234 2,323,835

27,58 17,618,58 1,488,42 123,54

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28 were in force at 31st March, 1955. The total number of persons (including dependent wives and children) in respect of whom social security cash and other benefits were payable increased from 907,098 at 31st March, 1954, to 931,446 at 31st March, 1955. These figures represented about 43.5 per cent. of the total population at 31st March, 1954, and 43.7 per cent. at 31st March, 1955. Total expenditure on social security cash benefits, including special assistance, for the year 1954-55 amounted to £53,466,782, compared with £49,095,091 for 1953-54. Of the total for 1954-55, £25,057,988, or 47 per cent., was paid without a means test, and the remainder was subject to a means test. At 1st April, 1954, the balance of the Social Security Fund amounted to £12,428,167. Receipts during the year ended 31st March, 1955, totalled £70,314,110, of which the principal items were £56,175,151, representing the social security charge on wages and other income, and £14 millions granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the year amounted to £67,163,637, of which £65,920,544 was

Ministry of Labour Gazette. October, 1955

paid in monetary and medical benefits and $\pounds 1,097,219$ in adminis-trative expenses. Other expenses amounted to $\pounds 145,874$. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1955, was $\pounds 15,578,640$.

An article on the work of the Social Security Department during An article on the work of the social Security Department during 1953-54 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1954 (page 346), and a brief description of the Social Security Scheme in New Zealand was given in an article published in the issue for February, 1950 (page 51).

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1954

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published an article in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review* analysing work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1954. All known work stoppages were included in the analysis if they involved six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages. Workers made idle at other establish-ments or in other industries as a result of material or service ebortages are excluded. shortages are excluded.

shortages are excluded. The analysis shows that the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost in work stoppages during 1954 were lower than in any year since the war, and fewer stoppages occurred than in any post-war year except 1948. The relatively sharp decline in the level of strike activity was due to some extent to the slackening of economic activity, as a result of which unemployment was substantially higher, and industrial production slightly lower, than in 1953. Wage demands were influenced by the relative stability of consumer prices, and increases negotiated in wages and supplementary benefits were somewhat smaller than those in most other post-war years. Factors contributing to the peaceful negotiation of these increases were the concern of the trade unions with unemployment problems and the desire of many employers to maintain their competitive position. competitive position.

competitive position. The number of work stoppages which began in 1954 was 3,468, compared with 5,091 in 1953. The total for 1954 excludes 13 small disputes about which the Bureau of Labor Statistics were unable to secure information that an actual stoppage of work occurred. Workers directly involved in stoppages which began in 1954 totalled approximately 1,530,000, compared with 2,400,000 in the previous year. Working time lost in 1954 owing to stoppages of work amounted to 22,600,000 man-days, compared with 28,300,000 man-days in 1953. It is estimated that, in 1954, the time lost at under-takings directly involved in stoppages of work represented 0.21 per cent. of the total working time in all United States industries during the year. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 0.26 per cent. cent. of the total working time in all Onited States industries during the year. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 0.26 per cent. On an average, the duration of work stoppages which ended in 1954 was 22.5 calendar days, about the same as the annual average during the post-war period. The average loss of time for workers directly involved in those stoppages was 14.7 working days, a some-what higher figure than the average of 11.8 days for 1953, but well below the average for most recent years below the average for most recent years.

The analysis shows that, as in other recent years, the greatest The analysis shows that, as in other recent years, the greatest number of work stoppages arose out of disputes over wages, hours and supplementary benefits, including pensions, social insurance benefits, etc. These disputes caused 1,726, or nearly 50 per cent., of the total number of work stoppages which began in 1954. They involved nearly 58 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages which began in the year and accounted for about 74 per cent. of the total number of man-days lost. Disputes over working conditions other than those mentioned above were respons-ible for about 24 per cent. of the work stoppages which began in ible for about 24 per cent. of the work stoppages which began in 1954 and for nearly 14 per cent. of the total loss of time in all

In 1954 there were 18 stoppages of work involving 10,000 or more workers, compared with 28 in 1953 and 35 in 1952. These stoppages directly affected 437,000 workers, or 28 · 5 per cent. of the workers involved in all stoppages, and accounted for the loss of 7,520,000 man-days, about one-third of the total time lost during the year. Most of the large-scale stoppages were of less than two weeks' duration. The stoppage in the lumber industry in the Pacific North-West was, however, of 83 days' duration and accounted for one-sixth of the total working time lost in 1954. Twelve of the 18 major stoppages arose primarily from disputes over wages, hours, and/or

stoppages arose primarily from disputes over wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits. Subplages arose primarily from disputes over wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits. All industry groups experienced fewer work stoppages in 1954 than in 1953. In most industries there was a reduction also in the numbers of workers involved in stoppages and of man-days lost. The most notable exception was the lumber and wood products group in which, as a result of the major stoppage involving 10,000 or more workers, 4,200,000 man-days were lost in 1954, the highest figure in the industry for any year since 1946. In two other groups of industries, *viz.*, rubber products, and retail and wholesale trade, the time loss due to stoppages was greater in 1954 than in recent years ; the loss in the rubber products group was 1,620,000 man-days and in retail and wholesale trade 1,690,000 man-days. The largest number of stoppages in an industry group (804) occurred in the construction industry, and included seven of the 18 major stoppages of the year involving 10,000 or more workers. There was, however, a reduction, compared with 1953, in both the total number of stoppages and the time loss, despite record levels of activity in the construction industry in 1954. In the textile industry, where several stoppages against wage reductions occurred, the loss of time in 1954 was markedly less than in most other post-war years. The number of stoppages in the mining industry in 1954 was 249. This figure, together with that for 1953, showed a sharper decline compared with the period 1946–52 than that for any other industry group.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of August was 23,028,000, which was 90,000 more than at the end of July and 275,000 more than a year previously. This increase of 90,000 was mainly the result of the entry into employment of boys and girls who had left school.

There was an increase of 45,000 in the manufacturing industries, of which 30,000 was in the metals, engineering and vehicles group. The other main increases took place in distribution and in building.

In the week ending 27th August, 1,560,000 workers were reported to be working overtime in manufacturing establishments rendering returns. This was 20,000 less than in May but 50,000 more than a year ago.

The number reported to be working short-time was 54,000, which was 5,000 less than in May but 20,000 more than a year ago.

There was an increase of 2,500 in unemployment between 15th August and 12th September. An increase of 10,000 among adults was offset by a decrease among boys and girls.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 12th September was 202,000, including 19,000 temporarily stopped. The proportion of the estimated total number of employees who were unemployed was 0.9 per cent., the same as in August, compared with 1.1 per cent. a year ago.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 67,000, which is 37 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of August was 793,000. It is estimated that the total working population[†] at the end of August was 24,009,000, having increased by 93,000 during the month.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-July and end-August, 1955, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-August, 1954.

ALCORDA 10 1538 11		10- 13 (1/2-1/	Contradiction of the		rnousanus
They can be used	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	Change during August, 1955
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,753 15,072 7,681	22,896 15,162 7,734	22,938‡ 15,178‡ 7,760		+ 90 + 54 + 36
Wholly Unemployed§	229	170	174	182	+ 8
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	9 238	22 192	18 192	18 200	+ 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	836 814 22	803 784 19	798 779 19	793 774 19	- 5 - 5
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	(1015)
Total Working Population† Men Women	23,824 16,041 7,783	23,875 16,064 7,811	23,916 16,077 7,839		+ 93 + 53 + 40

The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.
The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.
‡ Revised figure.
§ End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. (See footnote † above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

Later and a second		Sec. Sec.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1877 1997	Housands
Industry or Service	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	Change during August, 1955
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	866	864	862	862	_
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) Gas, Electricity and Water	(706) 374	(704) 378	(702) 378	(702) 379	() + 1
Transport and Communica- tion Agriculture and Fishing	1,715 1,095	1,714 1,052	1,719 1,062	1,719 1,067	+ 5
Number in Basic Industries	4,050	4,008	4,021	4,027	+ 6
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	507 555 1,185 2,651 995 689 906 1,571	515 570 1,235 2,764 962 677 910 1,589	516 569 1,234 2,760 956 672 934 1,587	520 571 1,242 2,779 954* 674 934 1,599	+ 4 + 2 + 8 + 19 - 2 + 2 + 12
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,059	9,222	9,228	9,273	+ 45
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,456 2,769	1,466 2,793	1,468† 2,802	1,482 2,819	+ 14 + 17
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,099	4,092	4,104	4,112	+ 8
Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	588 732	580 735	580 735	580 735	=
Total in Civil Employment	22,753	22,896	22,938†	23,028	+ 90

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-August, 1954, and June, July and August, 1955. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from these offerences of those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

at monthly intervals for the individual industries. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month ; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

* Cotton-264,000. Wool-210,000. Other textiles-480,000. † Revised figure.

COMENIARY FOR ORE	T edibi	Ma		Thousands) - 151.2	Fema	ales			To	tal	
Industry	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	769.8 257.9 77.4 33.9 31.9 20.7 14.7 79.3	767.8 257.2 75.3 34.2 33.7 21.1 14.7 78.2	765.6 257.8 75.5 34.1 33.8 21.1 14.7 78.6	765·3 259·0 75·7 34·0 34·1 21·3 14·7 79·2	15·2 82·8 8·6 43·9 11·6 5·8 1·3 11·6	15.2 84.2 8.5 43.6 12.6 6.0 1.3 12.2	15.2 83.9 8.5 43.4 12.5 6.0 1.3 12.2	15·2 84·1 8·5 43·2 12·6 6·0 1·3 12·5	785.0 340.7 86.0 77.8 43.5 26.5 16.0 90.9	783.0 341.4 83.8 77.8 46.3 27.1 16.0 90.4	780.8 341.7 84.0 77.5 46.3 27.1 16.0 90.8	780.5 343.1 84.2 77.2 46.7 27.3 16.0 91.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	357·3 18·3 165·5 26·4 32·3 28·1 30·1 31·9 24·7	363.8 18.1 171.2 27.0 32.2 28.6 29.8 32.3 24.6	364.8 18.2 171.8 27.1 32.1 28.6 29.9 32.5 24.6	366.8 18.2 173.0 27.4 32.0 28.7 30.1 32.7 24.7	147.5 0.4 44.3 35.9 19.2 12.3 20.6 6.8 8.0	149.4 0.4 45.4 36.4 19.9 12.7 19.8 6.9 7.9	149.6 0.4 45.5 36.4 19.8 12.7 20.0 6.9 7.9	151.2 0.4 46.1 36.9 19.9 12.8 20.3 6.9 7.9	504.8 18.7 209.8 62.3 51.5 40.4 50.7 38.7 32.7	513·2 18·5 216·6 63·4 52·1 41·3 49·6 39·2 32·5 569·0	514·4 18·6 217·3 63·5 51·9 41·3 49·9 39·4 32·5 568·3	518 .0 18.6 219.1 64.3 51.9 41.5 50.4 39.6 32.6 570.1
Metal Manufacture	486 ·9 21·0 201·8 106·4 12·1 18·3 37·1 90·2	498 · 7 20 · 6 205 · 2 109 · 8 12 · 2 18 · 9 38 · 0 94 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 498 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 205 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	499.8 20.7 206.4 108.7 12.2 18.9 38.5 94.4	66:9 0:5 18:9 16:6 1:9 1:2 7:5 20:3	70.3 0.5 19.6 17.3 2.0 1.2 8.1 21.6	70.1 0.5 19.6 17.0 2.0 1.2 8.1 21.7	70.3 0.5 19.5 17.1 2.0 1.2 8.1 21.9	553.821.5220.7123.014.019.544.6110.5	21.1 224.8 127.1 14.2 20.1 46.1 115.6	$\begin{array}{c} 306 & 32\\ 21 \cdot 2\\ 225 \cdot 3\\ 125 \cdot 7\\ 14 \cdot 2\\ 20 \cdot 1\\ 46 \cdot 2\\ 115 \cdot 6\end{array}$	21 · 2 225 · 9 125 · 8 14 · 2 20 · 1 46 · 6 116 · 3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Cables Wireless Valves and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,543} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{195} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{87} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{49} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{518} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{133} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{516} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{95} \cdot \textbf{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,592} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{535} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{101} \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,592} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{92} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{92} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{372} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,603\cdot8}\\ 200\cdot1\\ 75\cdot1\\ 37\cdot6\\ 28\cdot5\\ 92\cdot0\\ 23\cdot9\\ 56\cdot5\\ 49\cdot1\\ 78\cdot1\\ 538\cdot4\\ 138\cdot0\\ 41\cdot2\\ 33\cdot6\\ 73\cdot3\\ 25\cdot0\\ 11\cdot4\\ 102\cdot0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{433.9} \\ \textbf{8.8} \\ \textbf{4.2} \\ \textbf{4.2} \\ \textbf{4.8} \\ \textbf{2.8} \\ \textbf{18.7} \\ \textbf{3.5} \\ \textbf{9.6} \\ \textbf{14.5} \\ \textbf{6.5} \\ \textbf{14.5} \\ \textbf{14.5} \\ \textbf{20.7} \\ \textbf{20.7} \\ \textbf{20.7} \\ \textbf{20.7} \\ \textbf{57.4} \\ \textbf{23.8} \\ \textbf{9.6} \\ \textbf{67.2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 473 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 7 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 471\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 6\\ 2\cdot 8\\ 20\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 9\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 123\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 3\\ 22\cdot 8\\ 68\cdot 1\\ 27\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 7\\ 73\cdot 5\end{array}$	475.9 8.6 4.2 5.7 2.8 20.3 3.8 9.9 13.2 7.0 124.2 49.4 22.9 22.8 69.5 28.3 8.9 74.4	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,977:2}\\ 204.7\\ 80.3\\ 39.1\\ 30.5\\ 106.5\\ 26.8\\ 66.0\\ 64.3\\ 81.5\\ 635.3\\ 177.8\\ 59.4\\ 123.0\\ 45.6\\ 21.0\\ 163.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,065\cdot5} \\ 206\cdot1 \\ 79\cdot6 \\ 42\cdot7 \\ 31\cdot0 \\ 111\cdot1 \\ 27\cdot4 \\ 66\cdot5 \\ 62\cdot4 \\ 84\cdot2 \\ 659\cdot1 \\ 187\cdot0 \\ 64\cdot2 \\ 56\cdot3 \\ 140\cdot5 \\ 52\cdot8 \\ 820\cdot0 \\ 174\cdot6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,063.8} \\ \textbf{206.6} \\ \textbf{79.3} \\ \textbf{42.9} \\ \textbf{31.0} \\ \textbf{111.1} \\ \textbf{27.5} \\ \textbf{66.4} \\ \textbf{62.3} \\ \textbf{84.3} \\ \textbf{657.6} \\ \textbf{187.2} \\ \textbf{63.5} \\ \textbf{556.1} \\ \textbf{140.7} \\ \textbf{52.7} \\ \textbf{19.9} \\ \textbf{174.7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,079} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{112} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{85} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{662} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{187} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{142} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{33} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{176} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	981.7 267.5 237.1 198.7 116.6 77.1 79.4	1,020 · 9 284 · 7 241 · 9 209 · 8 124 · 8 76 · 1 78 · 5	1,020.6 284.3 242.5 209.8 124.6 76.0 78.3	1,027 · 1 287 · 5 245 · 2 209 · 8 125 · 6 75 · 6 78 · 3	169 · 2 45 · 9 36 · 7 32 · 9 41 · 8 4 · 9 4 · 2 2 · 8	179.6 48.1 38.1 34.9 46.3 4.9 4.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 179 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	180.6 47.9 39.2 34.9 46.4 4.9 4.3	1,150.9 313.4 273.8 231.6 158.4 82.0 83.6	81·0 82·8	1,199.8 331.9 281.0 244.6 170.7 80.9 82.6	1,207.7 335.4 284.4 244.7 172.0 80.5 82.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc	5·3 314·6 27·7 22·7 33·6 27·3 27·4 31·2 144·7	5·1 324·1 28·7 23·9 34·6 28·6 27·3 32·3 148·7	5.1 323.5 28.5 23.9 34.4 28.7 27.3 32.2 148.5	5·1 325·3 28·6 24·2 34·6 28·9 27·6 32·3 149·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 8 \\ 181 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 79 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	3.0 193.1 20.2 19.9 5.6 10.1 33.4 18.9 85.0	3.0 191.5 20.0 19.9 5.6 10.0 32.9 18.7 84.4	3.0 192.3 20.0 20.0 5.7 10.2 33.1 18.6 84.7	8·1 495·6 46·5 40·8 38·8 37·0 59·8 48·5 224·2	8·1 517·2 48·9 43·8 40·2 38·7 60·7 51·2 233·7	8·1 515·0 48·5 43·8 40·0 38·7 60·2 50·9 232·9	8·1 517·6 48·6 44·2 40·3 39·1 60·7 50·9 233·8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	85.6 55.5 8.8 14.7 6.6	87·3 56·6 9·1 14·8 6·8	87·1 56·5 9·1 14·7 6·8	87·9 57·0 9·2 14·8 6·9	53.531.57.412.91.7	55 · 1 32 · 1 8 · 2 12 · 9 1 · 9	54.6 31.8 8.1 12.8 1.9	55.1 32.0 8.2 13.0 1.9	139 · 1 87 · 0 16 · 2 27 · 6 8 · 3	142·4 88·7 17·3 27·7 8·7	141.7 88.3 17.2 27.5 8.7	143.0 89.0 17.4 27.8 8.8
Textiles	413 · 5 58 · 6 40 · 9 93 · 5 28 · 2 21 · 4 4 · 3 9 · 3 5 · 7 35 · 2 4 · 8 14 · 4 7 · 3 9 · 4 61 · 5 19 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 405\cdot 1\\ 53\cdot 7\\ 39\cdot 1\\ 92\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 9\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 6\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 9\\ 19\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 403 \cdot 2 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 402 \cdot 1 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$571.9 \\ 109.7 \\ 81.7 \\ 118.9 \\ 9.5 \\ 31.6 \\ 7.1 \\ 11.4 \\ 91.6 \\ 5.9 \\ 16.0 \\ 15.8 \\ 20.0 \\ 31.6 \\ 11.7 \\ 11.7 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 548\cdot1\\ 99\cdot7\\ 76\cdot9\\ 115\cdot8\\ 9\cdot8\\ 30\cdot5\\ 6\cdot7\\ 11\cdot1\\ 9\cdot3\\ 89\cdot8\\ 5\cdot5\\ 15\cdot4\\ 15\cdot3\\ 19\cdot7\\ 30\cdot5\\ 12\cdot1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 543\cdot 4\\ 98\cdot 2\\ 75\cdot 8\\ 115\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 8\\ 30\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 6\\ 11\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 2\\ 89\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 15\cdot 1\\ 15\cdot 2\\ 19\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot $	$\begin{array}{c} 543 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 2 \\ 115 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	985.4 168.3 122.6 212.4 37.7 53.0 11.4 20.7 15.1 126.8 10.7 30.4 23.1 29.4 93.1 30.7	953 · 2 153 · 4 116 · 0 207 · 9 38 · 7 52 · 2 10 · 8 20 · 4 14 · 9 10 · 2 29 · 9 22 · 6 29 · 4 89 · 9 32 · 0	946 6 151 · 2 1114 · 4 207 · 3 38 · 9 51 · 9 10 · 6 20 · 4 14 · 8 124 · 6 10 · 1 29 · 5 22 · 5 22 · 5 29 · 2 89 · 3 31 · 9	29·1 89·2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	42·2 28·2 9·1 4·9	41.6 27.4 9.1 5.1	$\begin{array}{c c} 41 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	41·2 27·1 9·1 5·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	30·8 8·4 17·2 5·2	30·7 8·3 17·2 5·2	30·5 8·2 17·2 5·1	72·2 36·3 26·0 9·9	72·4 35·8 26·3 10·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 72 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	35·3 26·3
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	184.5	177.6 72.8 9.4 8.7 7.0 8.8 55.0	176.7 72.4 9.4 8.7 7.0 8.8 54.7 15.7	8.8	62.2	451 · 4 197 · 4 81 · 7 62 · 3 12 · 8 32 · 9 60 · 9 3 · 4	447.3 195.6 80.7 61.9 12.6 32.7 60.3 3.5	449.6 195.8 81.4 62.9 12.5 33.0 60.5 3.5	270.7 93.8 72.3 20.3 42.1 122.2	629.0 270.2 91.1 71.0 19.8 41.7 115.9 19.3	624.0 268.0 90.1 70.6 19.6 41.5 115.0 19.2	268.0 90.7 71.7 19.4 41.8 115.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 493 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	21·4 28·0 44·9 15·0 40·6 23·4 44·7 69·2 17·8 29·4	$\begin{array}{c} 502 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 69 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	31.4 109.8 21.5 28.1 46.0 15.1 40.2 25.6 45.3 70.0 18.4 31.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 81 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 70 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	407.6 8.1 81.8 44.2 17.9 19.6 4.9 70.6 56.1 33.5 18.5 13.5 13.5 17.2 21.7	18.1 19.4 4.9 72.7 50.5 33.7 18.6 13.9 17.7	39·9 186·4 62·3 42·7 61·9 19·6 109·5 74·7 78·6 88·7 30·5 44·3	19·9 111·4 68·0 77·0 87·6 31·1 45·6	83·3 78·6 88·3 31·6 48·2	39.5 192.3 67.0 46.2 65.4 20.0 112.9 76.1 79.0 88.6 32.3 48.8
* See footnote * in first column on previous (3520)	page.				the sand series							A* 2

