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The Register of Disabled Persons

UNDER the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, a Register of Disabled Persons was set up for all those who were handicapped by disability in getting or keeping employment. The purpose of the Register is to give an indication of the size of the problem and to identify those who, as a result of disablement, may need help with their employment. Some of the services and facilities provided under the Act are expressly reserved to those who are on the Register of Disabled Persons. The greater part of the Register is, in effect, subject to regular review, since it is necessary to apply for renewal of registration at the end of the period, varying between one and ten years, which is fixed on original admission: the only exceptions to this rule are the 1914-1918 war pensioners, whose registration continues automatically for so long as they remain pensioners. The Register does not indicate the size of the disabled population as a whole; it excludes, for instance, school children, retired people, and housewives not seeking other employment. It also excludes, on the one hand, those who are only lightly handicapped and those whose disability is not expected to last longer than 12 months, and, on the other, those who are so severely handicapped as to be outside the employment field altogether (though it includes those capable only of employment under sheltered conditions). Moreover, since registration is voluntary, a change in the size of the Register does not necessarily reflect a change in the number of disabled people in the employment field as a result of death or retirement but may only mean that some of them have come to a different decision about registration. The changes in the Register have, however, been substantial and it is possible to look at them in some detail because in April of each year an analysis is made according to cause and type of disability.

The Register reached its highest point in 1950, when it included over 936,000 names, and it has been steadily decreasing in size since then until in April, 1959, it contained less than 716,000 names. The proportion of disabled women has always been small, but during the last nine years it has increased slightly because there has been a small increase in their numbers compared with a large fall in the number of registered disabled men.

The following Table shows the numbers of registered disabled persons in April of each year from 1946 to

1959, with separate figures for males and females for 1950 to 1959.

Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons, 1946-59

Year	Males*	Females*	Total
1946	—	—	482,221
1947	—	—	772,106
1948	—	—	877,780
1949	—	—	914,693
1950	851,399	84,797	936,196
1951	819,053	86,955	906,008
1952	792,670	90,682	883,352
1953	764,150	92,462	856,612
1954	744,863	94,347	839,210
1955	730,938	96,164	827,102
1956	702,676	95,603	798,279
1957	672,573	91,873	764,446
1958	648,625	88,418	737,043
1959	629,825	86,000	715,825

The Table in the first column on the next page shows that there is a striking difference in the causes of disability between the sexes as represented on the Register. Not surprisingly, forty per cent. of men owe their disability to war service, and only three per cent. of women; sixteen per cent. of men are disabled by industrial accidents or diseases, and only six per cent. of women. On the other hand, one-third of the women are registered as having been disabled from birth or early childhood, and only one-tenth of the men; more than half of the women are in the "other diseases and accidents" group, as compared with one-third of the men.

The total number of men who were disabled during their service in the Forces was 250,000, and there are also 130,000 men on the Register who have served in the Forces but whose disablement occurred at some other time. In 1950 there were 133,000 pensioners of the 1914-18 war on the Register, and there are now 112,000. This is a drop of fifteen per cent. in the nine years, which is well below

* Separate figures for boys and girls under 18 are not available for early years.

the average rate of decrease for all men, at a time when it would have been expected that these older men would have been retiring from the employment field at a rate higher than the average; but since these pensioners may remain on the Register indefinitely without applying for renewal, it is thought that many of them may in fact have retired.

The group which has decreased most rapidly in size is that which includes all those disabled during service in H.M. Forces, but excluding 1914-1918 pensioners. In April, 1950, there were 273,000 men in this group, but nine years later it had shrunk by half to 138,000.

Causes of Disablement among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1959

Table showing causes of disablement among registered disabled persons for men and women in 1950 and 1959. Categories include men's war pensioners, industrial accidents, and women's service in H.M. Forces.

The yearly analysis of disabilities shows that the rate of decline between 1950 and 1959 has by no means been equal among the various disability groups. Although the number registered as being disabled by respiratory tuberculosis is now decreasing, the total is still higher than it was in 1950, while the figures for those disabled through disorders of the digestive system and through psycho-neuroses and psychoses have shown a steep fall.

the only one, and it may not now constitute the main handicap to employment.

Analysis of Disabilities among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1959

Table showing analysis of disabilities among registered disabled persons for April 1950 and April 1959. Categories include Surgical, Medical, Psychiatric, and Others.

In April, 1959, the Register was also analysed to show the ages of registrants. The figures derived from this analysis are summarised below.

Age-analysis of the Disabled Persons' Register, 1959

Table showing age-analysis of the disabled persons' register in 1959, categorized by age group and sex.

The high proportion of the Register in the upper age-groups is very noticeable. Of the 295,000 who are aged 55 or over, there are 86,000 men over 65 (including 57,000 1914-18 war pensioners) and 195,000 men (including 56,000 1914-18 war pensioners) between 55 and 64.

Ministry of Labour and National Service—H.M. Factory Inspectorate

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SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 369 to 390.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 108,000 (+ 57,000 males and + 51,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,162,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 413,846 to 394,169 between 17th August and 14th September, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 13,116 to 10,894.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in September at 117. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £222,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 699,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,600 for 167,000 workpeople.

Retail Prices

At 15th September, 1959, the retail price index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th August, 1959, compared with 108 at 16th September, 1958.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 44,300.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Baking Industry

A national working Agreement was concluded on 30th June, 1959, between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and became operative from 5th July, 1959.

The Agreement is binding on (a) every member of the National Association who has given notice in writing to the National Association that he desires the Agreement to apply to him, and (b) every employer not being a member of the National Association who has made application in writing and has been accepted as a participant in the Agreement by the National Association.

The terms of the Agreement are:—

Part I. Wages

Clause (a)—Non Prejudice

Nothing in this Agreement shall be taken to prejudice any higher rates of wages, including special bonuses, which a worker may receive at the date when this Agreement becomes operative.

However, it is understood that, in the event of this Agreement being amended and wage rates being raised to a point equal to or in excess of the rates applicable at the date when this Agreement became operative, an employer shall not be obliged to continue to pay wages, or wage and bonuses, in excess of the rates applicable in this amended Agreement.

Table showing wages for Adult Male Workers, categorized by job role and area (Area A and Area B).

Other Male Workers

Table showing wages for other male workers, categorized by age group and area (Area A and Area B).

Female Bread Workers

Where they do not carry out in full the work formerly undertaken

by a male baker, they are only entitled to 75 per cent. of the above rates. Where they carry out the work in full, the above rates are payable.