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(7	[housands])				A. A.			
Talif	en la compañía de la	Ma	lles			Fem	ales			То	tal	
Industry	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955	End- August, 1954	End- June, 1955	End- July, 1955	End- August, 1955
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{238.1} \\ \textbf{84.2} \\ \textbf{100.0} \\ \textbf{17.9} \\ \textbf{20.5} \\ \textbf{15.5} \end{array}$	234.5 82.8 97.5 18.5 20.3 15.4	$\begin{array}{r} 234 \cdot 3 \\ 83 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 236 \cdot 3 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \\ 98 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	62.9 12.5 35.0 2.9 6.8 5.7	62.6 12.4 34.9 2.9 6.7 5.7	63·4 12·6 35·5 2·9 6·7 5·7	300 · 2 96 · 0 135 · 3 20 · 8 27 · 1 21 · 0	$\begin{array}{r} 297 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	296·9 95·5 132·0 21·4 27·0 21·0	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{299.7} \\ \textbf{96.2} \\ \textbf{133.9} \\ \textbf{21.6} \\ \textbf{27.0} \\ \textbf{21.0} \end{array}$
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	$\begin{array}{r} 340 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	348.0 69.9 3.9 20.8 18.6 91.8 143.0	$\begin{array}{c} 348 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 92 \cdot 5 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 351 \cdot 3 \\ 70 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 143 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	197 · 6 20 · 2 1 · 8 31 · 5 28 · 8 22 · 5 92 · 8	201.6 20.8 2.0 32.1 29.0 23.3 94.4	201 · 1 20 · 7 2 · 0 31 · 9 28 · 8 23 · 4 94 · 3	204·2 21·0 2·1 32·1 29·3 23·8 95·9	537.787.65.750.947.0112.7233.8	549.6 90.7 5.9 52.9 47.6 115.1 237.4	549.8 90.5 5.9 52.7 47.5 115.9 237.3	$555 \cdot 5$ 91 \cdot 4 6 \cdot 1 53 \cdot 1 48 \cdot 2 116 \cdot 9 239 \cdot 8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	$\begin{array}{c} 158 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \cdot 3 \\ 79 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 163 \cdot 0 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 164\cdot 5\\79\cdot 9\\12\cdot 8\\8\cdot 1\\11\cdot 7\\4\cdot 8\\7\cdot 0\\40\cdot 2\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	121 · 9 41 · 1 4 · 1 8 · 9 19 · 9 7 · 1 2 · 0 38 · 8	120.9 40.6 4.1 8.9 19.9 7.0 2.0 38.4	$\begin{array}{c} 122 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$277 \cdot 7 \\114 \cdot 9 \\16 \cdot 7 \\17 \cdot 3 \\32 \cdot 7 \\11 \cdot 9 \\8 \cdot 7 \\75 \cdot 5$	$285 \cdot 2 \\120 \cdot 7 \\16 \cdot 8 \\17 \cdot 3 \\31 \cdot 3 \\12 \cdot 0 \\8 \cdot 8 \\78 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 283 \cdot 9 \\ 119 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 78 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{286} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{120} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,896.8	6,008 · 8	6,014 · 3	6,043.6	2,961.9	3,013 · 3	3,014.0	3,030 · 1	8,858.7	9,022 · 1	9,028.3	9,073.7
Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,276.5 1,210.4 66.1	1,284·9 1,217·4 67·5	1,287 · 0 1,219 · 4 67 · 6	1,301 .0 1,231.9 69.1	49.0 41.0 8.0	49 ·7 41·0 8·7	49 · 7 41 · 0 8 · 7	49.7 41.0 8.7	1,325 · 5 1,251 · 4 74 · 1	1,334·6 1,258·4 76·2	1,336·7 1,260·4 76·3	1,35 0.7 1,272.9 77.8
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas <th>335.5 129.9 172.6 33.0</th> <th>337·9 129·1 176·2 32·6</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 337 \cdot 7 \\ 128 \cdot 7 \\ 176 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \end{array}$</th> <th>337·8 128·4 176·7 32·7</th> <th>38.8 13.8 23.0 2.0</th> <th>40 · 1 14 · 3 23 · 8 2 · 0</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 40 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 40.7 \\ 14.5 \\ 24.2 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 374 \cdot 3 \\ 143 \cdot 7 \\ 195 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \end{array}$</th> <th>$\begin{array}{c} 378 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \\ 200 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \end{array}$</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} 378 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 1 \\ 200 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \end{array}$</th> <th>378 · 5 142 · 9 200 · 9 34 · 7</th>	335 .5 129.9 172.6 33.0	337·9 129·1 176·2 32·6	$\begin{array}{r} 337 \cdot 7 \\ 128 \cdot 7 \\ 176 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	337·8 128·4 176·7 32·7	38.8 13.8 23.0 2.0	40 · 1 14 · 3 23 · 8 2 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 40.7 \\ 14.5 \\ 24.2 \\ 2.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 374 \cdot 3 \\ 143 \cdot 7 \\ 195 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 378 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \\ 200 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 378 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 1 \\ 200 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	378 · 5 142 · 9 200 · 9 34 · 7
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	210·5 22·6	201·7 22·7	$202 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 1$	201·0 23·0	51·6 2·8	54·6 2·8	54·9 2·8	54·7 2·7	262·1 25·4	256·3 25·5	257·1 25·9	255·7 25·7
Distributive Trades	1,131.0	1,131 · 1	1,134.0	1,140.2	1,165 · 1	1,188.7	1,195 · 2	1,205 · 7	2,296.1	2,319.8	2,329 · 2	2,345.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul- tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	$\begin{array}{c} 114\cdot 7 \\ 71\cdot 7 \\ 120\cdot 2 \\ 303\cdot 3 \\ 167\cdot 6 \\ 334\cdot 1 \\ 19\cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 5 \\ 120 \cdot 7 \\ 300 \cdot 7 \\ 167 \cdot 6 \\ 332 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 116.7 \\ 72.3 \\ 121.0 \\ 302.1 \\ 167.5 \\ 334.0 \\ 20.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 73 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 3 \\ 302 \cdot 6 \\ 168 \cdot 4 \\ 336 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 56 \cdot 9 \\ 303 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 600 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	33.8 28.8 57.6 310.5 105.8 613.3 38.9	$\begin{array}{r} 34\cdot 0\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 57\cdot 7\\ 313\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 617\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 1 \\ 316 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 620 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 147\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 2\\ 177\cdot 1\\ 607\cdot 1\\ 272\cdot 6\\ 934\cdot 3\\ 57\cdot 4\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 151 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 178 \cdot 3 \\ 611 \cdot 2 \\ 273 \cdot 4 \\ 945 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 150.7\\ 101.0\\ 178.7\\ 615.2\\ 273.5\\ 951.0\\ 59.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 151.6\\101.6\\181.4\\619.4\\275.9\\956.7\\59.3\end{array} $
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc	58.7 41.0 182.0 30.8 11.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 58 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 176 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	58.2 41.3 178.4 30.2 11.0	58.7 41.6 180.8 30.3 10.8	$\begin{array}{c} 76.7 \\ 43.6 \\ 524.7 \\ 106.2 \\ 33.0 \end{array}$	76·3 37·5 517·4 105·7 31·9	76.1 37.9 525.3 105.3 31.7	76.6 38.5 526.0 104.8 31.4	135·4 84·6 706·7 137·0 44·4	134·7 79·5 693·9 135·6 42·9	134·3 79·2 703·7 135·5 42·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 135 \cdot 3 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ 706 \cdot 8 \\ 135 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manu-facturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (*i.e.*, they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 27th August, 1955 (at establishments which rendered returns)

	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime			
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Actal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Forundries Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rolling, etc. Ingineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Chicles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and A'rcraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and A'rcraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and A'rcraft Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Woollen and Worsted. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Woollen and Worsted. Manufacture of Boots and Fur Iothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Yood, Drink and Tobacco Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery "aper and Printing "Paper and Board Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. </td <td>$\begin{array}{r} 258\cdot8\\ 63\cdot7\\ 301\cdot7\\ 447\cdot2\\ 175\cdot8\\ 99\cdot5\\ 34\cdot7\\ 87\cdot7\\ 1,218\cdot7\\ 7767\cdot3\\ 451\cdot4\\ 706\cdot5\\ 252\cdot3\\ 155\cdot8\\ 126\cdot1\\ 354\cdot3\\ 87\cdot7\\ 759\cdot6\\ 127\cdot7\\ 97\cdot5\\ 170\cdot9\\ 98\cdot4\\ 68\cdot6\\ 47\cdot0\\ 440\cdot4\\ 183\cdot6\\ 95\cdot6\\ 566\cdot2\\ 83\cdot4\\ 198\cdot5\\ 89\cdot0\\ 363\cdot3\\ 71\cdot8\\ 148\cdot8\\ 193\cdot2\\ 85\cdot8\\ \end{array}$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 8.8\\ 3.9\\ 2.5\\ 12.8\\ 3.5\\ 4.9\\ 0.6\\ \hline \\ 8.9\\ 8.0\\ 0.9\\ 9.4\\ 2.2\\ 6.6\\ \hline \\ 8.3\\ \hline \\ 499.7\\ 218.2\\ 174.0\\ 19.7\\ 32.3\\ 11.8\\ 2.1\\ 77.9\\ 35.4\\ 27.2\\ 149.9\\ 143.1\\ 15.3\\ 12.5\\ 8.2\\ 5.5\\ 1.4\\ 4.1\\ 2.8\\ \end{array}$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2}\\ 20\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\\ 12\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\\ 12\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 26\\ 4\\ 15\frac{1}{2}\\ 7\\ 26\\ -15\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 16\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 16\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{r} 67\cdot 8\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 64\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 9\\ 31\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 5\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 1\\ 447\cdot 1\\ 320\cdot 2\\ 126\cdot 9\\ 230\cdot 5\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 61\cdot 2\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 6\\ 88\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 88\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 2\\$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 627\cdot 3\\ 49\cdot 5\\ 656\cdot 6\\ 1,022\cdot 7\\ 326\cdot 4\\ 269\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 5\\ 269\cdot 4\\ 3,674\cdot 9\\ 2,659\cdot 4\\ 1,015\cdot 5\\ 1,839\cdot 1\\ 594\cdot 6\\ 547\cdot 0\\ 322\cdot 5\\ 814\cdot 5\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 661\cdot 5\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 100\cdot 3$</td> <td>915 10918 1089888888977678586444486768107885 86444486768107885888888888897767858644448867681078888888888888888888888888888888</td>	$\begin{array}{r} 258\cdot8\\ 63\cdot7\\ 301\cdot7\\ 447\cdot2\\ 175\cdot8\\ 99\cdot5\\ 34\cdot7\\ 87\cdot7\\ 1,218\cdot7\\ 7767\cdot3\\ 451\cdot4\\ 706\cdot5\\ 252\cdot3\\ 155\cdot8\\ 126\cdot1\\ 354\cdot3\\ 87\cdot7\\ 759\cdot6\\ 127\cdot7\\ 97\cdot5\\ 170\cdot9\\ 98\cdot4\\ 68\cdot6\\ 47\cdot0\\ 440\cdot4\\ 183\cdot6\\ 95\cdot6\\ 566\cdot2\\ 83\cdot4\\ 198\cdot5\\ 89\cdot0\\ 363\cdot3\\ 71\cdot8\\ 148\cdot8\\ 193\cdot2\\ 85\cdot8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.8\\ 3.9\\ 2.5\\ 12.8\\ 3.5\\ 4.9\\ 0.6\\ \hline \\ 8.9\\ 8.0\\ 0.9\\ 9.4\\ 2.2\\ 6.6\\ \hline \\ 8.3\\ \hline \\ 499.7\\ 218.2\\ 174.0\\ 19.7\\ 32.3\\ 11.8\\ 2.1\\ 77.9\\ 35.4\\ 27.2\\ 149.9\\ 143.1\\ 15.3\\ 12.5\\ 8.2\\ 5.5\\ 1.4\\ 4.1\\ 2.8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\frac{1}{2}\\ 20\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\\ 12\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\\ 12\frac{1}{2}\\ 9\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 26\\ 4\\ 15\frac{1}{2}\\ 7\\ 26\\ -15\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 16\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 10\\ 16\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\\ 13\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 67\cdot 8\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 64\cdot 7\\ 114\cdot 9\\ 31\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 5\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 1\\ 447\cdot 1\\ 320\cdot 2\\ 126\cdot 9\\ 230\cdot 5\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 61\cdot 2\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 6\\ 88\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 88\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 2\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 627\cdot 3\\ 49\cdot 5\\ 656\cdot 6\\ 1,022\cdot 7\\ 326\cdot 4\\ 269\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 5\\ 269\cdot 4\\ 3,674\cdot 9\\ 2,659\cdot 4\\ 1,015\cdot 5\\ 1,839\cdot 1\\ 594\cdot 6\\ 547\cdot 0\\ 322\cdot 5\\ 814\cdot 5\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 661\cdot 5\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 138\cdot 4\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 100\cdot 3$	915 10918 1089888888977678586444486768107885 86444486768107885888888888897767858644448867681078888888888888888888888888888888	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,943.1	54.5	807.9	15	1,560.8	12,733.0	8	