Table showing wages for Adult and Junior Female Workers, categorized by job role and area (Area A and Area B).

Clause (c)—Night Work Payment

The wages payable to a worker in respect of each hour worked after 6 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning shall be his appropriate hourly rate increased by 15 per cent.

Where a worker in the course of his normal turn of duty is employed on a shift for three or more hours after 6 o'clock in the evening or two or more hours before 6 o'clock in the morning he shall be paid his appropriate hourly rate increased by 15 per cent. for all hours worked during that shift.

In the case of a worker employed on night work without alternating, e.g., as provided in Clause (b) of Part II, an additional premium of 10s. per week shall be paid.

AREA A: London and Provincial A Area, as per Baking Wages Council.

AREA B: As per Baking Wages Council.

Definitions

Foreman. A foreman is an adult worker with four or more workers under him. He shall not necessarily be subject to alternation of shifts as provided for by this Agreement.

Other definitions as per current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).

Part II. Conditions of Labour

Clause (a)—Hours of Work

The normal working week shall consist of 46 hours.

Clause (b)—Single Shifts

In any establishment employing a group of workers on one shift only, the normal working day shall be recognised as starting at or after 5 a.m., but in no case after 2 p.m.

As an alternative, where a group of not more than four workers is employed on a single shift on breadmaking such a shift may start at or after 8 p.m., provided that the workers in the group are not employed for more than five such shifts per week.

Clause (c)—Two Shifts

In any establishment where two groups of workers are employed the normal starting time of one group shall not be earlier than 6 a.m. nor later than 12 noon, while the starting time of the other group shall be:

- (1) not earlier than 10 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m. in any day (other than Friday or a day or days preceding a general holiday or holidays), or
- (2) at or after 6 p.m. on any day, but these restrictions shall not apply to preparatory workers.

Further, it shall be arranged that the workers comprising the first group shall start work as laid down above for a period of weeks and shall then be transferred to the second group, while the workers comprising the second group shall start work at the times laid down above for an equal period and shall then be transferred to the first group and so on in alternate periods.

Clause (d)—Starting Times on Fridays, etc.

There shall be no restriction on the times at which a worker covered by Clauses (b) or (c) may be required to start work on Friday or other selected day in any week or on a working day or days immediately before a general holiday or holidays, national or local, observed by the district in which the establishment is located, provided that such worker has a rest period of not less than eight hours between the finishing time of his one shift and the commencement of his next shift.

Clause (e)—Starting Times of Preparatory Workers

Workers engaged on work that is entirely preparatory (such as the heating of ovens, preparation of doughs, etc.) shall be employed in accordance with the regulations laid down herein but such workers may be required to start work at times not more than four hours earlier than the earliest starting times laid down in Clauses (b) and (c) above.

Clause (f)—Exceptional Circumstances

Where, in the opinion of either party, it is expedient to vary the terms of this Agreement by reason of holidays, seasonal circumstances, labour difficulties or other exceptional circumstances, either party may apply to the Permit Committee who shall be empowered, where thought fit, to vary the terms of the Agreement.

The Permit Committee shall consist of an equal number of representatives from the National Association and the Union.

Clause (g)—Overtime

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

Clause (h)—Customary Holidays

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

Clause (i)—Holidays with Pay

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

Clause (j)—Meal Times

No employee shall work more than five hours without a break for meals of at least half-an-hour, and shall not take such meal break before three-and-a-half hours.

Clause (k)—Termination of Employment

One week's notice, given in writing and on a Saturday in any week, shall be necessary to terminate the engagement of any worker covered by this Agreement, other than for serious misconduct. Provided that the engagement of a new employee shall be terminable by one day's notice given at any time during the first week of employment.

Part III. Disputes

Any dispute relative to the conditions of work or remuneration for same arising out of the operations carried on in any bakery of any employer signatory to this Agreement shall be referred for discussion by officials of the Union and the employer concerned; pending such discussion no operative shall withhold his labour until such discussion takes place.

If agreement is not reached in such cases the matter shall be referred to a conciliation committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the National Association and the Union.

If the committee fail to agree the matter shall be referred to an independent arbitrator.

Part IV. Trade Union Facilities

In order to provide opportunity for the enrolment of non-members, a union official should be allowed access to the bakeries at specified times for individual discussion with employees.

Part V. Termination of Agreement

This Agreement shall be terminable by the giving of six calendar months notice in writing by either party.

Part VI. Date of Operation

The terms of this Agreement shall be effective from 5th July, 1959, provided that any member of the Association or any employer becoming a party to this Agreement subsequent to 31st July, 1959, shall pay the rate of wages ruling at the date of signing, as from such date only.

NATIONAL INSURANCE**Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1958**

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1958 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 826), price 7s. 0d. net (7s. 6d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and related schemes. An account of the Ministry's work for war pensioners, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland concerning their work for war pensioners, has been published separately as a complete Report on War Pensioners for the year 1958 (House of Commons Paper No. 285, Session 1958-59, price 5s. 6d. net, 5s. 10d. including postage).

The introduction says that the Report, although covering 1958, also refers to some changes which took place in 1959. These affected the amount which retirement and widow pensioners can earn without reduction in their pension, and increased the pension increments for those who stay on at work without retiring at minimum pension age and continue to pay full contributions. A new allowance for elderly war widows was announced in March, 1959. Reference is made also to the Government's proposals for provision for old age, which were announced in October, 1958, and given effect by the National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 297). In January and February, 1958, war pensions and national insurance benefits were increased by amounts larger than at any time since the inception of the schemes. Details of these increases and of the increases in contributions are given in the relevant sections of the Report. Many figures of income and expenditure appearing throughout the Report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1958—the latest date for which final figures are available. However, following the introduction of the higher rates of contributions and benefits authorised by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, both income and expenditure rose considerably—the new rates operating for all but the first five weeks of 1958. Retirement pensions, for instance, cost over £482 millions in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, but at the end of 1958 the cost was running at the rate of about £640 millions a year. At 31st December, 1958, the cost of all social service benefits being paid by the Ministry was

at the rate of about £1,165 millions a year, comprising nearly £100 millions for war pensions, nearly £130 millions for family allowances from Exchequer Funds and nearly £940 millions in benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds. The yield of contributions being paid by insured persons and employers to the two Funds at 31st December, 1958, was at the rate of about £770 millions a year; this amount excludes the yield of the National Health Service contribution collected by the Ministry on behalf of the National Health Service, which was at the rate of £110 millions a year. In addition, provision was made in the Estimates for 1958-59 for Exchequer payments to the two Funds totalling about £177 millions. The following paragraphs give some details of the main facts and statistics contained in the Report.