Ministry of Labour Gazette. October, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August and 12th September, 1955, were as follows :---

A SALA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		1	1		<u>.</u>
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th August 12th September Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	112,451 116,274 + 3,823	12,384 8,045 - 4,339	64,410 70,687 + 6,277	10,448 7,215 - 3,233	199,693 202,221 + 2,528

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 12th September represented 0.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 15th August.

An analysis of the figures for 12th September according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :---

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	(Casuals)			
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	37,781 4,325	23,212 2,931	48,347 601	109,340 7,857	6,934 188	116,274 8,045	
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	25,535 3,687	16,283 2,435	17,533 532	59,351 6,654	11,336 561	70,687 7,215	
Total	71,328	44,861	67,013	183,202	19,019	202,221	

The total of 202,221 includes 39,500 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th September, 1955, analysed according to duration of un-employment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 15th August, 1955, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

		Wholly Un (including				
Region	on and South- stern 8,600 more 1,915 nd 1,915 nern 1,943 and 4,486 -Midland 1,372 d.W. Ridings 2,469 n-Western 3,070 nern 3,070 and 7,541 s 2,343 Great Britain 42,106 on and South- stern 1,312 on and South- stern 42,106 on and South- stern 1,326 n-Western 1,326 n-Western 4,637 newstern 1,560 nd 2,248 n-Western 4,637 nem 2,216 and 4,188 n-Widland 1,284 dW. Ridings 1,3750 Great Britain 29,222 on and South- stern 3,503 nd 15,224 rn 3,503 nd 2,656 dW. Ridings 4,306 -Western 3,503 and	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
The same		and a star	Ma	les		
Eastern	Region Unemployed ployed for not more than 2 on and South- tern 8,600 n 1,915 exects 1,915 orn 1,915 ern 1,372 W. Ridings 2,469 -Western 6,725 ern 3,070 nd 1,372 w. Ridings 1,326 ern 1,312 ern 1,326 ern 1,324 mand South- tern 2,216 ond 2,2483 -Midland 1,284 W. Ridings 1,387 Western 2,216 nd 1,224 mand 1,750 reat Britain 29,222 on and South- tern 15,224 nd 1,750 reat Britain 2,9222 on and South- tern 5,286 <td>4,331 1,296 999 1,425 873 773 1,454 4,396 2,497 6,099 2,000</td> <td>6,061 1,810 1,592 2,803 1,136 1,285 3,041 7,128 5,325 13,697 5,070</td> <td>18,992 5,021 4,233 6,171 6,495 3,430 6,964 18,249 10,892 27,337 9,413</td> <td>501 500 111 44 99 136 431 4,154 136 1,382 178</td> <td>19,493 5,071 4,244 6,215 6,594 3,566 7,395 22,403 11,028 28,719 9,591</td>	4,331 1,296 999 1,425 873 773 1,454 4,396 2,497 6,099 2,000	6,061 1,810 1,592 2,803 1,136 1,285 3,041 7,128 5,325 13,697 5,070	18,992 5,021 4,233 6,171 6,495 3,430 6,964 18,249 10,892 27,337 9,413	501 500 111 44 99 136 431 4,154 136 1,382 178	19,493 5,071 4,244 6,215 6,594 3,566 7,395 22,403 11,028 28,719 9,591
Great Britain	ALL DEPARTMENT OF LEVEL	26,143	48,948	117,197	7,122	124,319
	tela la della	suggine. o general de	Fema	les	tan anar	editerrai
Eastern Southern South-Western Midland Korth-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland	1,312 1,326 1,560 2,488 1,284 1,837	2,272 786 742 942 641 589 1,005 3,326 2,180 4,731 1,504	924 552 456 818 348 363 763 2,912 2,535 6,292 2,102	9,820 2,650 2,524 3,320 3,477 2,236 3,605 10,875 6,931 15,211 5,356	194 49 28 59 205 267 763 9,630 148 446 108	10,014 2,699 2,552 3,379 3,682 2,503 4,368 20,505 7,079 15,657 5,464
Great Britain	COLUMN TRADE OF CALL	18,718	18,065	66,005	11,897	77,902
A DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE			Tota	al	a Todard	and and a
Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	3,503 6,974 2,656 4,306 11,362 5,286 11,729	6,603 2,082 1,741 2,367 1,514 1,362 2,459 7,722 4,677 10,830 3,504	6,985 2,362 2,048 3,621 1,484 1,648 3,804 10,040 7,860 19,989 7,172	28,812 7,671 6,757 9,491 9,972 5,666 10,569 29,124 17,823 42,548 14,769	695 99 39 103 304 403 1,194 13,784 284 1,828 286	29,507 7,770 6,796 9,594 10,276 6,069 11,763 42,908 18,107 44,376 15,055

Unemployment at 12th September, 1955

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th September, 1955, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :---

Region	register	bers of period as uner September	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
ondon and South-	10.100						
Eastern	19,493 5,071	10,014 2,699	29,507 7,770	0·6 0·7	0.5	0.5	
outhern	4,244	2,552	6,796	0.6	0.7	0·7 0·7	
outh-Western	6,215	3,379	9,594	0.8	0.9	0.9	
fidland	6,594	3,682	10,276	0.5	0.5	0.5	
lorth-Midland	3,566	2,503	6,069	0.4	0.5	0.4	
ast and West Ridings	7,395	4,368	11,763	0.6	0.7	0.6	
orth-Western	22,403	20,505	42,908	1.2	1.8	1.4	
orthern	11,028	7,079	18,107	1.2	1.9	1.4	
cotland	28,719	15,657	44,376	2.0	2.0	2.0	
/ales	9,591	5,464	15,055	1.4	2.1	1.6	
Great Britain	124,319	77,902	202,221	0.9	1.0	0.9	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 12th September, 1955, was 230,006, of whom 20,085 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 12th September, 1955, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
•	W	/holly Unen	ployed (incl	uding Casua	ıls)
ondon and South- Eastern	17,480 4,674 3,962 5,887 6,233 3,191 6,489 16,719 9,976 25,928 8,801	1,512 347 271 284 262 239 475 1,530 916 1,409 612	8,854 2,287 2,199 2,997 3,230 1,979 3,095 9,824 6,125 14,147 4,614	966 363 325 323 247 257 510 1,051 806 1,064 742	28,812 7,671 6,757 9,491 9,972 5,666 10,569 29,124 17,823 42,548 14,769
Great Britain	109,340	7,857	59,351	6,654	183,202
Northern Ireland	18,060	1,149	6,876	634	26,719
United Kingdom	127,400	9,006	66,227	7,288	209,921

	The second of the second second	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	and the second second second second second		Contract of the State of the State	
London and South- Eastern	17,971 4,724 3,973 5,931 6,331 3,327 6,915 20,771 10,111 27,242 8,978	1,522 347 271 284 263 239 480 1,632 917 1,477 613	9,041 2,336 2,226 3,052 3,430 2,236 3,818 19,029 6,270 14,555 4,694	973 363 326 327 252 267 550 1,476 809 1,102 770	29,507 7,770 6,796 9,594 10,276 6,069 11,763 42,908 18,107 44,376 15,055	
Great Britain	116,274	8,045	70,687	7,215	202,221	
Northern Ireland	18,436	1,181	7,445	723	27,785	
United Kingdom	134,710	9,226	78,132	7,938	230,006	

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Tablet gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 12th September, 1955 :--

Duration of		Males		Females			
Unemployment in Weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Total Aged under 1 18		Total	
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 , 2 , 4 , 4 , 6 , 6 , 8 , 8 , 8 , 13 , 26 , 26 , 39 Over 52	2,729 1,586 1,320 774 837 309 163 49 37 43	23,548 12,100 11,502 7,067 4,643 7,977 10,936 6,881 4,204 18,349	26,277 13,686 12,822 7,841 5,480 8,286 11,099 6,930 4,241 18,392	2,326 1,360 1,163 682 590 320 124 44 44 16 28	16,288 9,032 8,005 5,433 2,845 4,140 5,446 2,815 1,630 3,502	18,614 10,392 9,168 6,115 3,435 4,460 5,570 2,859 1,646 3,530	
Total	7,847	107,207	115,054	6,653	59,136	65,789	

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees. † The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employ-ment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th September, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th August, 1955.

Pasions and Delaster	Regis		ers of Per 12th Sept		1955	Inc. (+ or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 15th August, 1955
London and South-Easter		1,522	9,041	973	29,507	+ 102
London (Administrativ County) Acton	. 7,646 . 118	283	4,141	181 5	12,251	+ 789 + 67
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	k 124	8 43	55 355	6 28	193 1,489	+ 31
Chatham Croydon	. 340	40 20	195 201	51 28	631 589	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 71 \\ - & 33 \end{vmatrix}$
Dagenham Ealing	. 118	31 9	121 66	13 7	304 200	-73 -28
East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley .	. 96	30 5 45	42 78 177	15 5 42	214 184 514	+ 39 + 19 + 19
Hayes and Harlington . Hendon		32 35	23	10 12	100 322	- 68
Ilford		24 15	68 117	19 10	386 529	- 50
Tottenham West Ham Willesden	. 299	21 29 20	197 161	8 13	572 502	-119
astern	4.704	347	72 2,336	9 363	340 7,770	+ 13 + 220
Bedford Cambridge	41 104	9 58	70 58	13 51	133 271	- 40
Ipswich Luton	. 92	20 5	73 54	11 5	352 156	+ 3: - 10
Norwich	374	11 10 18	184 123 84	9 7 12	854 514 257	-11 + 5 + 6
outhern	2 072	271	2,226	12 326	257 6,796	+ 6' + 270
Bournemouth	377 78	16 2	111 79	12 9	516	+ 5. + 3.
Portsmouth (inc. Gospor Reading	153	27 14	607 96	37 19	1,457 282	+ 6 6.
Southampton	007	5 27	58 250	5 17	158 1,201	+ 15
outh-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood	5,931 1,331	284 36	3,052 490	327 36	9,594 1,893	+ 80' + 23'
Exeter	279 127	12 9	163 92	10 11	464 239	+ 1 + 4
Swindon	100	40 4	718 98	51 11	1,486 219	+ 20 - 50
lidland Birmingham	0.000	263 90	3,430 770	252 47	10,276 3,193	- 1,00
Burton-on-Trent		2 42	61 190	2 18	120 642	+ 19 + 34
Oldbury	90 91	5 6	20 44	6 7	121 148	+ 2
Stoke-on-Trent	283	17 15	350 158	22 21	1,109	- 10 - 10
Wolverhampton Worcester	277	11 	40 159 51	3 12	123 459 131	$- 50 \\ - 60 \\ - 20$
orth-Midland	3,327	239	2,236	267	6,069	- 54
Chesterfield Derby Grimsby	184	57	59 147	11 5	250 343	$+ 12 \\ - 27$
Leicester	216	81 5 4	75 188 26	41 2 5	560 411 153	-109 -23
Mansfield	125	33	61 73	13 2	202 175	- 34
Nottingham	79	21 5	209 91	11 9	975 184	- 162
Scunthorpe	39 6,915	12 480	97	32 550	180	- 30
Barnsley	198 427	480 15 58	3,818 67 215	20 42	11,763 300 742	- 662 - 9 - 176
Dewsbury Doncaster	89 312	1 12	38 184	3 22	131 530	-22 + 37
Halifax Huddersfield Hull	79 161	11 9	46 128	57	141 305	-102 + 6
Leeds	1,460 1,282 123	26 35 8	447 567 134	33 26 22	1,966 1,910 287	-124 - 68 + 19
Sheffield	635 107	28 16	278 105	53 16	994 244	+ 81 - 56
York	239	36	60	16	351	- 50
Accrington	20,771 82 252	1,632 1 16	19,029 220 249	1,476 15	42,908 318 535	+2,776 + 135
Barrow	252 259 542	16 51 44	249 469 584	18 47 27	535 826 1,197	$+ 211 \\ - 17 \\ + 193$
Blackburn Blackpool	185 202	16 24	363 138	10 4	574 368	+ 195 - 329 + 126
Bolton Burnley	631 501	44 5	382 837	31 12	1,088 1,355	- 513 - 498
Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	138 131 6,560	2 8 535	199 127	8	339 274	-13 + 10
Manchester(inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth		535 220	1,929 1,010	305 131	9,329 3,449	+ 623 - 149
and Royton)	1,314 206	67 28	1,550 272	175 15	3,106 521	+ 52 - 115
Rochdale St. Helens	213 323	7 10	1,119 500	10 8	1,349 841	+1,109 - 50
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport	449	11	302	31	793	- 85
Wallasey	258 369 216	35 39 22	360 348 199	89 16 22	742 772 459	- 112 + 33 - 172
Wigan	415	14	591	22 34	459	-172 + 3

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Regions and Principal	Regis		ers of Pers 12th Sep		1955	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 15th August, 1955
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	10,111 147 192 489 391 310	917 23 50 69 41 9	6,270 111 121 198 545 407	809 8 43 41 42 16	18,107 289 406 797 1,019 742	$ \begin{array}{r} - 853 \\ + 9 \\ - 163 \\ - 253 \\ + 80 \\ + 37 \\ \end{array} $
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	416 1,545 828 293 1,186	57 118 72 43 90	318 790 269 245 934	73 90 24 21 54	864 2,543 1,193 602 2,264	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 88 \\ - & 445 \\ + & 30 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 87 \end{array} $
Quay)	137	3	60		200	- 19
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	27,242 1,423 206 1,261 2,074 9,339 764 758 484	1,477 23 11 51 154 400 62 78 14	14,555 526 106 510 565 2,900 817 768 420	1,102 17 9 20 58 156 37 44 24	44,376 1,989 332 1,842 2,851 12,795 1,680 1,648 942	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,120 \\ + 247 \\ + 22 \\ - 56 \\ + 50 \\ - 377 \\ + 221 \\ - 59 \\ - 132 \end{array}$
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	8,978 1,057 393 218 737 652	613 55 22 35 46 27	4,694 308 76 114 475 391	770 48 16 22 40 23	15,055 1,468 507 389 1,298 1,093	$\begin{array}{r} + & 291 \\ + & 80 \\ - & 95 \\ - & 66 \\ - & 59 \\ - & 144 \end{array}$
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	18,436 6,535 2,170	1,181 262 225	7,445 3,076 562	723 123 110	27,785 9,996 3,067	- 949 - 271 - 366

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955.