War Pensions

The Report says that the number of war pensions of all types in payment continued to fall steadily. At the end of 1958, they numbered about 779,000, compared with 810,000 at the end of 1957. Of those in payment at the end of 1958, about 325,000 were for the 1914 war and 454,000 for the 1939 war. The total of 779,000 included about 560,000 disablement pensions, 150,000 widows' pensions, and 69,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. Expenditure on war pensions and allowances in the financial year 1957-58 was nearly £91,000,000. Examples are given in the Report to illustrate the substantial help given to pensioners, particularly to those receiving supplementary allowances, by the increases in rates and allowances.

Family Allowances

At the end of 1958 nearly 3½ million families containing over 8½ million children were receiving allowances of 8s. a week for the second child and 10s. each for the third and younger children. Families with only one child do not qualify for family allowances and are not included in these figures. In 1958, it is estimated, £124 millions were paid in family allowances, an increase of £2 millions over 1957. Of the £124 millions, over £45½ millions were paid to families with two children, about £38½ millions to families with three children, over £20½ millions to families with four, and nearly £19½ millions to families with five or more children. Nearly 258,000 first claims for family allowances were received in 1958, and families already receiving allowances at the beginning of the year claimed over 244,000 additions during the year.

National Insurance, General Scheme

The Report gives details of changes in the standard rate of unemployment benefit, which was raised on 6th February, 1958, from 40s. to 50s. a week for a single adult and from 30s. to 34s. for an insured married woman. The standard rates of sickness benefit were increased to the same amounts. Maternity benefits were also increased from 3rd February, 1958, the maternity grant to £12 10s., the home confinement grant to £5, and the standard rate of maternity allowance to 50s. a week. The standard rate of retirement pension at minimum pension age was increased in the week beginning 26th January, 1958, from 40s. to 50s. a week for a single pensioner and from 65s. to 80s. for a married couple.

Another development during the year was that under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, about 400,000 late-age entrants, including 110,000 wives claiming on their husbands' insurance, qualified for retirement pensions on 5th July, 1958. These were persons who became insured for pensions on or after 5th July, 1948, and who on that date were aged between 55 and 65, or 50 and 60 in the case of women. These late-age entrants could not qualify for pension until ten years after the start of the National Insurance scheme and, even if they were not then retired, were not permitted to earn increments to their pension by deferring retirement beyond that date. Nearly 60,000 of the new pensioners who were men under 70 or women under 65 did not receive their pensions at the outset because they had regular earnings of over £5 10s. a week (after deduction of allowable expenses).

From 28th January, 1958, higher pensions and allowances were paid to widows under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. The widow's allowance was increased from 55s. to 70s. a week, and the standard rates of widowed mother's allowance, including the payment for one child, from 56s. 6d. to 70s. a week and of widow's pension and widowed mother's personal allowance from 40s. to 50s. a week. Allowances for children were also raised. Guardian's allowance was raised from 18s. a week to 27s. 6d. a week. This Act also increased the death grant, the standard rate for an adult rising from £20 to £25. Dependency benefits were increased during the year and an amendment to the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations which came into operation on 7th July, 1958, extended the provision for payment of an increase of benefit to a claimant for his or her spouse absent from Great Britain provided they normally reside together.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service, acting as agents for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, deal with claims for unemployment benefit. New claims during the year 1958 totalled over 3½ millions, nearly one million more than in 1957. A Table appended to the Report sets out figures of claims for unemployment benefit at quarterly intervals. At 3rd November there was a total of 334,000 current claims. The cost of unemployment benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was just over £25½ millions.

New claims for sickness benefit during the year totalled about 7,887,000. This was lower than the exceptional total of 9,609,000 in 1957, which was largely due to "Asian 'flu'", but higher than in any other year (except 1955) since the start of the National Insurance scheme. In December, 1958, the number of claimants was about the usual for the time of the year; but then the number of claims increased sharply, reaching a peak of 1,446,000 towards the end of February, 1959. The cost of sickness benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was over £111½ millions. The Department continued to exercise supervision of claims for sickness benefit by home visits and by reference of claimants to medical officers of the Health Departments for a second opinion on the claimants' incapacity. Visits paid to sickness benefit claimants during the year totalled 570,000, compared with 528,000 in 1957.

It is estimated that 815,000 maternity grants, 323,000 home confinement grants and 187,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the financial year 1957-58 at a cost of £16 millions, an increase of £1 million over the previous year.

During the year about 881,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, with increases for wives and children where appropriate. The number was twice as large as in a normal year because of the intake of late-age entrants. Of the pensions awarded, about 249,000 went to wives claiming on the insurance of their husbands who had also been awarded retirement pensions. At 31st December, 1958, there were in all 5,330,000 retirement pensioners. This total included 34,000 widows over the age of 60, the majority of whom had not yet retired from regular work, receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week. Of a total expenditure of about £683 millions on all National Insurance benefits in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, the cost of National Insurance retirement pensions and contributory old age pensions was over £482 millions, an increase of £34 millions on the previous year. The Report says that the increase was due partly to the raising of the pension rates in January, 1958, and partly to the continued increase in the number of pensioners. It is estimated that expenditure in the following financial year, in which the full effect of the increase in rates was felt, and in which the late-age entrants started to draw pensions, was about £620 millions.

Details are given in the Report about numbers of persons continuing at work after minimum pension age. At 31st December, 1958, the number of persons who had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years and had not retired was about 425,000, compared with 450,000 at the end of 1957. A Table analyses retirement pensions awarded during the year ended 30th June, 1958, according to the number of increments earned. About 39½ per cent. of these pensions included increments. The proportion in the case of men was 52 per cent., and for women receiving

pensions on their own insurance it was 28½ per cent. The average number of increments earned by men who qualified for at least one was 6.0 (out of a possible 10), compared with 6.3 in the year ended 30th June, 1957. The corresponding average for women receiving pensions on their own insurance was 6.4, compared with 6.6 for the previous year. Of the retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1958, 27 per cent. of those paid to men included increments; for women qualified on their own insurance the figure was 15½ per cent. These figures compared with 26½ per cent. and 15 per cent. for men and women, respectively, receiving increments to pensions at the end of 1957, of whom about half were receiving about six or more increments. The proportion of pensioners receiving increments did not increase as much as in previous years because of the large intake of late-age entrants who cannot earn increments.

The Report gives information also about widows' benefits, the child's special allowance, guardians' allowances, and death grant. At the end of 1958 about 116,000 widows were receiving the normal widowed mother's allowance including payments for children. About 29,000 were receiving the personal element of widowed mother's allowance because they had children living with them who did not themselves qualify for payments but were still under 18 years of age, and 234,000 were receiving a widow's pension. About 109,000 widows were receiving 10s. pensions based on their husband's insurance under the Acts in force before 1948, and there were 20,000 widows' allowances then in payment. The cost of widows' benefits for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was £43,800,000. In connection with the child's special allowance, which first became payable on 18th November, 1957, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957, the Report says that, up to the end of 1958, 169 claims had been awarded and 46 rejected. It notes that the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, increased the maximum allowance from 16s. 6d. to 20s. a week for the first or only child and from 8s. 6d. to 12s. for each other child. Guardians' allowances awarded during 1958 numbered about 1,600, and at 31st December, 1958, about 5,800 allowances were in payment. The cost of guardians' allowances for the financial year 1957-58 was £340,000. About 258,000 death grants were awarded for deaths in the year 1957, an increase of 20,000 over the previous year. The cost of death grants for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was nearly £4 millions.

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report says that injury benefit and disablement benefit claims and death benefit awards in 1958 remained at much the same level as in 1957.

Claims for injury benefit in 1958 numbered 784,000, compared with 768,000 in 1957. The cost of injury benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was £12½ millions.

Figures set out in the Report show the numbers of successful claims for disablement benefit each year from 1949 to 1957 and give a detailed analysis of pensions, totalling 148,300, in payment at 31st October, 1957. A chart shows the steady build-up in the proportion of current pensions relating to life awards. The cost of industrial disablement benefit, including the various supplementary allowances, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was over £19½ millions.

Some separate information is given about the various supplements to disablement benefit. It is estimated that between October, 1957, and October, 1958, the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 85,000 to 91,000. At the end of October, 1958, constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,400 pensioners and to about 400 persons receiving workmen's compensation as well as to about 240 beneficiaries under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. About 500 hospital treatment allowances were also being paid. Unemployment supplement was being paid to about 680 persons at the end of October, 1958.

There were 2,195 deaths in 1957 for which awards of industrial injuries death benefit were made. The cost of the benefit was nearly £2½ millions in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958.

In addition to statistical information on the operation of the Industrial Injuries scheme, the Report contains notes on changes made in the scheme during the year by new legislation and by Regulations. Another section gives a brief account of the operation during the year of the special schemes, viz., the Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme, the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, as amended during 1958, the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, and the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

Advisory Bodies

A section of the Report gives a list of advisory bodies and outlines their functions. Membership of the bodies is given in appendices to the Report. These bodies include the Central Advisory Committee on War Pensions, set up under the War Pensions Act, 1921; the National Insurance Advisory Committee, which considers proposals for new Regulations and advises the Minister at his request on other matters connected with the operation of the National Insurance Acts; and the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, which in February, 1958, reported to the Minister on its review of the list of occupational diseases for which insurance is provided under the Industrial Injuries Acts in respect of specified occupations. There is also a Special Grants Committee to advise the Minister on matters concerning individual war pensions, and 155 War Pensions Committees to advise the Minister on war pensions matters within their areas and to hear and consider complaints by individual pensioners or claimants concerning such questions as entitlement to pension, assessment of the degree of

disablement and eligibility for supplementary allowances. National Insurance Local Advisory Committees give advice on problems concerning the local administration of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts, and also advise on the selection of persons to be appointed to panels of local tribunals. During 1958 the 224 Local Advisory Committees were reconstituted for a further term of three years.

Other Matters

The Report and its detailed statistical appendices also contain information relating to finance, adjudication procedure, contributions and classification of contributors under the National Insurance Acts, legal proceedings in the case of contribution and benefit offences, arrangements for war pensioners living overseas and for payments abroad of family allowances and National Insurance benefits.

The chapter on adjudication describes the procedural changes made in accordance with the recommendations of the Franks Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1958, page 180), the changes affecting the appointment of chairmen of tribunals made as a result of the passing of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958, and the three further changes made by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 137).

In the chapter on overseas arrangements the Report says that, at the beginning of the year, reciprocal arrangements were in operation with Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Guernsey (family allowances only), Jersey, Australia, New Zealand, Malta, Cyprus, the Irish Republic, Denmark (industrial injuries only), France, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. During the year 1958, comprehensive agreements with Belgium, Norway and Yugoslavia, and a supplementary agreement with Malta, came into force. A revised agreement with Australia superseded the agreement already in force with that country.

Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959

On 11th September the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959.

The effect of the new Regulations, which came into operation on 28th September, is to give a right of appeal on a point of law from the decisions of medical appeal tribunals to the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, provided that leave to appeal is given, either by the tribunal or the Commissioner. The Regulations bring into operation Section 2 of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 137).

Copies of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1595 (C.12)), price 2d. (4d. including postage), and of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1596), price 4d. (6d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

Social Security Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey

A Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Turkey was signed in Ankara on 9th September. The Convention will come into operation when it has been ratified.

The Convention covers sickness, maternity, death, retirement, widows', and industrial injuries benefits provided by the schemes of National Insurance in this country and the corresponding benefits in Turkey.

Under the Convention, which provides equality of treatment for British and Turkish Nationals, people insured in both countries will be able to add together contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety Training in Building and Civil Engineering Industries

A new Safety Training Centre for foremen and others in the building and civil engineering industries has recently been opened at the Government Training Centre, Aintree, Liverpool. The building committee of the Merseyside Area Industrial Accident Prevention Group, together with other sponsors, including the Liverpool Regional Federation of Building Trades Employers, has been afforded accommodation at the Government Training Centre, at which a two-storey building has been erected, together with practice scaffolding, and a trench has been dug to illustrate different methods of timbering excavations.

The new Centre, which is to be known as the Merseyside Building Safety Training Centre, is the first in the north of England, and its establishment represents a further effort by responsible persons

in the building and civil engineering industries to tackle the serious problem of accidents.

A number of courses will be held each year, and the students will be building foremen and others whose everyday duties involve the maintenance of safety standards during building operations. The courses will be similar in character to those which have been run with conspicuous success for the last three years at the Birmingham Industrial Safety Training Centre and more recently at the Safety Training Centre at Enfield (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1958, page 459).