Eds Ealsen	a asta	I oris a				
		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo Stop	orarily	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 83,700 257,500 239,000 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 22,900 52,100 113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100	$\begin{array}{r} 137,200\\ 100,600\\ 29,300\\ 800\\ 400\\ 600\\ 2,100\\ 102,700\\ 4,300\\ 4,300\\ 4,800\\ 5,100\\ 8,100\\ 31,800\\ 31,800\\ 13,900\\ 7,900 \end{array}$	78,500 59,200 28,100 2,800 800 500 700 3,200 3,200 3,500 7,800 53,800 5,300	$\begin{array}{r} 1,513,600\\ 962,700\\ 349,800\\ 123,200\\ 81,600\\ 74,500\\ 137,100\\ 374,300\\ 480,200\\ 314,200\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 308,000\\ 342,000\\ 284,800\\ \end{array}$	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 139,300 99,100 89,600 157,000 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800
1955 : 10th Jan 14th Feb 14th March 18th April 16th May 13th June 11th July 15th August 12th Sept	185,376 170,494 162,999 144,654 125,104 116,113 108,982 118,261 117,197	95,503 95,657 88,298 81,674 73,703 64,404 56,721 63,665 66,005	9,321 8,483 10,616 22,930 11,122 14,221 7,708 6,574 7,122	7,647 6,998 7,998 10,871 13,714 15,805 11,518 11,193 11,897	297,847 281,632 269,911 260,129 223,643 210,543 184,929 199,693 202,221	335,653 318,235 307,009 296,370 255,987 242,920 215,813 228,427 230,006

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1955 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 825,359, compared with 827,102 at 18th April, 1955.

April, 1955. The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 19th September, 1955, was 36,198, of whom 31,032 were males and 5,166 were females. The total included 16,682 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 19,516 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

and the second states	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service	15,206 12,394	128 4,656	15,334 17,050
Total	27,600	4,784	32,384
Severely disabled persons classified as un- likely to obtain employment other than	1 861.0		
under special conditions :* Ex-Service Others	1,341 2,091	7 375	1,348 2,466
Total	3,432	382	3,814
Grand Total	31,032	5,166	36,198

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 163 men and 36 women registered at Appointments Offices.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

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The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 12th September, 1955. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

Indu

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticultur Forestry Fishing

Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarry Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Cha Other Mining and Quarrying

Treatment of Non-Metallifero than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc Glass (other than containers Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous N

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Produc Chemicals and Dyes ... Pharmaceutical Preparatio

Pharmaceutical Preparatic Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, I Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue,

Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Ro specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smeltin

Engineering, Shipbuilding and H Shipbuilding and Ship Repai Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc Boilers and Boilerhouse Plan Machine Tools and Engineer Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Acce Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engine Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Ay Wireless Apparatus (exc. val Wireless Apparatus (exc. val Wireless Alves and Electric Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods ...

Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehi Motor Repairers and Garag Manufacture and Repair of Manufacture of Parts and Vehicles and Aircraft... Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair o Wagons and Trams ... Carts, Perambulators, etc.

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Sp Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Iron and Steel Forgings not Wire and Wire Manufacture Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewh

Precision Instruments, Jeweller Scientific, Surgical and Phot Manufacture and Repair of Jewellery, Plate and Refinin Musical Instruments

Textiles
Cotton Spinning, Doublin
Cotton Weaving etc.
Woollen and Worsted
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Produ
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weav
Linen and Soft Hemp
Jute
Rope, Twine and Net
Hosiery and other Knitted
Lace
Carpets
Narrow Fabrics
Made-up Textiles

Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries

(3520)

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

AND	Wholly			Great Britai	n			Contract States Streets and Files			
istry	Whunemp (inclu casu	loyed	Tempo stop	orarily		Total	ANA BAB IN	U	nited Kingd (all classes)	om	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
ire	5,405 3,454 186 1,765	957 926 28 3	880 16 864	140 140 —	6,285 3,470 186 2,629	1,097 1,066 28 3	7,382 4,536 214 2,632	9,694 6,613 254 2,827	1,200 1,168 29 3	10,894 7,781 283 2,830	
ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng	1,268 844 14 201 39 100 70	209 159 1 9 1 4 35	78 75 	10 1 9	1,346 919 14 204 39 100 70	219 160 1 9 1 4 44	1,565 1,079 15 213 40 104 114	1,601 925 16 398 39 149 74	226 160 2 14 1 5 44	1,827 1,085 18 412 40 154 118	
ous Mining Products other inc. glazed tiles) rs) inc. glazed tiles) inc. glaz	1,866 578 250 208 220 29 581	696 141 204 152 90 1 108	19 1 15 - 1 - 2	74 1 72 1 —	1,885 579 265 208 221 29 583	770 142 276 153 90 1 108	2,655 721 541 361 311 30 691	2,100 643 277 218 223 37 702	783 143 282 156 90 1 1111	2,883 786 559 374 313 38 813	
ct Works	1,882 81 852	1,298 310	- <mark>7</mark> -6	9	1,889 81 858	1,309 319	3,198 81 1,177	1,973 82 919	1,331 324	3,304 82 1,243	
Polishes, Ink and Matches etc.	71 293 152 97 138 198	190 425 62 252 20 39		2 	71 293 153 97 138 198	190 425 62 254 20 39	261 718 215 351 158 237	72 295 156 102 145 202	196 425 62 263 22 39	268 720 218 365 167 241	
Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	2,368 81	471 2	<u>166</u>		2,534 81	496 2	3,030 83	2,635 89	498 2	3,133 91	
c. melting and rolling in	797 692 48 51	122 197 31 8	18 34 1 45	18 	815 726 49 96	128 215 31 8	943 941 80 104	862 745 50 97	129 215 31 8	991 960 81 105	
ting, Rolling, etc.	227 472	31 80	66 2	1	293 474	31 81	324 555	300 492	31 82	331 574	
l Electrical Goods pairing	$\begin{array}{c} 10,311\\ 3,800\\ 337\\ 138\\ 100\\ 198\\ 40\\ 192\\ 212\\ 212\\ 6664\\ 3,223\\ 340\\ 166\\ 102\\ 254\\ 78\\ 61\\ 406\\ \end{array}$	3,437 184 37 23 5 57 11 56 155 30 1,086 257 132 197 433 189 86 499	357 292 1 7 	58	$\begin{array}{c} 10,668\\ 4,092\\ 338\\ 145\\ 100\\ 198\\ 40\\ 237\\ 212\\ 665\\ 3,226\\ 345\\ 167\\ 103\\ 255\\ 78\\ 61\\ 406 \end{array}$	3,495 190 37 23 5 57 11 89 155 30 1,101 259 132 197 433 190 86 500	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{14,163} \\ \textbf{4,282} \\ \textbf{375} \\ \textbf{168} \\ \textbf{105} \\ \textbf{255} \\ \textbf{51} \\ \textbf{326} \\ \textbf{367} \\ \textbf{695} \\ \textbf{4,327} \\ \textbf{604} \\ \textbf{299} \\ \textbf{300} \\ \textbf{688} \\ \textbf{268} \\ \textbf{147} \\ \textbf{906} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,794\\ 4,561\\ 358\\ 152\\ 103\\ 206\\ 51\\ 392\\ 216\\ 679\\ 3,488\\ 358\\ 174\\ 107\\ 382\\ 80\\ 66\\ 421\\ \end{array}$	3,607 197 39 23 5 5 58 11 117 158 30 1,121 261 137 198 460 191 89 512	15,401 4,758 397 175 108 264 62 509 374 709 4,609 619 311 305 842 271 155 933	
hicles and Cycles	3,292 944 1,145 485	773 192 175 144	6 1 2 2	3 1 1 -	3,298 945 1,147 487	776 193 176 144	4,074 1,138 1,323 631	3,705 994 1,295 680	845 205 190 168	4,550 1,199 1,485 848	
of Railway Carriages and	332 177	211 15	1	1	333 177	212 15	545 192	346 177	214 18	560 195	
	165 44	12 24	=		165 44	12 24	177 68	165 48	12 38	177 86	
pecified	2,032 137 135 141 154 179 138 1,148	1,335 92 147 18 77 251 87 663		43 4 4 4 -	2,050 147 135 144 155 179 138 1,152	1,378 96 147 18 81 251 89 696	3,428 243 282 162 236 430 227 1,848	2,148 151 137 167 157 182 144 1,210	1,397 99 147 18 82 255 89 707	3,545 250 284 185 239 437 233 1,917	
ery, etc	341 180 53 65 43	326 150 102 62 12	2 1 1 —	2 1 - 1 -	343 181 54 65 43	328 151 102 63 12	671 332 156 128 55	361 189 60 65 47	369 179 107 71 12	730 368 167 136 59	
g, etc.	2,400 392 241 410 80 93 66 319 58 104 20 60 22 77 334 124	4,037 706 639 490 63 199 180 183 219 406 39 167 65 278 310 93	$\begin{array}{c} 3,982\\ 2,061\\ 1,246\\ 34\\ 2\\ 281\\\\ 3\\\\ 62\\ 4\\ 104\\ 2\\\\ 177\\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,131\\ 5,417\\ 3,290\\ 280\\\\ 542\\ 20\\ 1\\ 5\\ 260\\ 8\\ 140\\ 8\\ 32\\ 120\\ 8\end{array}$	6,382 2,453 1,487 444 82 374 66 322 58 166 24 164 24 77 511 130	14,168 6,123 3,929 770 63 741 200 184 224 666 47 307 73 310 430 101	20,550 8,576 5,416 1,214 145 1,115 266 506 282 832 71 471 97 387 941 231	7,498 2,467 1,498 466 120 397 811 327 82 192 28 175 26 92 686 131	16,373 6,127 3,938 824 87 779 1,891 184 338 710 61 345 73 426 489 101	23,871 8,594 5,436 1,290 207 1,176 2,702 511 420 902 89 520 99 518 1,175 232	

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 919 males unemployed includes 363 men registered for underground work.

A*4

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

in and antiparticle in the second state that in	hourses	ice stores	(Freat Britai		d mast	area a				
Industry		bloyed	Tempo stop			Total	Li isizi Satisti Satisti	United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	248 167 57 24	222 81 116 25	85 80 1 4	24 1 10 13	333 247 58 28	246 82 126 38	579 329 184 66	346 254 64 28	255 85 131 39	601 339 195 67	
othing	1,508 884 50 31 31 49	2,651 1,472 437 280 67 168	606 382 7 92	626 351 27 27 94 10	2,114 1,266 57 31 123 49	3,277 1,823 464 307 161 178	5,391 3,089 521 338 284 227	2,317 1,340 61 59 126 64	4,423 1,990 589 985 167 328	6,74 0 3,330 650 1,044 293 392	
rubber)	188 275	209 18	110 15	<u>117</u>	298 290	326 18	624 308	325 342 4,950	346 18 5.474	671 360	
ood, Drink and Tobacco	4,378 162 1,205 184 184 139 238 367 460 417 129 320 212	4,638 70 851 418 286 230 67 572 799 573 197 164 269 142	$ \begin{array}{c} 19\\ 1\\ 2\\ -11\\ -1\\ -3\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	93 12 2 1 4 - 23 10 39 1 1 - -	4,397 163 1,207 184 195 361 139 239 367 463 418 129 320 212	4,731 70 863 420 287 234 67 595 809 612 198 165 269 142	9,128 233 2,070 604 482 595 206 834 1,176 1,075 616 294 589 354	4,950 211 1,360 188 258 440 147 258 483 435 483 432 152 359 227	5,4/4 74 946 438 302 272 69 605 1,208 617 199 171 288 285	10,424 285 2,306 626 560 712 216 863 1,643 1,100 631 322 647 512	
Ianufactures of Wood and Cork	1,891 680 835 83 175 118	487 98 278 16 50 45	383 5 370 1 7 —	83 4 61 1 2 15	2,274 685 1,205 84 182 118	570 102 339 17 52 60	2,844 787 1,544 101 234 178	2,550 749 1,391 87 198 125	592 103 357 17 52 63	3,14 2 852 1,748 104 250 188	
aper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,015 239 21	955 177 9 202	4 1	20 3 4	1,019 239 21 112	975 180 9 206	1,994 419 30 318	1,085 246 21 124	1,044 184 9 234	2,129 430 30	
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	111 62 192	148 44		-	62 193	148 44	210 237	63 219	156 53	21 27	
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc	390 1,134	375 1,042	2 15	13 57	392 1,149	388 1,099	780 2,248	412	408 1,116	82 2,36	
Rubber	453 86 47 101 31 62 354	270 43 60 241 56 8 364	12 — 1 — 2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 42 \\ -5 \\ -9 \\ 9 \end{array} $	465 86 47 102 31 62 356	271 85 60 246 56 8 373	736 171 107 348 87 70 729	495 89 53 104 31 65 411	277 86 62 248 57 8 378	77 17 11 35 8 7 7 78	
uilding and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	18,558 11,971 489 6,098	196 140 31 25	67 36 6 25	=	18,625 12,007 495 6,123	196 140 31 25	18,821 12,147 526 6,148	23,017 15,156 662 7,199	221 161 33 27	23,23 15,31 69 7,22	
as, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	1,367 665 543 159	94 31 60 3	12 6 4 2		1,379 671 547 161	94 31 60 3	1,473 702 607 164	1,565 738 639 188	106 37 64 5	1,67 77 70 19	
ransport and Communication	12,516 1,679 754 231 1,502 4,032 1,335 451 61 1,772 270 429	1,401 124 673 15 74 75 8 5 25 322 35 35 45	184 2 3 3 128 23 4 9 8 4	12 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,700 1,681 754 234 1,505 4,160 1,358 455 61 1,781 278 433	1,413 124 675 15 74 78 8 5 26 327 36 45	14,113 1,805 1,429 249 1,579 4,238 1,366 460 87 2,108 314 478	14,904 1,838 932 282 1,722 4,480 2,442 481 65 1,931 285 446	1,449 129 685 16 74 79 9 6 27 342 37 342	16,35 1,96 1,61 299 1,79 4,55 2,45 2,45 2,45 2,45 2,45 2,45 2,45	
Storage	9,803 1,312 1,084 1,045 2,205 1,197 2,718	9,170 160 168 379 2,969 508 4,621	76 36 2 5 14 10 9	170 6 1 7 58 5 86	9,879 1,348 1,086 1,050 2,219 1,207 2,727	9,340 166 169 386 3,027 513 4,707	19,219 1,514 1,255 1,436 5,246 1,720 7,434	11,414 1,632 1,281 1,275 2,669 1,303 2,983	10,129 183 187 459 3,239 544 5,097	21,54 1,81 1,46 1,73 5,90 1,84 8,08	
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	242	365		7	242	372 452	614 1,492	271 1,123	420 484	69	
surance, Banking and Finance blic Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	1,036 9,622 3,955 5,667	447 1,953 1,056 897	4 84 10 74	34 2 32	9,706 3,965 5,741	452 1,987 1,058 929	11,693 5,023 6,670	1,125 10,750 4,488 6,262	2,171 1,163 1,008	12,92 5,65 7,27	
ofessional Services	2,641 94 754 68 899 69 757	4,094 62 999 113 2,616 43 261	10 5 3 1 1	65 1 25 	2,651 94 759 68 902 70 758	4,159 63 1,024 113 2,636 45 278	6,810 157 1,783 181 3,538 115 1,036	2,839 98 802 70 980 82 807	4,577 69 1,143 126 2,907 47 285	7,41 10 1,94 3,88 12 1,09	
scellaneous Services	9,412 1,745 1,116 4,546 366 106 105 133 553	15,469 1,161 410 8,789 907 286 147 1,264 2,161	58 15 13 15 - 1 1 - 7	211 42 7 77 2 1 3 2 74	9,470 1,760 1,129 4,561 366 107 106 133 560	15,680 1,203 417 8,866 909 287 150 1,266 2,235	25,150 2,963 1,546 13,427 1,275 394 256 1,399 2,795	10,324 1,846 1,261 4,973 402 129 122 143 619	17,035 1,248 436 9,368 1,014 318 174 1,512 2,582 383	27,35 3,09 1,69 14,34 1,41 44 29 1,65 3,20	
-Services	742 2,109	344 195	6	3	748 2,109	347 195	1,095 2,304	829 2,232	383 207	1,21	
her Persons not Classified by Industry	8,794	9,452			8,794 124,319	9,452 77,902	18,246	9,763 143,936	10,158	19,92	

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,143 males and 216 females in Great Britain and 3,683 males and 235 females in the United Kingdom).