Although the Ministry of Labour and National Service will co-operate as far as possible in the conduct of these courses, the general control of, and responsibility for, them will rest entirely with the Merseyside Area Industrial Accident Prevention Group.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninety-first annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on Monday, 7th September, 1959, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Robert Willis, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 1,017. The number of organisations represented was 186 and the membership represented was nearly 8,176,300, including nearly 1,336,300 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of nearly 161,100 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1959 and 1958 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions concerned.

Trade Group	1959 Congress			1958 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying ..	5	145	716,927	5	145	724,285
Railways ..	3	43	508,200	3	43	529,073
Transport (other than Railways) ..	11	99	1,347,584	11	98	1,366,147
Shipbuilding ..	5	19	130,726	5	19	130,593
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building ..	27	132	1,517,113	27	124	1,542,341
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades ..	16	46	208,699	16	45	212,520
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing ..	18	69	542,222	18	68	558,889
Printing and Paper ..	13	59	326,766	13	57	327,171
Cotton ..	6	31	134,030	6	32	144,511
Textiles (other than Cotton) ..	23	32	94,084	22	32	100,135
Clothing ..	7	27	163,848	7	28	172,735
Leather and Boot and Shoe Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. ..	15	68	470,689	15	68	472,693
Agriculture ..	1	16	135,000	1	15	135,000
Public Employees ..	4	28	277,498	4	26	278,283
Civil Service ..	8	68	465,583	8	61	468,761
Non-Manual Workers ..	15	51	255,028	15	48	257,124
General Workers ..	4	61	781,111	4	61	810,104
TOTALS ..	186	1,017	8,176,252	185	993	8,337,325

Mr. Claude Bartlett, President of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Sixth Session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee

The Sixth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 19th October and was expected to continue until 30th October. The agenda was as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly 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 the Committee;
 - (c) Recent events and developments in the construction industry.
2. International migration of labour in the construction industry.
3. Young workers in the construction industry: their situation and prospects.

The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Mr. E. C. M. Cullingford, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Works, who were accompanied by Mr. W. H. Mason, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Mr. R. W. Steele, O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland, accompanied the Government representatives. The Employers' representatives were Mr. G. W. Grosvenor, C.B.E., Past President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Vice-President, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. They had as advisers Mr. F. O. Jayne, Industrial Relations Officer, National

Federation of Building Trades Employers, Mr. P. R. O'Day, General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and Mrs. B. A. Wells, Assistant Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. The Workers' representatives were Sir Richard Coppock, C.B.E., General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and Mr. J. Armstrong, O.B.E., Secretary, Operatives' Side, Civil Engineering Conciliation Board. They had as advisers Mr. J. H. Mills, President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and Mr. H. J. Weaver, Vice-President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

The Fifth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in May, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1956, page 180).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Paper and Cardboard Industry in France

The information contained in this article is based on statistics published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conduct a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in the aggregate.

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8.0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the paper and cardboard industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 22 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence at 1st July, 1959, in the paper and cardboard industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 1,382 francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 10	3 1	3 5	4 1	4 8
B ..	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 2	3 9
C ..	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 6
D ..	2 3	2 4	2 7	2 10	3 2
E ..	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 4	3 4
B ..	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 9	2 9
C ..	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 7
D ..	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 6
E ..	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 6

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of July, 1959, was 45.6 hours.

Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48 and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-process shift working.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms.

	Per cent.
Social Security General Scheme ..	11.0
Social Security Family Allowances Scheme ..	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme ..	3.0
Pay Roll Tax ..	5.0
Paid annual holidays ..	7.5
Paid public holidays ..	1.5
Housing Tax ..	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax ..	0.4
Medical Services ..	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme ..	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senior Staffs ..	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others ..	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges ..	2.0
Total ..	47.7

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for persons under 18 years of

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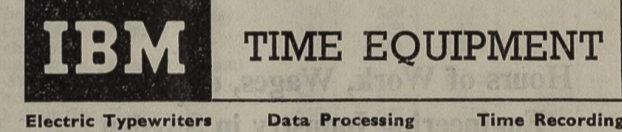
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The collective agreements for the industry in most areas provide for additional days after 5 years' service. The only statutory paid public holiday is 1st May, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the paper and cardboard industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 38 per cent. of the total labour force.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the paper industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in the paper industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 46 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

Paper Manufacture

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
			s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:				
Skilled ..	48.3	4 7	229 0	229 0
Semi-skilled ..	46.8	4 0	196 1	196 1
Unskilled ..	46.1	3 9	180 11	180 11
Average ..	47.1	4 1	202 4	202 4
Female Workers:				
Skilled ..	43.0	3 4	148 9	148 9
Semi-skilled ..	40.6	3 0	129 0	129 0
Unskilled ..	42.9	2 9	123 5	123 5
Average ..	42.6	2 10	124 8	124 8
Average all workers ..	46.4	3 11	190 1	190 1

(Continued on next page)

Germany—continued

Paper Processing

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings
		s.	d.	
Male Workers:				
Skilled	46.5	4	5	211 1
Semi-skilled .. .	45.8	3	10	179 6
Unskilled	45.8	3	3	153 9
Average	46.1	4	0	187 3
Female Workers:				
Skilled	42.9	2	7	111 5
Semi-skilled .. .	42.8	2	9	121 3
Unskilled	41.8	2	4	98 5
Average	42.5	2	7	113 1
Average all workers .. .	43.9	3	2	143 0

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average the total contribution would appear to be approximately 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in *Labour Costs in European Industry* (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information given below relates to the second quarter of 1958. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kronor = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

On 1st January, 1958, the working week was reduced from 48 hours to 47 hours with no reduction in total wages. Very little overtime is worked. Approximately 7 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Hourly wage rates are:—adult males, time rate 6s. 7d., piece rate 7s. 9d.; adult females, time rate 4s. 7d., piece rate 5s. 6d.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit and industrial injuries. These contributions amount to approximately 1.7 per cent. of earnings.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers aged 18 and over, and 24 for workers under 18. The number of paid public holidays is fixed by collective agreement; it appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

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Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Denmark

Information concerning wages is published by the Statistical Department in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Denmark. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The details of earnings given below have been taken from the 1958 Statistical Yearbook and relate to the third quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19.34 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry in Denmark are 48 a week.