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 27th July and 24th August, 1955, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures is adue placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of contain The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities. from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952, may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless comparison of the not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

	27th	our weeks ended 27th July, 1955		Four weeks ended 24th August, 1955		
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	16th Dec., 1954, to 24th Aug., 1955 (36 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	129,596 15,106	191,816 70,169	132,235 32,826	191,459 60,053	1,246,555 162,891	
over	63,674 17,338	127,220 83,760	61,942 33,367	122,771 73,704	577,835 167,522	
Total	225,714	472,965	260,370	447,987	2,154,803	

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by Of the total of 129,596 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1955, 25,931 ($20 \cdot 0$ per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,487 were aged 65 and over. Among the 63,674 women placed in employment during the same period 13,319 ($20 \cdot 9$ per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 874 were aged 60 and over. changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question. aged 60 and over.

		Placing	s during fou 24th Augus	r weeks t, 1955	Nu	mber of Va 24	cancies remains the August, 19	ning unfille	d at	
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,721	1,006	2,625	206	5,558	16,753	2,152	566	342	19,813
Mining and Quarrying	1,112	1,914	19	56	3,101	5,668	1,174	36	33	6,911
Coal Mining	625	1,865	9	33	2,532	4,736	1,066	15	7	5,824
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Engineering Electrical Goods	3,359 3,460 5,917 16,670 4,233 9,316 3,121	790 531 1,089 5,176 442 3,946 788	751 1,423 526 5,656 129 2,132 3,395	385 833 266 2,191 22 1,178 991	5,285 6,247 7,798 29,693 4,826 16,572 8,295	3,189 4,057 6,772 25,569 2,786 17,950 4,833	1,716 946 1,563 5,895 289 4,663 943	1,625 2,111 722 9,362 59 3,488 5,815	1,520 1,496 334 3,324 22 2,126 1,176	8,050 8,610 9,391 44,150 3,156 28,227 12,767
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	8,209	2,831	1,503	727	13,270	17,190	2,773	2,635	1,084	23,682
	3,836	1,184	2,151	877	8,048	4,685	2,506	3,971	2,191	13,353
	442	395	471	260	1,568	1,294	741	998	797	3,830
	2,797	734	2,700	2,197	8,428	3,083	2,857	7,930	6,825	20,695
	529	133	871	391	1,924	815	861	2,378	1,894	5,948
	650	133	436	369	1,588	783	849	2,158	1,574	5,364
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	259	139	253	193	844	377	518	738	786	2,419
Clothing	614	475	2,370	4,224	7,683	1,503	2,338	14,547	9,277	27,665
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,115	1,474	7,447	2,401	18,437	4,131	1,934	6,266	3,540	15,871
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,447	1,519	566	316	4,848	3,112	2,274	1,159	1,014	7,559
Paper and Printing	1,387	863	1,258	1,601	5,109	1,683	1,455	2,123	3,518	8,779
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	1,068	291	776	694	2,829	795	476	1,192	1,278	3,741
Printing	319	572	482	907	2,280	888	979	931	2,240	5,038
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,722	513	1,813	682	5,730	1,820	719	2,380	1,285	6,204
Building and Contracting	39,142	4,097	204	288	43,731	32,059	4,428	419	597	37,503
Building	26,129	3,271	119	187	29,706	25,148	3,603	228	398	29,377
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,207	275	116	149	2,747	2,355	458	163	115	3,091
	7,617	1,500	1,430	805	11,352	26,388	3,507	2,657	1,016	33,568
	7,910	3,644	7,608	8,652	27,814	9,697	13,644	14,678	20,244	58,263
	344	361	395	1,193	2,293	1,092	963	1,226	1,723	5,004
	5,357	571	1,639	900	8,467	10,167	890	2,748	1,033	14,838
	1,660	134	1,171	527	3,492	5,445	238	1,777	588	8,048
	3,697	437	468	373	4,975	4,722	652	971	445	6,790
Professional Services	1,202	597	3,188	1,397	6,384	2,630	2,271	8,591	3,602	17,094
	6,389	1,148	15,830	2,568	25,935	6,185	2,331	35,120	8,008	51,644
	830	180	821	111	1,942	574	487	1,124	395	2,580
	4,373	411	11,002	825	16,611	3,630	713	20,644	2,175	27,162
	568	337	1,541	687	3,133	564	466	3,389	2,152	6,571
Grand Total	132,235	. 32,826	61,942	33,367	260,370	191,459	60,053	122,771	73,704	447,987

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th August, 1955, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :---

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	31,475 7,311 6,436 6,312 13,408 8,568 20,583 7,933 14,467 5,680 132,235	46,727 13,677 15,369 13,650 26,460 17,254 13,822 19,893 7,425 9,205 7,977 191,459	8,062 2,340 1,714 1,714 2,919 2,142 2,799 4,504 2,393 2,895 1,642 32,826	17,093 3,725 3,121 2,646 8,946 5,842 6,176 6,427 2,169 2,286 1,622 60,053	16,371 3,384 2,904 2,804 4,575 3,170 4,261 10,087 3,715 8,102 2,569 61,942	48,933 8,606 5,914 5,190 11,818 6,664 7,982 15,593 3,503 6,122 2,446 122,771	8,152 2,391 1,747 1,633 2,874 2,461 2,450 4,227 2,867 2,928 1,637 33,367	- 23,659 4,260 3,438 3,157 7,945 6,393 7,759 8,054 2,886 4,609 1,544 73,704	64,060 15,426 12,801 12,165 23,776 16,341 19,572 39,401 16,908 28,392 11,528 260,370	136,412 30,268 27,842 24,643 55,169 36,153 35,739 49,967 15,983 22,222 13,589 447,987

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th August, 1955, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 24th August, 1955.

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 23rd July, 1955, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the period were probably engaged by other firms *in the same industry*, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 23rd July, 1955

Industry	Number of Engage- ments per 100 employed at beginning of period			charg Loss em	ber of l es and c ses per l ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of En its per l ployed ing of p	at	charg Loss em	ber of the sand of ses per the ployed ing of p	other 100 at
rearry for and over. Annexy	м.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т,	ore not continuation with the	<u>M.</u>	F.	T .	М.	F.	Т.
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2·0 2·2	2·1 2·1	2·1 2·1	2·5 3·6	3·0 3·6	2.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	1.2	1.2	1·2 2·7	2.4	2.6 3.2	2.
China and Earthenware (includ- ing Glazed Tiles)	2.0	2.0 2.5	2·0 2·8	2·3 2·5	2·4 3·2	2·4 2·7	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.6	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.1
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	2.8 3.6	3.4	2.8 3.5 1.4	2.5 3.6 1.4	3.6 0.9	3.6 1.4	Silk	1·7 2·2	$1.3 \\ 2.3$	1·4 2·2	2·1 4·1	2·0 4·3	2.0
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	1·4 3·7	1·9 3·7	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	Jute	3.2	3·4 2·3	3·3 2·4	3.5 2.9	3.8 3.0	3. 2.
Manufactures	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	Hosiery	1·5 0·9	1·9 1·6	1.7	1.5 2.3	2·2 2·0	2· 2·
nemicals and Allied Trades	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.1	20	200	Carpets	1·3 1·8	1·3 1·7	1.3	2·0 2·1	3·4 2·2	2.2.
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.7	0·7 2·9	1.7 2.3	1·2 1·8	0·7 2·5	1·2 1·9	Made-up Textiles	3.4	3·4 1·8	3·4 1·7	3.6	4.6 2.5	4· 2·
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2·2 2·3 0·7	3.3	2.9	1.9	3.4 2.3	2.8 1.5	Other Textile Industries	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	2·4 2·1	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	1.6	$4 \cdot 0$ 2 \cdot 5 2 \cdot 8	2.0 1.9 2.3	1·4 1·2 2·1	2.0	1.2	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.3	2.1	1.5	2·0 2·4	2.5	2.
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.1	10.202	EL PER	2.1	2.6	2.1	Leather Goods Fur	1.7 2.8	2·1 2·8 2·9	2·4 2·8	2·4 2·8	2.8 2.8	2:
letal Manufacture	1.9	2·1 1·0	1·9 1·7	1.3	0.3	1.3				17.00			
Blast Furnaces	1.7	1000	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	Clothing	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.
Iron Foundries	1.6	1.8 2.0	1.9	2·9 1·4	3.5	3.0	Tailoring Dressmaking	1.8	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	2·3 2·0	3.0	2.3
Tinplate Manufacture	1.6	1·4 3·2	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.3	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.2	2.2	2·2 1·6	2·4 1·8	2.8 2.8	2:
Iron and Steel Tubes	2·4 2·5	2·4 2·2	2·4 2·4	1·2 2·2 2·8	2.6 2.5	2.5	Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.3	1.9	1.8	1·7 1·7	2.6 2.4 2.8	2.
ngineering and Electrical Goods	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.2	Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.
Marine Engineering	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8 2.0	1.3	1.8 2.0	Food, Drink and Tobacco	5.0	8.6	6.5	3.3	4.8	3.
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.2	3.6 1.6	2·4 1·4	1.3	$2.5 \\ 1.8$	1.4	Grain Milling	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.7	2.
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	2·5 2·4	1.9 1.6	Bread and Flour Confectionery	5.3	5.5	5·3 5·0	4·6 3·9	4·9 4·7	4.
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.7	2.0 1.9	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.8	Biscuits	3.8	9·2 5·4	6·0 6·4	3·8 4·0	4·4 4·6	44
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	2.3	1·9 2·0	1.3 2.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	2·8 1·4	2.1	Sugar and Glucose	2.5	3.4	2.7	3.2	4·2 5·1	34
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	1·8 1·7	2·4 2·4	1.9 1.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	2.8 2.7 3.1	2·1 1·8	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	20.1 3.6	31·1 8·7	27.2	4.1	5·4 5·1	43
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	1.8	2.4	2.0	1. 382.M	1000	2.5	Brewing and Malting	3.5	5.8	3.9	2.3	4.5	23
atus	1.4 2.8	2.0	1.7 3.3	1·4 2·4	2·7 3·9	1.9 3.1	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	8.3	5.7 11.2 3.5	9.3	2.9	5·2 2·7	32
Wireless Apparatus	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.8	Tobacco	2.1				R Ispai	
Lamps	1.3 2.3	4·1 3·2	2·5 2·5 2·7	2·4 2·4	4·3 3·2	3·2 2·7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	2
ehicles	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.8	1.9	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2·8 2·1	3.2 2.7	2·9 2·3	2.5 2.5	3.6 2.9	223
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	0.053	1	EN 191	1000	With Pr		Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.1 3.5	3.9	33
etc	1·7 2·1	2·0 3·4	1·7 2·2	1.8 1.8	3·1 2·3	2.0 1.9	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.3	2
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.7	Manufactures	20					
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.6	3·4 1·7	2.8	Paper and Printing	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.6	1
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.7	2·0 1·3	0·7 1·0	0.8 1.2 2.4	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	0·9 1·2 2·7	Paper and Board Wallpaper	1.4	1.5	1·4 2·1	1·4 2·8	2.0 2.7	1 2
Carts, Perambulators, etc	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.1	Cardboard Boxes, etc	2.8	3.6	3.3 2.5	2.6	4·2 3·3	32
Aetal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.0	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.7	1 1
Tools and Cutlery	1.8	2.4	2·1 2·4	2.4	3·2 3·0	2·7 2·6	Other Printing, etc	1.2		10		-	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.0	3
Hollow-ware	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.7	5·0 3·3	3.9	Rubber	2.4	2.4	2·4 1·8	2·8 1·8	3.7 2.4	3
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	2.1	3.2	2·2 2·9	2.9	3.9	3.3	Brushes and Brooms	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.1	3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.2	Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites	2.6	5.0	4·2 3·1	2.7	4.8	4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	and the second	100	10.0	262		arl.e.	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph		2.8	4.4	3.0	44.6	3
ments	1.5 1.5	2·3 2·4	1·8 2·0	1·7 1·3	3·3 3·1	2·2 2·2 2·3	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	4·8 3·4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8 4.3	3
Jewellery, Plate, etc	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	3.0	2·3 2·0	All the above Industries	2.2	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.2	2

Ministry of Labour Gazette. October, 1955

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 24th September, 1955, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,013,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1955, the corresponding figure was £3,636,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 25th September, 1954, it was £3,150,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 24th September, 1955, was £1,530,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1955, was £1,950,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 25th September, 1954, it was £1,964,000. Comparison of the figures for the two most recent quarters with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 7th February, 1955, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits at various dates in April and May, 1955 (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for January, page 12, and February, page 48).

January, page 12, and February, page 48).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th September, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 16th August, 1955, and 21st September, 1954. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme. A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work,

of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for wor such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industri diseases

The first of the second se					T	housar				
ALL DEPENDENCE OF THE	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region	greglog	Sickne	SS SS	Ind	Industrial Injury					
Stand Prophysics	20th Sept., 1955	16th Aug., 1955	21st Sept., 1954	20th Sept., 1955	16th Aug., 1955	21s Sept 195				
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Scotland Scotland Total, Great Britain	82.0 67.9 39.9 32.1 45.4 472.3 49.5 77.4 142.9 62.0 108.2 60.2 839.8	66.4 37.7 30.9 43.4 68.7 46.4 72.7 135.9 57.8 102.3 57.8	69·2 39·9 32·0 46·4 74·3 50·9 77·0 141·1 61·2 104·2 58·9	3.8 3.3 1.9 1.5 2.2 4.6 5.1 7.7 7.3 7.7 7.8 6.9	3.3 2.8 1.7 1.4 2.0 4.0 4.7 7.1 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.4 53.9	3: 3: 1: 2: 4: 4: 4: 7: 6: 7: 6: 57:				
Separate figures for in ber, 1955, are given belo	sured	males	and fema	ales for		lepter				
Region		Numbers rom Wo to Sic	rk owing	fro	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury					
A Class of Building	N	fales*	Females	Ma	les F	Female				
London and South Eastern :	12		Con a Maria	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1125	10.				

	a series	THEFT	A cultures	ITAICS	1.cmaic:
London and South Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern		48 44 28 22	34 24 12 10	2.9 2.7 1.6	0.9 0.5 0.3
South-Western Midland		31	14	1·3 1·9	0.2
North-Midland		47 35	26 15	3·9 4·8	0.7
East and West Ridings North-Western		53 83	25 60	6·9 5·8	0.8
Northern		45 67	17	7·1 6·7	0.6
wales		45	16	6.4	0.5
Total, Great Britain	••	547	293	52.0	7.9

Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand.

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 3.8 per cent. of the total number of insured males, and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences due to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Beard Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th August was 702,200, compared with 703,000 for the four weeks ended 30th July, and 706,200 for the four weeks ended 28th August, 1954. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 532,500 in August, 491,900 in July, and 543,700 in August, 1954; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in August, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with July, 1955, and August, 1954. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary,

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

		Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1955	4 weeks ended 30th July, 1955		4 weeks ended 28th August, 1954				
Northern (Northumberla and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	nd 	47,000 102,000 138,700 58,700 101,700 57,200 106,700 6,600	111 1	 100 300 100 200 	+ 1 + 1 + 1 +	 100 1,100 600 800 1,200 2,300 100		
England and Wales		618,600	-	700	-	4,400		
Scotland		83,600	-	100	+	400		
Great Britain		702,200	-	800	-	4,000		

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of August, about 6,130 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,190; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 60. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 2,110.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.77 in August, 4.83 in July, and 4.84 in August, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.21, 5.38 and 5.21

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in August and in July, 1955, and August, 1954. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	August, 1955	July, 1955	August, 1954
Coal-face Workers :	STREET CONTRACTOR		The second second
Voluntary	6.07	6.58	5.62
Involuntary	8.76	9.23	8.19
All Workers :	CAS MAS - SS		and the second second
Voluntary	4.67	4.75	4.30
Involuntary	7.80	7.88	7.35

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 14$ tons in August, compared with $3 \cdot 28$ tons in the previous month and $3 \cdot 19$ tons in August, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.16 tons in August; for July, 1955, and August, 1954, the figures were 1.18 tons and 1.19 tons respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400. † "No change" is indicated by three dots.

[±] The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in September was 136, compared with 112 (revised figure) in the previous month and 146 in September, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 30 in the previous month and 9 in September, 1954. Detailed figures for senarate industries are given below for Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1955.

Mines and Quarries*	1	WORKS AND PLACES UNI	DER
Under Coal Mines Act :		SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTOR	
Underground	40	Аст, 1937	
Surface	6	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
Quarries	4	and Ships	2
Metalliferous Mines	3	Building Operations	17
	-	Works of Engineering	6
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	53	Construction	2
	-	Warehouses	2 1
Factories	1212		
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	68
tery and Glass	2		t <u>irt</u>
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	7	Railway Service	
Metal Extracting and	2	Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Refining Metal Conversion and	2	men	1
Founding (including		Firemen	î
Rolling Mills and Tube	A some	Permanent Way Men	
Making)	5	Porters	8 1
Engineering, Locomotive	5	Shunters	1
Building, Boilermaking,	GARD	Other Grades	2
etc.	4	Contractors' Servants	1
etc			-
Carriages. Motor and	Regi	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-	4435	A so attained a spread by	
craft Manufacture	4	Total (excluding Seamen)	136
Shipbuilding	9	And a second	—
Other Metal Trades	2	Seamen	
Textile Printing, Bleaching	i in	Trading Vessels	11
and Dyeing	2	Fishing Vessels	2
Tanning, Currying, etc	1		-
Food and Drink	5	TOTAL, SEAMEN	13
Rubber Trades	1	TANK AN C N	1.40
Gas Works	1	Total (including Seamen)	149
Other Industries	1		-
	- Alle		
States - Parts - Constant	100		

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths † in the United Kingdom reported during September under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below.

10

11

43

1

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Operatives engaged in :		(Skin Cancer)
Electric Accumulator		Pitch and Tar 1
Works	1	Mineral Oil
Other contact with		an naoisaidhirt issioneal Sandar
Molten Lead	7	TOTAL 1
Shipbreaking	1 1	
Other Industries	1	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL	10	Manuf. of Bichromates 1
101AL		Chromium Plating
		Dyeing and Finishing
Other Poisoning		Other Industries
Aniline Poisoning	1	
Mercurial Poisoning	1	TOTAL 1
Phosphorus Poisoning	2	
changed and an above a	1, 1 <u>2-16</u> 77	Total, Cases 4
TOTAL	4	and a terr monower all managements
	-	II. Deaths
Anthron		Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Anthrax		(Skin Cancer)
Wool		Mineral Oil
Other Industries	••	
TOTAL	Nil	TOTAL
a sand a sand	ALC: THE REAL	The second of the second second second

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of training at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 19th September.

cere abactes descented and strained at	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	724	120	844
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period Persons who completed courses during period	1,215 560	222 90	1,437 650

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st October, 1955.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. October, 1955

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-ments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Clasgow, Dourda, 7161) Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th September was 3,718*; this figure included 2,756 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 962 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th August and 12th September (4 weeks) are shown below.

ancie	s outstanding at 16th August	 	 5,626	
,,	notified during period	 36.	 528	
,,	filled during period	 	 155	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	 1	 442	
	unfilled at 12th September		5 557	

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices : the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th September was 12,939†, consisting of 11,867 men and 1,072 women. The registrants included 4,743 men and 453 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,124 men and 619 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

The following Table shows the numbers† of registrations at each 18 of the Offices :-

Appointments Office	Wholly U	nemployed	In Emp	Total	
Select Constants	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,598 803 342	354 63 36	4,344 1,936 844	· 447 101 71	8,743 2,903 1,293
Total	4,743	453	7,124	619	12,939

During the period 16th August to 12th September, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,131 men and 175 women, and in the same period the registrations of 951 men and 163 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 16th August and 12th September.

				Menī	women
cancies	outstanding at 16th August		2.1.	2,374	264
,,	notified during period			646	86
,,	cancelled or withdrawn dur	ing p	eriod	455	43
"	filled during period			205	31
,,	unfilled at 12th September			2,360	276
Figures	of vacancies outstanding	and	of rea	vistrants	at 12th

September for certain selected professions and occupations are given on the next page.

* This figure includes 329 registrants who were also registered at Appointments fices and 117 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment

changes. These figures include 1,527 persons who were also registered at Employment changes for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 93 rsons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and dwives are also excluded. t This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept the men or women

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These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955 (page 144). In each occupation the number of vacancies available is smaller than the

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and the number of persons registered at Appointments Offices on 12th September, 1955. These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955 (page 144). In each occupation the number of vacancies available is smaller than the number of registrants.

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Reg	istrants	Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Reg	istrants
n 1965	id an inpet	Employed	Unemployed			Employed	Unemployed
Accountants (including Cost and Works	the provide		The Assessment	Librarians, Archivists, etc	11	25	11
Accountants)	166	513	133	Local Government	9	39	11
Aeronautical and Automobile Engin-			-	Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding*	2	75	54
eering*	39 8	151	67	Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering	182		200
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry* Artists (including Commercial Artists)	23	28 36	56 19	and Metal Goods Manufacture* Medical Practitioners		699 22	260 38
	23	30	19	Metal Manufacturing Executives	6 27	92	27
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance		and one form	1	Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare	21	92	21
Offices, Building Societies, Commercial	51	410	193	Officers	68	204	62
Offices	3	52	33	Private Secretaries (with university degree			The second
Business Consultants, and Time and		52	55	or language qualifications)	46	54	17
Motion Study Experts	94	73	23	Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions,		A CONTRACTOR	All Hould the
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry	25	231	44	etc.*	119	222	96
Catering and Institutional Domestic		A State of the second sec		Publicity and Advertising	19	83	74
Administration	28	32	24	Quasi-Government, Regional and County	Street Street	and the second se	
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis*	25	74	48	Statutory Bodies, Administrative and Executive Staff	2	30	22
Civil and Structural Engineering and	and the second	Hell English Array	Cheroscope and	Retail Distribution (Senior Executives) .	16	51	23 36
Building*	197	346	250	Road Transport and Haulage Executives	2	36	24
Civil Service	30	224	335	Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture	-		and the second second
Clothing Manufacture Executives	18	47	47	Executives	9	34	15
Company Secretaries	11	224	41	Sales and Commercial Managers in	the states	Real Property	and some series
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers, Economic Research Workers	7	32	11	Industry	19	133	83
Editorial Staff Authors ato	10	88	59	Shipping Executives	1	9	10
Electrical Engineering Executives*	74	105	45	Social Workers	34	60	44
Estate Agents*	2	25	25	Solicitors	8	47	21
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	13	51	43	Statisticians	3	11	4
	21	133	87	Textile Manufacturing Executives	16 261	83 671	47 362
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	21	133	8/	Wholesale Distribution (Senior Executives)	201	0/1	302

* These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduates in science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

AUSTRALIA

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 128,068, of whom 44,839 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 142,916 and 50,647 at the beginning of the previous month and 154,946 and 56,105 at the beginning of August, 1954. The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and statistic estimate salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,732,700 in May, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.2 per cent. compared with May, 1954.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was $3\cdot7$ per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and $2\cdot2$ per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was $1\cdot9$ per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and $1\cdot4$ per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1954. In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of August was 512,353, compared with 566,926 at the end of the previous month and 878,622 at the end of August, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 117,735, 125,163 and 164,075. ITALY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in July, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. compared with July, 1954.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 2,471,000, compared with 2,679,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,346,000 at the middle of July, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during July was 90,285, compared with 97,870 in the previous month and 154,241 in July, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 35,534 working days. The total number of working days lost in July by persons wholly unemployed was 2,618,263, while 1,030,481 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 709, or 0.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 810 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,342 or 0.9 per thousand at the end of July, 1954.

FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices : Position at 12th September, 1955

Employment Overseas

FRANCE

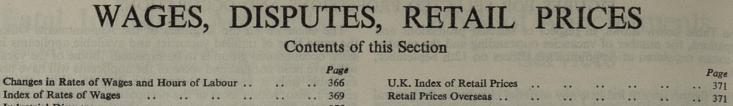
GERMANY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 2,194,533, of whom 1,319,258 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,218,078, including 1,342,076 wholly unemployed and at the end of April, 1954, it was 2,240,988, including 1,322,711 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st July, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 39,690, compared with 35,094 at the end of the previous month and 55,323 at the end of July, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 9,581 at 31st July, compared with 10,744 at 30th June, 1955, and 10,218 at the end of July, 1954.

SWITZERLAND



Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 412,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 10,000 workpeople.

Industrial Disputes 370

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking and sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving. Others receiving increases included roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales, workers employed in carpet manufacture, the corn trade and in hosiery dyeing, finishing, etc. The decreases, which operated under slidingscale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, and iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

For workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making and shirtmaking there were increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in the general minimum time rates for men and of 2d. for women; for workers receiving rates in excess of the minimum time rates the increases were 2d. and 1¹d. an hour respectively. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 7s. a week for men and by 7s. or 5s. 6d., according to occupation, for women; the piecework basis time rates were increased by 9s. 6d. for men and by 9s. 6d. or 7s. for women.

Roadmen employed by the majority of County Councils in England and Wales received an increase of 2³/₄d. an hour. In carpet manufacture there was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in the cost-ofliving bonus. For workpeople employed in the corn trade there were increases of 8s. a week for men and for drivers of horse-drawn vehicles and of 5s. 4d. for women. Workpeople employed in hosiery dyeing, finishing, etc., received an increase of 31 per cent. in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates as the result of an amendment of the existing cost-of-living sliding scale based on the index of retail prices

Of the total increase of £146,000 about £95,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives ; about £23,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts ; about £17,000 resulted from arbitration awards ; about £8,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January—September, 1955

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1955. and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Andulture Engels Elitic	010.000	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	818,000	265,600
Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	476,000	299,200
	231.000	70.000
		79,000
Matal Manufacture	201,500 211,000	77,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	211,000	111,400
Vehicles	2,481,500	1,113,100
Matal Goods not alcowhere appoind	2,401,500	1,113,100
Textiles	448,500	108,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	50,500	19,500
Clothing	382,500	123,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	359,000	131,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	185,000	38,700
Paper and Printing	275,500	79,100
Other Manufacturing Industries	112,500	41,000
Building and Contracting	1,217,000	614,800
Gas, Electricity and Water	246,500	136,200
Transport and Communication	1,132,000	495,100
Distributive Trades	1,078,500	291,300
Public Administration	853,500	392,900
Miscellaneous Services	629,500	162,700
Total	11,389,500	4,580,300

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of £2,646,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 8,406,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(NOTE.-The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1955," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	26 Sept.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased 1 by 1d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$. (3s. 9d. to 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.) for boys.§
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased $1 \text{ by } 1d$ a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $1d$ (3s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3s. 9d.) for boys.
the state of All	Cleveland	30 July¶	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 5d. (6s. 5d to 7s. 10d.) a shift for underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over; pieceworkers to receive a similar increase through equated piece earnings.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedfordshire, Buck- inghamshire and Peterborough districts (22)	Beginning of first full pay week after 31 Aug.	Kilnburners and boilerfiremen and oilers in the knothole employed in Fletton brick manufacture	Increase in differential of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) for kilnburners and boiler firemen; adult oilers in the knothole to be paid a rate not less than the current rate payable to labourers in the knothole.
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (cer- tain firms)	Pay day in week com- mencing 15 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week in basic rates for male workers 21 years and over of 6s. 5d. for female workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Basic rates after change : male workers 80s. 6d a week at 16, rising to 141s. 10d. at 21; female workers 76s. 8d. to 105s. 5d
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	25 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [‡] by $1.3d$. a shift (6s. 6d, to 6s. $4.7d$.) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0.975d$ (4s. $10.5d$. to 4s. $9.525d$.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0.65d$ (3s. 3d. to 3s. $2.35d$.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 26 Sept.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [‡] by 1.4d a shift (6s. 10.6d. to 6s. 9.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 1.95d. to 5s. 0.9d., for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. 5.3d. to 3s. 4.6d.) for boys under 18.
	STM A. 1913	STIES	6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment decreased [‡] by 0.19d, an hour for men, by 0.15d, for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.09d, for boys under 18.

changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime. ates of the effect of the ch

Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.
Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of amounts ranging from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.
Wages are subject to a war bonus of 8s. 4d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 4s. 2d. for boys.
These increases were agreed in September, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. October, 1955

Industry

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture

Penmaking

Jute Carpet Manufacture

Carpet Manufacture

Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.