Average hourly earnings in the engineering industry in the third quarter of 1957 were:—engineering other than transport equipment, men 5s. 5d., women 3s. 7d., boys (14 to 18 years) 1s. 2d.; transport equipment, men 5s. 8d., women 3s. 4d., boys 1s. 2d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Employers also pay between 7s. 9d. and 15s. 10d. a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute about one shilling a week in respect of each worker.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually number eight or nine days a year.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1958

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1958. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. The statistics, which also include deaths from industrial diseases, are compiled annually from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiries to avoid duplication, by press reports. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping, and certain service groups, for which press reports only were available, the information may be less complete than for other industries. The figures quoted below for 1957 for comparison are final (revised) figures.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and industrial diseases, according to the preliminary figures now available for 1958, was 1,236, compared with a final figure of 1,387 for 1957. The fatality rate (*i.e.*, the number of fatalities per 10,000 workers) was 2.2; since 1955 the rate has fluctuated between 2.6 and 2.2. Eighteen of the accidents occurring in 1958 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, in accidents reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards decreased from 566,299 in 1957 to 513,559 in 1958.

An analysis of the causes of the 1,236 fatalities that occurred in 1958 showed that 303 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles or other objects. Of these 303 fatalities, 52 were caused by falling trees or limbs, 37 by falling or flying objects in mines and quarries, 31 by automobiles or trucks, and 23 by objects being hoisted or conveyed. Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible in 1958 for 296 deaths, of which 142 resulted from accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 211, and those resulting from persons being caught in, on or between machinery, vehicles, etc., numbered 69. Conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions caused a total of 143 deaths. Contact with electric current was responsible for 71 fatalities, and there were 82 which were caused by exposure to chemicals, gases or other poisonous agencies, or by industrial diseases.

The highest number of fatalities in any one industry group in 1958 was 273 in the construction industry. This figure represented 22.1 per cent. of the total number of industrial fatalities in the year; in 1957 the figure was 340 and represented 24.5 per cent. of the total. Fatalities also decreased, from 207 in 1957 to 160 in 1958, in the transportation, storage and communications group of industries, and from 209 in 1957 to 157 in 1958 in the manufacturing industries. In the logging industry there was a decrease from 141 in 1957 to 125 in 1958. In mining and quarrying the number of fatalities increased from 185, or 13.3 per cent. of the total, in 1957 to 228, or 18.5 per cent., in 1958.

Most of the fatal industrial accidents in 1958 occurred in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario, 426 fatalities were recorded, a decrease of 37 compared with the previous year. The total of 426 included 98 fatalities which occurred in the construction industry, 66 in manufacturing, 64 in mining and quarrying, and 59 in transportation, storage and communications. In Quebec, fatalities numbered 214, of which 70 occurred in construction, 40 in transportation, storage and communications, 31 in logging, and 29 in manufacturing. Fatalities in British Columbia numbered 204, of which 53 occurred in logging, 43 in construction and 25 in mining.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

During August the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 108,000 to 23,162,000. There were increases in all industries, the largest being in engineering, building and contracting, and professional, financial and miscellaneous services. The only reductions occurred in coal mining and transport and communication.

The Employment Exchanges filled 179,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 9th September. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th September was 255,000; this was 8,000 less than in August.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 29th August was 1,506,000, which was 45,000 more than three months ago and 310,000 more than a year ago. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 40,000; this was 13,000 less than at the end of July and 120,000 less than a year previously.

There were 405,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th September, of whom 394,000 were wholly unemployed and 11,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th August and 14th September, unemployment decreased by 22,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 20,000 and the temporarily stopped by 2,000. Reductions of 23,000 in the number of school-leavers and 2,000 in the number of textile workers unemployed were partly offset by increases of some 2,000 in hotels and catering and 1,500 in sea transport.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in September was 1.9 per cent., compared with 2.0 per cent. in August; in September, 1958, it was 2.2 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 200,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of August was 24,123,000, an increase of 113,000 compared with the end of July.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-July and end-August, 1959, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-August, 1958.

(End of Month)

	Thousands				
	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	Changes during August, 1959
Number in Civil Employment	23,138	23,020	23,054	23,162	+108
Men	15,311	15,234	15,245	15,302	+ 57
Women	7,827	7,786	7,809	7,860	+ 51
Wholly Unemployed ‡	410	379	394	404	+ 10
Temporarily Stopped ‡	54	24	17	12	- 5
Total Registered Unemployed ‡	464	403	411	416	+ 5
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	603	565	559	555	- 4
Men	589	550	544	540	- 4
Women	14	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population †	24,157	23,968	24,010	24,123	+113
Men	16,200	16,063	16,078	16,136	+ 58
Women	7,957	7,905	7,932	7,987	+ 55

* 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-1959.

† 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, all persons—employers and persons working 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, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (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.

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	Change during August, 1959
Agriculture and Fishing	1,038	1,000	1,009	1,015	+ 6
Mining and Quarrying	850	824	819	815	- 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538	539	540	543	+ 3
Metal Manufacture	557	550	552	557	+ 5
Vehicles	1,229	1,243	1,242	1,248	+ 6
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,801	2,781	2,782	2,806	+ 24
Textiles (inc. Footwear)	860	850	852	857	+ 5
Clothing (inc. Footwear)	638	637	634	641	+ 7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	942	932	937	937	...
Other Manufactures	1,572	1,578	1,582	1,601	+ 19
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,137	9,110	9,121	9,190	+ 69
Building and Contracting	1,501	1,506	1,496	1,512	+ 16
Gas, Electricity and Water	376	373	374	374	...
Transport and Communication	1,700	1,673	1,673	1,670	- 3
Distributive Trades	2,952	2,955	2,961	2,970	+ 9
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,284	4,278	4,300	4,312	+ 12
National Government Service	527	520	519	521	+ 2
Local Government Service	773	781	782	783	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,138	23,020	23,054	23,162	+108

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of August, 1958, and June, July and August, 1959. 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 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.

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 contracting and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. 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.

* Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification." † Cotton—212,000. Wool—203,000. Other textiles—442,000.

Unemployment at 14th September, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 17th August and 14th September, 1959, were as follows:—

Table with columns: Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total. Rows for 17th August, 14th September, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th September represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 17th August was 2.0.

The total of 405,063 at 14th September includes 56,321 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 14th September according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

Table showing duration of unemployment. Columns include: Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks, Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks, Temporarily Stopped, Total. Rows for Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total.

Table showing duration of unemployment by gender. Columns include: Males, Females. Rows for London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, E. and W. Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, Total.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th September, 1959.

Table showing unemployment rates by region. Columns: Region, Number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th September, 1959, Percentage rate of unemployment. Rows for London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, E. and W. Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, Northern Ireland.