Fellmongering

Ready-made and Wholesale

Bespoke Tailoring

Wholesale Mantle and

Costume Manufacture

Shirt, Collar and Tie, etc., Making

(see also begins Ta

Great Br

Birming

Dunde

Great]

Midlands district

United

England

Great B

Great B

Great B

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

strict o Note at ming of able)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
ritain 10)	26 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men 21 years o over, of 2d. for women 21 or over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2d., according to age, for youth and boys, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1 ⁸ / ₂ d. for girls. General minimum time rate after change : class A workers, men 21 years or over 3s. 4d. an hour, wome 21 or over 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., class B 3s. 2d., 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., class C 3s., 2s. 2d., class I 2s. 11d., 2s. 1d.; male porters or labourers 2s. 1d. at 18, rising to 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 5d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5d at 20 and under 21, other female workers 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10 ³ / ₂ d.*
ham and tt 7)	5 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 2s. for othe men 21 and over, of 6d. to 1s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youth and boys, of 10d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. to 10d. for girls Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include toolmakers over 25 years of age employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitter point formers and miscellaneous toolmakers 141s. 1d. a week, as markers of grinders 129s. 4d., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years 121s. 6d., chargehand over 21 years of age, hardening shop and rolling mill 129s. 4d., in temperin shop, shaking mill and colouring shop 121s. 6d., maintenance engineers ove 25 years of age 129s. 4d., other men 21 and over 99s. 6d. ; women 18 years and over (daywork) 62s. 1d. Piecework prices for women 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 74s. 7d. for a 45-hour week to workers of average ability.
na on non de taxes factor about an noda	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for mark workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 2 years and over 135s. a week, women 90s.
ritain	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 47½ to 50 per cent. on the first £6 15 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and of the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15 or £4 10s, increased from 37½ to 40 per cent. Minimum rates after chang inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : male worke 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card me (jacquard, wilfon and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in ar of the jobs 144s. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experienc 159s., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 144s., 151s. 6d. of 159s., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 135s., female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of ag 81s., 19 years 91s. 6d., 20 years 103s. 6d., other female workers 18 year 76s. 6d., 19 years 82s. 6d., 20 years 90s.
s (various ts)‡ ')	First full pay period following 26 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase of 3½ per cent. (25 to 28½ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on a time and piece rates.‡
Cingdom	First pay day after 17 July	Workpeople employed in hand- ling foreign skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men and 2 ¹ / ₂ d. for semi-skilled men 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 21 and over, and proportional amounts for younger workers ; increase of 3 per cent. on existin piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years ar over—skilled 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 2d., (dry) 3s. 1d. ; wome 21 and over 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
and Wales 2)	do.	Workpeople employed in hand- ling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men and 2 ¹ / ₂ d. If semi-skilled and unskilled men 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 21 an over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 3 p cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 2d., unskilla 3s. 1d.; women 21 and over 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
ritain 14)	1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers oth than learners, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 2d. or 2 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for learners increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimu time rates after change : workers with not less than 4 years' experient after 18 years—measure cutters, London 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 4d workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmer knife cutters or knifemen 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 2d., iftters-up, tailors, pressen machinists and passers, all districts 3s. 2d., under-pressers and pla machinists 2s. 11d.; warehousemen 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., packers 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., porte 21 years or over 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.; learners 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. 21 or over ; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult gener minimum time rates. ⁸
	anna an b bi bi binnang seb conservation	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimu time rates after change : conveyor belt machinists 2s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, cutten trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 1d. at under 19 years, 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. at 19 and under 2 and 2s. 2d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 1d. ; learner 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 9d. during 3rd year ; piecewo basis time rates 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates
ritain 18)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers oth than learners, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$., 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$., according to age, for learner increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimu time rates after change : workers with not less than 4 years' experient after 18 years—measure cutters 3s. 4d. an hour ; workers with not less that 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifement fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 3s. 2d., under-presse and plain machinists 2s. 11d., warehousemen 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}d$. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}d$. at 21 or over ; piecewo
		Women and girls	basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learner increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimu time rates after change : conveyor belt machinists 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, cutter trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 1d. at under 19, 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. at 19 and under 20, an 2s. 2d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 1d. ; learners 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 9d. during 3rd year ; piecework basis time rates 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
ritain 19)	29 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Men, youths and boys	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework bast time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$., 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$., accordin to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after chang special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not le than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 years or over (with no less than 5 years' experience) 3s. 5d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 year or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 3s. 3d., other male worke 21 or over 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.; youths and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ at 20; piecework basis time rates 3s. 7d. or 3s. 5d., according to occupation
		Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women and for learners after 1 year's employment in the trade, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for other learners increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimu- time rates after change : conveyor belt machinists 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, oth workers except learners 2s. 1d., learners 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. during 1st six month rising to 1s. 9d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. for workers of any age.§

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 372 of this GAZETTE. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ‡ This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award amending the existing cost-of-living sliding-scale as follows :---for index figure of 138-140 inclusive percentage addition to be 20 per cent., 141-143 22½ per cent., 144-146 25 per cent., 147-149 27½ per cent., 150 28½ per cent., 151 29½ per cent., 152 30½ per cent., 153 31½ per cent., 154 32½ per cent. The districts concerned include Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby. § These increases were agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation, and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. Increases of 2d. an hour for men, 1½d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles have also been agreed for workers receiving rates in excess of the minimum rates.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Government Service	England and Wales (214)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 July*	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 10s. 1d. a week. Minimum basic rates after change : London area 151s. 3d. a week, zone A areas 145s. 3d., zone B areas 142s. 3d.*
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (211)	1 Aug.†	Plasterers and apprentices employed in building and civil engineering	Tool allowance of 2d. a day granted for the maintenance and upkeep of tools (except to men using automatic or other tools supplied by the employer).

of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It did not apply to the County Councils of Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils. † This increase was authorised in September and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom comthe principal industries and services in the United Kingdom com-pared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries as measured by the total the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 307 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly *earnings* in April, 1955, the latest available, was 176 for all workers combined as compared with 152 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 152 also in all the principal industries and services).

Where necessary, the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, for March, June, September and December, 1954, and for each month of 1955 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Post Orders: P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1); 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast,

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Corn Trade	Great Britain (115)	19 Sept.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger work Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over-Long 148s. 6d. a week, grade "A" areas 146s. 6d., grade "B" 143s. 6d., gr "C" 140s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, two-thirds of the appropradult male rate.
			Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles	Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change : drivers of 1-horse vehicle London area 150s. 6d. a week, grade "A" areas 148s. 6d., grade " 145s. 6d., grade "C" 142s. 6d. ; teamsmen 151s. 6d., 149s. 6d., 146s. 6 143s. 6d.
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Great Britain (124) (231)	9 Sept.	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for male and fem workers 21 years or over, and of 2s. to 6s., according to age, for youn workers; increase of 9s. 6d. a week (154s. 6d. to 164s.) in piecework ba time rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and fem workers 21 years or over 131s. a week, juveniles 46s. at under 16, rising 109s. at 20.*
			Other female workers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 ye or over, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for younger workers ; incre of 7s. a week (110s. to 117s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minim time rates after change : 46s. a week at under 16, rising to 93s. 6d. at or over.*
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	10 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 10s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 years a over, of 7s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for your workers. Rates after change include : men 21 years and over—princibutter and cheesemakers 151s. a week, creamery engineers 153s. 6d., princimilk receivers 148s. 6d., second cheesemakers and boilermen 143s. 6d., of male workers 140s.; women 21 years and over 104s.
Ailk Processing	Northern Ireland	First full pay week in Sept.	Male and female workers (ex- cept transport workers)	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 6s. for women 20 and or and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates a change : specialised workers—pasteurisers and boilermen 150s. a we checkers (liquid distributive) 145s., firemen, recorders (intake), spraying operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) and checkers (manuf turing) 140s.; general workers—males 58s. 6d. at 16, rising to 135s. at 21 a over ; females 53s. 6d. at 16, rising to 91s. 6d. at 20 and over.
Sign Production and Display	Scotland	First complete pay week in Sept.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases in basic hourly rates of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3 ¹ / ₂ d., according to occupation, cost-of-living bonus granted of 24s. a week† in place of 5d. an hour previor paid ; juniors and apprentices receive proportional increases. Basic hour rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus : production arti 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, writers other than poster writerst 3s. 10d., poster writ 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., screen process printers, grade I 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., grade II 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., auxil workers 3s. 1d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	1 Aug.§	Electricians, craft grades, gen- eral grades, etc., employed in film studios	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 7½ per cent. a week (maxim increase to be 15s. a week). Minimum and standard rates after cha include : studio standard agreement—craft grades £10 13s. 73 a week, se skilled grades £9 17s. 1d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £8 19s. 8d., of grades (unclassified, e.g. crane operators, property makers, etc.) £10 5s. sculptors and modellers £13 4s. 11d. to £15 6s. 2d., according to grade (cha hands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising charge-hands 1s. an h above), assistant heads of departments £12 10s. 4d. to £17 4s. 4d., accordin occupation and classification of studio, first projectionists £12 1s. 1d., sec £10 5s. 6d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, st men, cleaners, etc., £7 6s. 8d. to £12 10s. 3d., according to occupatio concupation and classification of studio, female workers £5 14s. 7d. £12 17s., part-time workers £3 8s. 10d.
Electrical Contracting	Scotland (161)	First full pay period following 11 Sept.	Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and certain apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in standard rates for journeymen electricians armature winders, and for fifth year apprentices, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. for third fourth year apprentices. Rates after change include : charge-hands, inclu of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 and up to 7 other employees 4s. 3 an hour, in charge of 8 or more 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$., journeymen electricians 4s. 1 armature winders 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (167)	1 Sept.	Plasterers and apprentices in the building and civil engin- eering trades	Tool allowance of 2d. a day granted for the maintenance and upkeep of to (except to men using automatic or other tools supplied by the employ
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain (182–183)	28 Aug.	Engineering and maintenance staff employed on shift work	Premium payments increased from time-and-one-eighth to time-and-one-s for morning and afternoon shifts, and from time-and-one-fifth to time-and quarter for night shifts.
Post Office	United Kingdom	1 May	Male cleaners, doorkeepers and handymen (wireless stations)	Increases of 7s. a week or 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour. Rates after change : London- entry 143s. a week or 2s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, after one year 147s. 6d. or 3s. 10
	the free of the first of the fi	28 May	Women cleaners and caretaker- operators performing clean- ing work	Increases of 8s. a week or 2d. an hour. Rates after change : London 1: a week or 2s. 6 ^a d. an hour.¶
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (202)	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and distri- bution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to dist for qualified men, of 2s. 6d. or 3s. for women, and of proportional amoi for younger workers. Rates after change : male workers—qualified r 21 years and over, grade I towns 170s. a week, grade II towns 163s. youths and boys, grade I 55s. at 16 during first 6 months' employm rising to 139s. at end of fifth year, grade II 51s. 6d. to 132s. 6d., therea qualified men's rate : female workers—qualified women and clerical s grade I 103s. 6d., grade II 100s., learners, grade I 54s. at 16 during 6 months, rising to 89s. 6d. at end of third year, grade II 50s. 6d. to 8 thereafter qualified women's rate.
Hospitals and Allied Institutions	Great Britain (216–217)	Beginning of pay period in which 6 July fell	Stokers and certain surgical shoemakers	New rates 8s. a week above the appropriate grade rate adopted for stol with a minimum of 6 months' experience of stoking, or before, if recogn as proficient on the plants they are firing. New grading scheme adopted surgical shoemakers previously in group 10.** Revised rates : grade group 10 rates plus 20s. a week, grade 2, group 10 plus 8s., grade 3, group grade 4, group 8 plus 2s.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

craft grades

art grades.
 If these increases were authorised in September, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.
 These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.
 ** Surgical shoemakers at present graded and paid under group 10 are to be assimilated to the new gradings at a point not less favourable than grade 3.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

Index of Rates of Wages

Date	11	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
947, December		103	103	106	103
948, December		107	109	110	107
949, December		109	112	113	109
950, December.	12	113	116	118	114
951, December.		125	130	133	126
952, December.	10	132	138	143	134
953, December.		136	143	149	138
954, March	Property Colored	138	144	150	139
June	Sec. All	141	146	154	142
September		141	147	154	143
December	2010 - 214	142	148	156	144
955, January		144	151	158	146
February	Reddering	145	151	158	147
March		147	153	160	149
April		150	154	162	152
May	1201. 1	151	154	163	152
June	in the second	151	155	163	152
July		151	155	163	153
August		151	155	164	153
September		152	156	164	153

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947		100 M	<u></u>	Nerror C	in name	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	113	114
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	130	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	143	144	144	144
1955	146	147	149	152	152	152	153	153	153		Carl State	1307

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1955

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 251. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 279 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 68,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during September at the establishments concerned was nearly 227,000.

the establishments concerned was nearly 227,000. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes :--

Constant and the state		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Coal Mining Shipbuilding and Ship	12	1 190	1 202	1,700 29,800	34,000 63,000	
Repairing	7	18	25	2,400	17,000	
Vehicles Transport	1	9 4	10 5	14,700 10,300	50,000 27,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	30	37	8,600	36,000	
Total, September, 1955	28	251†	279†	67,500	227,000	
Total, August, 1955	9	221	230	31,000	75,000	
Total, September, 1954	15	198	213	40,200	123,000	

Of the total of 227,000 days lost in September, 195,000 were lost by 57,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 54,400 were directly involved and 2,900 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in September also included 32,000 days lost by 10,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the total of 227,000 days lost in September, 195,000 were lost

Duration of Stoppages

Of 254 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during September, 95, directly involving 17,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 71, directly involving 15,100 workers, lasted two days; 39, directly involving 6,500 workers, lasted three days; 30, directly involving 10,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 6,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 6,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Causes of Stoppages Of the 251 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in September, 32, directly involving 7,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 100, directly involving 13,800 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 33, directly involving 17,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 73, directly involving 6,600 workers,

directly in	ivolving	3,000	workers,	on	questions	of	trade union	
principle.	Four st	oppage	s, directly	inv	olving 4,70	00 w	orkers, were	
in support	of work	ers invo	olved in o	ther	disputes.			

on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1955 AND 1954

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1955 and 1954 :---

	and the second	January	to Septemb	per, 1955	January to September, 1954				
1	Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers 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 Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress		
	griculture, For- estry, Fishing	2 1,324	2,200	35,000	1 1,086	‡ 154,800§	360,000		
	oal Mining	1,324	293,0008	1,005,000	1,000	154,0003	300,000		
	Quarrying reatment of Non-Metalli-	1	\$	1	2	100	\$		
	ferous Mining	9	1,200	47,000	11	1,200	2 000		
C	Products	001 209	1,200	47,000	100 20 44	1,200	3,000		
-	Allied Trades	7	2,600	9,000	5	200	1 to 1		
M	Ietal Manufac-	A CONTRACTOR	6000	0000	25	7 600	12 000		
CI	ture	35	6,900	22,000	25	7,600	42,000		
51	Ship Repairing	65	9,300	42,000	42	14,100	74,000		
E	ngineering	51	10,000	50,000	39	7,500	32,000		
	ehicles	58	41,800	110,000	36	13,500	61,000		
0	ther Metal In- dustries	7	4,200	15,000	8	1,100	19,000		
T	extiles	10	2,300	12,000	11	1,000	2,000		
	eather, etc	1	100	‡	1 2- 40		-		
C	lothing	7	600	6,000	15	3,100	9,000		
F	ood, Drink and Tobacco	8	500	2,000	7	400	3,000		
M	fanufactures of	0	500	a manager ?	and wanted	and the	California.		
e (1.3)	Wood and Cork	16	1,000	15,000	12	1,200	9,000		
	aper and Printing	1	17,900	73,000	2	700	19,000		
0	ther Manufac-	6	1,200	1,000	9	5,200	26,000		
R	turingIndustries uilding and	0	1,200	1,000	9	5,200	20,000		
-	Contracting	70	9,800	63,000	54	30,900	206,000		
G	as, Electricity	St Bonie	1.000	Sel Villes	ALART VI	100	2.000		
-	and Water	2 85	100 145,600	1,678,000	95	400 31,300	3,000 87,000		
D	ransport, etc istributive	85	145,000	1,078,000	33	51,500	07,000		
D	Trades	6	700	7,000	7	2,400	2,000		
0	ther Services	9	1,600	7,000	- 11	1,000	5,000		
	Total	1,778†	553,400§	3,199,000	1,481	277,700§	962,000		

The number of days lost in the period January to September, 1955, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 3,159,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 541,000. In addition, 40,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result		
	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	CJEN JIIII	- Relation discont story		
FISHING :— Trawler fishermen—Aberdeen (vari- ous firms)	1,700**	TES ()	5 Sept.	1 Oct.	To secure 100 per cent. trade union membership among Aberdeen trawlermen	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
COAL MINING : Strippers and other colliery workers Bathgate, W. Lothian (one colliery)	1,000	in the l a corgan	23 Sept.	2 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed unconditionally.		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING :	410	50	12 Sept.	mber of	Employment of sheet metal workers on work claimed by joiners	No settlement reported.		
AIRCRAFT : Workers employed on aircraft con- struction-Blackpool (one firm)	2,450	ermente orr the	12 Sept.	sa by t sat u ce bound	Rejection of a claim for a bonus of 5d. an hour for night-shift workers	No settlement reported.		
Docks :— Dock workers—Glasgow	2,810	Plante Plante	30 Aug.	8 Sept.	Alleged under-manning of cargo- handling squads, and other grievances	Work resumed pending negotiations		

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th SEPTEMBER, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 150

At 13th September, 1955, the retail prices index was 150 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 149 at 16th August and with 143 at 14th September, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of beef, pork, bacon and ham, cakes, coal and gas. The effect of these and other increases was partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and cooking annles.

partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and cooking apples. The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale. of the items on sale.

of the items on sale. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th SEPTEMBER, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 13th September, 1955, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single " all items " index.

	INDE	X FIGURE FOR		mont	h.											
Group		SEPTEMBER, 1955 nuary, $1952 = 10$		Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Food	title inte	123.6	399	1947		_	19229		_	100	101	100 108	101	101	103	104
II. Rent and rates	and he had	115.4 96.4	72 98	1948 1949	104 109	106 109	106 109	108 109	108 111	110 111	108 111	111	108 112	108 112	109 112	109 113
IV. Fuel and light	Masserville	120.9	66	1950 1951	113 117	113 118	113 119	114 121	114 124	114 125	114 126	113 127	114 128	115 129	116 129	116 130
V. Household durable good VI. Miscellaneous goods	s	96·4 102·3	62 44	1952 1953	132 138	133 139	133 140	135 141	135 140	138 141	138 141	137 140	136 140	138 140	138 140	138 140
VII. Services	an h Brook of	116.6	91	1954 1955	140 146	140 146	141 146	142 147	141 147	142 150	145 150	144 149	143 150	144	145	145
VIII. Alcoholic drink	811;es	$103 \cdot 0$ 100 \cdot 7	78 90	See. 1		1						10	100	age for	1	12.41
	latentien en con	100.7	90		-	degiri.					~	出的				
All ite	ems	113.2	1,000		ł	ket	all	ŀ	r10	ces	C	ve	rse	eas		

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 16th August and 13th September there were increas in the average prices of beef, pork, bacon and ham, sausage cakes, butter and cheese. The effect of these and other increases we partly offset by decreases in the prices of cooking apples, tomato and some vegetables. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent, and the index figur expressed to the nearest whole number, was 124 at 13th September compared with 122 at 16th August compared with 122 at 16th August.

Fuel and Light

There was a rise during the month under review in the average price of household coal due to a seasonal increase in prices in London and the south of England at the beginning of Septemble There were also increases in the charges for gas in a number of areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average lev of prices and charges rose by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the inder figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 121 at 134 September, compared with 119 at 16th August.

Household Durable Goods

The principal changes in the prices of the articles included in the household durable goods group were increases in the average price of carpets and other floor coverings, and small increases in the average prices of hardware, pottery and glassware. For the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by one-half of 1 per cent but there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 96.

Miscellaneous Goods

During the month under review there was a rise in the average level of the prices of books. For the miscellaneous goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 1 per cent. but this was not sufficient to change the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 102.

Services

Amongst the items included in the services group, the principal change was an increase in the charges for admission to football matches. There were also some increases in bus fares in a few districts. For the services group as a whole, the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 117 at 13th September, compared with 116 at 16th August.

Other Groups

In the four remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, alcoholic drink and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 115, 96, 103 and 101, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55 (17th June, 1947 = 100)

(17th June, 1947 = 100) The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 13th September, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 113 ·2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th September, 1955, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :---

All items index at 15th January, 19	52 (17th	
June, $1947 = 100$)		132.5
All items index at 13th Septemb	er, 1955	the property
(15th January, 1952 = 100)		113.2
:. All items index at 13th Septemb	per, 1955	113.2
(17 th June, 1947 = 100)		132·5×

= 150.0 that is 150.

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
trank (basis) n	is given	anima	Month before	Year before		
European Countries Belgium All Items* Food Germany (Federal	1953 = 100† July, 1955 """	101 102	+ 1 + 2	Nil Nil		
Republic) All Items Food Italy (Large towns)	1950 = 100 Aug., 1955 1938 = 1	110 115	$-1 \\ -2$	+ 2 + 2		
All Items Food Sweden	July, 1955 $19\ddot{4}9 = \ddot{1}00$	60·01 71·39	-0.22 - 0.32	+ 1.30 + 1.53		
All Items Food	July, 1955 """	133 147	$^{+2}_{+5}$	+ 4 +10		
Other Countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952-53 = 100	aton 1910 O iona	the shines	nitaivia Distaire		
All Items Food Canada	1932-35 = 100 June, 1955 1949 = 100	104·7 106·4	+ 0.91 + 1.11	$^{+2.0}_{+2.7}$		
All Items Food Japan	Aug., 1955 JanDec., 1951=100	116·4 112·4	+ 0.4 + 0.9	-0.6 -2.0		
All Items Food United States	June, 1955 1947–49 = 100	$ \begin{array}{r} 117.6 \\ 115.3 \end{array} $	- 0.6 - 1.1	- 1.7 - 4.7		
All Items	1947-49 = 100 July, 1955	114·7 112·1	+ 0.3 + 0.8	- 0.5 - 2.5		

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc.

† New index of retail prices, replacing index on base 1936-38 = 100, ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter

be reconsidered in the light of all the evidence now available. I willingly accede to this request, and on that basis entertain the appeal as being the insurance officer's appeal in the interests of the claimant, and I grant the necessary extension of time.

"In determining whether an insured person is or is not a seasonal worker within the meaning of the regulations, regard must be had to his normal periods of employment and unemployment, abnormal periods being disregarded. In computing the claimant's off-season, the local insurance officer rightly disregarded certain abnormal periods in the claimant's record. In making a computation which has to proceed upon inferences and approximations, having regard to factors inherent in the conditions of the occupation, and dis-regarding factors which may be considered abnormal, it is plainly possible that there may be permissible variations in the result. The insurance officer now concerned with the case has arrived at a slightly different computation of the claimant's off-season, which she reckons to be as follows: from 15th March to 19th April; from 5th September to 2nd October; and from 30th November to 7th January. I accept this computation, which yields a total off-season of 89 days, and I hold the claimant to be a seasonal worker.

"The real question in the appeal is whether, having regard to the claimant's record since his current off-season began, he can be said to fulfil the additional conditions for the receipt of benefit, and in that he could reasonably expect to obtain in his current off-season a substantial amount of employment. A substantial amount of employment in this context means employment equal in duration to not less than one-fourth of the current off-season, or in special circumstances it may be a lesser fraction.

The claimant's record from 15th March, 1954, onwards shows "The claimant's record from 15th March, 1954, onwards shows that during what I hold to be his current off-season he was employed as follows : on 15th March, 1954 ; from 5th September, 1954, to 21st September, 1954 ; from 30th November, 1954, to 4th December, 1954 ; and from 6th January, 1955, to 7th January, 1955—a total of 22 days, excluding Sundays. In addition the claimant was sick for a further 12 days (excluding Sundays) in the current off-season. "In considering whether on 15th March, 1954, the claimant could reasonably have expected to obtain a substantial amount of employ-ment the determining authority is antiled to have regard to all the

ment, the determining authority is entitled to have regard to all the evidence available at the time when the case comes up for decision; and the record of what in fact happened after 15th March may be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of what it would have been reason-able, on that date, to expect (decision R(U) 16/51, page 3). But it is at most only *prima facie* evidence, which may be displaced by showing at most only *prima facie* evidence, which may be displaced by showing that what in fact happened was exceptional, and so contrary to reasonable expectation. The insurance officer now concerned submits that one of the periods included in the 22 days of employment was employment of a kind in which the claimant did not normally engage and this particular spell of work does seem to me to have been fortuitous. I agree that this period of 6 days should be disregarded for present purposes. The insurance officer also submits that the period of sickness should not be regarded as a period of a day of employment : but with respect, that hardly seems to me conclusive of the present question. It seems to me rather that if an insured person secures employment of a kind normal to him, that is prima facie evidence that it would have been reasonable to expect him to obtain employment for the period which the employment in question would normally have been expected to last. If that employment, having been obtained, is unexpectedly interrupted by sickness or acident, it seems to be ignored as being a fortuitous occurrence. The evidence in the present case indicates that the claimant's sickness was due to an accident sustained while he was employed in fishing and that when he had recovered he returned again to his work. In my view, in considering the probable prospects of employment during the off-season (as on 15th March, 1954), one is entitled to infer that the claimant could reasonably expect to obtain that amount of employment which he in fact secured, and to add thereto the spell of sickness which—but for a fortuitous event— would not have interrupted that employment. The spell of sickness in question exceeded the period of ' abnormal ' employment which I have already discounted from the 22 days, and brings the aggregate of days of employment to more of days of employment reasonably to have been expected up to more

than one-fourth of the off-season. "I consider this a narrow case, but in my judgment the claimant has narrowly established fulfilment of the additional conditions of regulation 2(1)(b). I allow the appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 11/55 (4th June)

In the three years preceding his claim, claimant's employment had been in different occupations and for the summer months only. Held that claimant was a seasonal worker notwithstanding the fact that his employment each year had been in a different occupation.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker, and that he is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 18th October, 1954, a day which falls within his off-season.

October, 1954, a day which falls within his off-season. "The claimant's record of employment during the last three years is as follows: 1952, from 17th July to 17th September— 'bus cleaner; 1953, from 9th July to 5th September—boking agent; 1954, from 14th June to 14th October—garage hand. "There is no doubt, to my mind, that the claimant is a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regula-tions, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]. I quite accept that this is through no fault of his. The fact is that, by reason of his age and his state of health, the claimant has for some years past been able to obtain no employment other than seasonal employment. It is by force of circumstances, and not by choice, that he has become a seasonal worker. This, however, does not avail the claimant, for the

definition of a seasonal worker contained in regulation 2(2)(a)to certain parts of the year, but also persons who involuntarily, by circumstances beyond their control, find themselves normally employed for part of the year only in a seasonal occupation. Nor does the fact that the claimant's employment in each of the past three years has been in a different occupation take him outside the

statutory definition. "The local tribunal, affirming the decision of the local insurance officer, held that the claimant was a seasonal worker, that his current off-season ran from 23rd September, 1954, to 2nd July, 1955, and that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 18th October, 1954, fell within the current off-season. I can see 18th October, 1954, fell within the current off-season. I can see 18th October, 1954, fell within the current off-season. I can see no escape from these conclusions. In that situation, the claim for unemployment benefit could only be allowed if the additional conditions embodied in regulation 2 could be held to be fulfilled. In particular, the claimant would require to prove that he could reasonably expect, during his off-season, to obtain a substantial amount of employment. His own statement on that point was that he was not hopeful of doing so; and a reference to the local Employment Exchange confirmed that it was unlikely that work could be found for him. Again I can see no escape from the conclusion, unanimously reached by the local tribunal, that the additional conditions of regulation 2 were not fulfilled. The claimant has now retired (on 10th February, 1955) and accordingly nothing which has happened since the date of the tribunal's decision affords any justification for reaching a different conclusion. I agree with the tribunal's findings dated 19th November, 1954. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937, Section 151(1) and (6)—Canteen within the curtilage of a factory—Use for a purpose incidental to the processes of manufacture carried on at the factory—Canteen is part of the factory.

The defendant employers provided a canteen, within the curtilage of a factory, for the use of persons working in the factory. The plaintiff (a cleaner employed by the defendants) fell down and was injured whilst going to the basement of the canteen down stairs not provided with a handrail. The plaintiff claimed damages in respect, inter alia, of alleged breach of the defendants' duty under Section 25(2) of the Factories Act, 1937, to provide and maintain a sub-

stantial handrail for every starcase. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Jones at Liverpool Assizes who held that the canteen was part of the factory since it was used for a purpose incidental to the processes of manufacture carried on at the factory, within the meaning of the definition of "factory" in Section 151 of the Factories Act. The defendants were, therefore, in breach of their duty under Section 25(2) of the Act and judgment was entered for the plaintiff. *Luttman* v. *Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.* Liverpool Assizes, 16th June, 1955.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 47(1)-Risk of silicosis from loam moulds in iron foundry, unknown to employers—Duty to take "all practical measures " to protect against dust.

The plaintiff was employed as a moulder in the defendants' iron foundry from 1934 to 1951. In 1951 he was found to be suffering from silicosis caused by inhaling silica dust from the loam moulds. Until the plaintiff's complaint was diagnosed the defendants did onth the plainth is complaint was diagnosed the defendants du not know of the dangers since neither they nor anyone else had reason to suspect that loam might give off injurious dust. The plaintiff claimed damages on the ground, *inter alia*, that the defendants were in breach of their duty under Section 47(1) of the

Factories Act, 1937, to take all practicable measures to protect persons against inhalation of dust.

persons against inhalation of dust. Mr. Justice Donovan held that :--(1) so far as injurious or offensive dust is concerned, the defendants were not in breach of Section 47(1) because until after the plaintiff had contracted silicosis they neither knew nor ought to have known that such dust was given off by the moulding process which they used; (2) so far as any substantial quantity of dust of any kind was concerned (caused in the present case only when certain operations were carried out), the defendants did take "all practicable measures" by providing masks or sending the moulders out of the shop for certain operations. *Gregson* v. *Hick Hargreaves and Company Limited*. Manchester Assizes, 3rd May, 1955.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 14(1)—Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922—Injuries caused by circular saw while not being used for sawing—Duty to fence under Section 14(1) although the regulations are complied with regulations are complied with.

regulations are complied with. The plaintiff was employed by the defendants to cut lengths of wood by means of a circular saw which had been fenced so as to comply with the provisions of Regulation 10 of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922. At intervals in the course of her work the plaintiff was required to remove from the side of the saw table accumulated off-cuts, or short lengths of timber. This she did (as she had been taught to do) by moving to a position at the side of the machine and flicking away the off-cuts with a push-stick while the saw continued to revolve. Whilst removing off-cuts the plaintiff received injuries to her fingers which came into contact with an unfenced portion of the revolving saw. She claimed damages for personal injuries and alleged, *inter alia*, a breach by the defendants of the duty, imposed by Section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, to fence securely every dangerous part of any machinery.

Mr. Justice Oliver held that a circular saw which has been set up Machinery Regulations, 1922, becomes unprotected by that Regulation when the saw is not being used for sawing but for a different purpose, namely, the clearing of off-cuts. The saw may

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be correctly fenced for the purpose of operation as a saw, but not correctly fenced for some other purpose. His Lordship thought that every time it was necessary to move off-cuts the blade should be stopped. In the circumstances there was a breach of Section 14 of the Factories Act but there was contributory negligence and responsibility for the accident must be equally shared. Stringer v. Automatic Woodturning Company Limited. Liverpool Assizes, 20th June, 1955. Stringer v.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net ; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage). The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1416 ; price 4d. (3½d.)), dated 12th September ; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1438 ; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 19th September ; The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1478 ; price 6d. 7½d.)), dated 23rd September ; The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1516 ; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 28th September ; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1517 ; price 4d. (5¼d.)), dated 28th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. "Deserve". The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Treland) Wages

dated 28th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. —See page 372. The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 129; price 3d. (4¹/₂d.)), dated 14th July; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 130; price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)), dated 29th July; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 131; price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)), dated 29th July; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 133; price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)), dated 14th July; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 136; price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)), dated 29th July; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 137; price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)), dated 25th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 302). The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Amending Regula-tions (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 151; price 3d. (¹/₄d.)); The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 151; price 3d.

tions (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 151; price 3d. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d.)); The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 152); The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amend-ing Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 153); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 153); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 154; price 3d. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d.)); The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Amending Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 155). These Regulations were made on 21st September by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1953. They prescribe the seven increases in salary to be paid to women teachers, and to women lecturers and senior lecturers in teacher training colleges, in pursuance of the policy of introducing equal pay for men and women teachers by 1st April, 1961. In the case of primary schools the Regulations also prescribe new increased scales for certain the Regulations also prescribe new increased scales for certain classes of unqualified women teachers for whom there are no corresponding male scales.

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or re-printed since the previous list was published in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 159) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

- No Title and Price
- 86 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Docks Regulations, 1934, Regulation 19(a). Form Prescribed for Certificate of Test and Examination of Chains, Rings, Hooks, Shackles, Swivels and Pulley Blocks, before being taken into use. Feb., 1949. (Reprinted, 1955). Price 2d. (3¹/₂d.).
 305 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations, 1929. Humidity Table for the Purposes of Regulation 1. April, 1941. (Reprinted, 1955). Price 4d. (5¹/₂d.).
- $(5\frac{1}{2}d.).$ 367 Dermatitis. Cautionary Notice. August, 1955. Price 3d. (41d.).
- (4½d.).
 675 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 23 (General). Air Receivers, Monotype Machines. July, 1947. (Reprinted, 1955). Price 2d. (3½d.).
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943 Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for the Spinning and Weaving of Flax and Tow and Processes incidental thereto. (Reprinted, 1955). Price 6d. (7½d.).
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