* See footnote † in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 14th September, 1959, was 437,763, of whom 11,418 were temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 14th September, 1959, are shown below.

Table showing unemployment by region. Columns: Region, Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, Total. Rows for London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, E. and W. Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table* 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 14th September, 1959:—

Table showing duration of unemployment by gender. Columns: Duration of Unemployment in Weeks, Males, Females. Rows for One or less, Over 1 and up to 2, etc.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 14th September, 1959.

Table showing unemployment in development areas. Columns: Development Area, Numbers of unemployed persons on registers at 14th September, 1959, Percentage rate of unemployment. Rows for North-Eastern, West Cumberland, Scottish, etc.

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

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 Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th September, 1959, 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 17th August, 1959.

Table showing unemployment in principal towns. Columns: Regions and Principal Towns, Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th September, 1959, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th August, 1959. Rows for London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern, South-Western, etc.

(77874)

Table showing unemployment in principal towns (continued). Columns: Regions and Principal Towns, Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th September, 1959, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th August, 1959. Rows for Northern, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Londonderry.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1959

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939 and 1946 to 1958, and monthly figures for 1959.

Table showing unemployment trends from 1939 to 1959. Columns: Great Britain, United Kingdom, Total, Males, Females. Rows for 1939, 1946, 1947, etc., and monthly figures for 1959.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April, 1959 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 715,825, compared with 731,352 at 20th October, 1958.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st September, 1959, was 54,776, of whom 47,611 were males and 7,165 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Table showing disabled persons. Columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows for Suitable for ordinary employment, Severely disabled persons, Total.

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

Employment Overseas—continued

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during July was 103,545, compared with 107,684 in the previous month and 98,095 in July, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 48,405 working days. The total number of working days lost in July by persons wholly unemployed was 2,381,538, while 1,113,313 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 17,039, or 2.4 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of June and 5.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1958.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 110,340, of whom 30,357 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 109,345 and 30,425 at the beginning of the previous month and 76,719 and 15,620 at the beginning of September, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 196,349, compared with 215,460 at the end of the previous month and 338,022 at the end of August, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 38,904, 42,588 and 60,457.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th September was 46,336, compared with 46,720 at 15th August and 47,862 at 20th September, 1958.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,945,439, of whom 1,235,408 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 2,026,719, including 1,301,024 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1958, it was 2,035,028, including 1,286,349 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 55,942, compared with 59,550 at the end of the previous month and 77,914 at the end of August, 1958. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,832 at the end of August, compared with 9,803 at the end of July and 11,719 at the end of August, 1958.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 13,025 at the end of May, compared with 25,679 in the previous month and 14,926 in May, 1958.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 81,602 at the end of February, compared with 81,183 at the end of the previous month and 93,373 at the end of February, 1958.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of June, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 24,596, compared with 34,182 (revised figure) in May and 25,398 in June, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for June numbered 15,714, or 1.2 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in June, 1958.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 812, or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 760 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,723 or 1.0 per thousand at the end of August, 1958.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1959

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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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 £222,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 699,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,600 for 167,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume making, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, and workpeople employed in the retail meat trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workpeople engaged in hosiery manufacture, rope, twine and net making, and brush and broom manufacture. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected, amongst others, workers employed in the iron and steel industry, national newspaper production in London and Manchester and wholesale newspaper distribution.

Ratification of agreements affecting the majority of workers in the general printing industry, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, was announced at the beginning of the month, and the resultant increase of 4½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates became operative with retrospective effect to 6th August. In ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume making increases in general minimum time rates were agreed of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. For non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments in Great Britain paid at miscellaneous "M" rates increases of 4s. a week for men and 3s. 4d. for women were authorised with retrospective effect to the beginning of July. New minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales resulted in increases of 6s. and 4s. a week respectively for male and female assistants aged 22 and over.

Hosiery manufacturing operatives in the Midlands received a cost-of-living bonus increase of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages. Statutory minimum rates fixed under Wages Councils Acts for workers employed in rope, twine and net making were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. In brush and broom manufacture statutory rates were increased by amounts up to 1½d. an hour, according to age and occupation.

Of the total increase of £222,000, about £173,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £32,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £9,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail

prices; about £7,000 was the result of Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January-September, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by net increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	500	£ 200
Mining and Quarrying	13,000	4,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	151,000	42,800
Chemicals and Allied Industries	69,000	11,000
Metal Manufacture	157,000	38,300
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,000	600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—
Vehicles	5,500	2,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	49,500	12,900
Textiles	376,000	53,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	29,500	6,700
Clothing and Footwear	203,000	76,200
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	78,500	15,100
Timber, Furniture, etc.	157,000	45,900
Paper, Printing and Publishing	235,500	88,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	39,500	11,300
Construction	1,214,000	217,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	11,500	4,000
Transport and Communication	433,500	178,200
Distributive Trades	396,000	94,900
Public Administration and Professional Services	213,000	64,300
Miscellaneous Services	386,500	114,500
Total	4,222,000	1,081,900

The number of workpeople affected by net decreases in the same period was 29,700, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £1,300; in addition, there were 50,000 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £1,919,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 6,501,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

In the general printing industry the introduction of a standard working week of 42 hours for dayworkers in occupations covered by the September settlements involved a reduction from 43½ (days) or 42½ (nights) for operatives not already working 42 hours or less. Other reductions in normal weekly working hours were: surgical dressings manufacture 45 to 44, flour milling 44 to 42 (days), River Authorities 45 to 44.

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, 1959," 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	West Cumberland (10)	21 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased§ by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	7 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland .. (14)	do.	Ironstone mineworkers ..	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 1.2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 0.6d.) for boys under 18.

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

† The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.

‡ 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

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 (continued)	Cumberland (14)	21 Sept.	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 11d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-36d. a shift (8s. 3-28d. to 8s. 1-92d.) for men, by 1-02d. (6s. 2-46d. to 6s. 1-44d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-68d. (4s. 1-64d. to 4s. 0-96d.) for boys under 18.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	do.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Great Britain (certain firms)‡	6 July	Shiftworkers, other than engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	Increases of ½d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in the shift allowance for workers 18 and over, and of ¾d. (3d. to 3½d.) for workers under 18. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over, shift labourers 4s. 3d. an hour, women 21 and over, shiftworkers 3s. 2½d.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	do.‡	do.	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights, wagon repairers and apprentices employed on shift work	Increases of ½d. an hour (4½d. to 5d.) in the shift allowance for workers 18 and over, and of ¾d. (3d. to 3½d.) for workers under 18.
	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week following 23 July	Shiftworkers and nightworkers	Shift differentials increased by 2s. 6d. a week (14s. to 16s. 6d.) for workers on a three 8-hour shift system, by 1s. 6d. (10s. to 11s. 6d.) for those on a two 8-hour shift system, and by 4s. (26s. to 30s.) for workers on continuous night work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	6 Sept.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland¶	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workers employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain	7 Sept.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶	6 Sept.	Workers employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-08d. (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 Sept.	Workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 4-1d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 3-075d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-05d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland¶	Pay period beginning 28 Sept.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-4d. a shift (8s. 10-4d. to 8s. 11-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 7-8d. to 6s. 8-85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 5-2d. to 4s. 5-9d.) for boys under 18.
			Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.
	Great Britain¶	6 Sept.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire**	do.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4-8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 7-8d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2-4d. or 3s. 10-5d. to 3s. 9-9d.) for those under 18.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

‡ These increases apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

§ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).

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

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

** These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	England and Scotland*	6 Sept.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0-18d. an hour (13-83d. to 13-65d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-24d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-08d. (6-91d. to 6-83d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 3-08d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	6 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-16d. a shift (8s. 3-18d. to 8s. 2-02d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 6-091d. to 5s. 5-318d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 0-43d. to 3s. 11-85d.) for boys.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55-56)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 24 Aug.	Male workers	Night-shift payment increased from time-and-one-sixth to time-and-one-quarter.
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (89) (253)	9 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of ¾d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ¾d. or 1½d. for younger female workers; further increase of ½d. an hour for certain male workers aged 18 and under 19 employed in sections of the trade other than the net section. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5½d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 or over 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers; general minimum piece rates increased by 3½ per cent. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6½d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5½d.‡
	Northern Ireland. (90) (254)	2 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of ¾d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, occupation or area, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ¾d. or 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over—area A 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d., according to occupation, area B 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d.; doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 11½d., 1s. 11½d.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 5½d.; female workers—area A 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d., area B 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; doffers 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d.‡
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (91)¶	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ¾d. in the shilling (7½d. to 8d.) on basic wages.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire** (97)	First full working week commencing on or after 20 July	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 163s. a week, teamsmen 168s., drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 167s., over 1 and up to 5 tons 168s., over 5 tons 175s., (vehicles with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), statutory attendants and mates 161s.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (252)	11 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of ¾d. for female workers 18 or over, of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age or occupation, for younger male workers, and of ¾d. or 1½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. or 1½d. for male workers, and of ¾d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 3s. 7½d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 6½d., other men 21 or over 3s. 3d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 3½d., other women 18 or over 2s. 2d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 1½d. or 3s. 11d., according to occupation; female workers 2s. 5½d.‡
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	Great Britain (108) (253)	do.	Certain male workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for makers, machinists or passers, learners, and other unspecified workers, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, period of employment or age. Rates after change include: makers, machinists or passers with 3 years' employment, general minimum time rate 183s. a week, piecework basis time rate 201s. 4d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's employment 183s., other unspecified workers 21 or over 147s. 11d., 162s. 8d.‡
			Female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, period of employment or age. Rates after change include: makers, machinists, passers or finishers with 3 years' employment, general minimum time rate 116s. 6d. a week, piecework basis time rate 134s., buttonhole machinists, button machinists, bar tackers, markers, folders, eyeletters and studders 21 or over or with 3 years' experience 116s. 6d., 134s., learners 21 or over after 1 year's employment 116s. 6d., other unspecified workers 21 or over 113s. 8d., 130s. 8d.‡
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (252)	do.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 20 or over, of 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for those under 20, of 2d. for female workers 17 or over, and of 1½d. for those under 17. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 2d. an hour at 15½ rising to 3s. 3d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 2½d. at 18 (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. 1½d. for the first 6 months).‡

* These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 356 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

§ A list of the new rates is contained in the Order.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 357 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

** These increases apply to workers employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (106)	1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ¾d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: London district 4s. 1½d. an hour, other districts 4s. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 3s. 1½d., 3s. 10d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 3s. 10d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 3s. 10d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 7d., warehousemen 3s. 8½d., packers 3s. 7½d.; porters 21 or over 3s. 5½d.; learners 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 3½d. an hour (learners 4½d.) above the adult general minimum time rates.*
			Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8½d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 7d. at under 19, 2s. 7½d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 8d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 7d.; learners 1s. 4½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. in third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 10d., 2s. 10½d. or 2s. 11d., according to age or occupation.*
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (109)	do.	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ¾d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters, cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 3s. 10d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 7d., warehousemen 3s. 8½d., packers 3s. 7½d.; learners 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 3½d. an hour (learners 4½d.) above the adult general minimum time rates.*
			Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8½d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 7d. at under 19, 2s. 7½d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 8d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 7d.; learners 1s. 4½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. during third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 10d., 2s. 10½d. or 2s. 11d., according to age or occupation.*
Umbrella Manufacture	Manchester and Yorkshire	First pay day following 6 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 4d. a week for cutters and frame makers, of 12s. 4d. for packers, porters, warehousemen and other auxiliary workers, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—packers, porters, warehousemen, cutters, frame makers and other auxiliary workers 21 and over 17s. 2d. a week, cutters and frame makers with at least 3 years' experience 17s. 8d., youths and boys 6s. at 15 rising to 14s. 8d. at 20; female workers 6s. at 15 rising to 11s. 2d. at 19.
Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture	England and Wales (145)	6 Aug. †	Male and female workers	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (7s. 9d. to 10s. a week, according to occupation and area) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. or 8s. 3d., according to area, for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: London—men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers and cutters (guillotine) 242s. a week, cutters (envelope) 233s. 6d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 227s. 9d., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reelers (for mill reels) 213s. 3d., porters and general assistants 203s. 3d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 144s. 3d., with 4 years' experience after training 150s. 9d.; Provinces—men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers, after 5 years' experience, grade 1 towns 226s. 9d., grade 2 towns 224s. 3d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, after 4 years' experience, 206s. 3d., 203s. 9d., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels), after 3 years' experience 197s. 6d., 195s., porters and general assistants 189s. 3d., 186s. 9d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 136s. 9d., 134s. 9d., with 4 years' experience after training 143s. 3d., 141s. 3d. ‡
Printing	London (154-155)	1 Sept.	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles.
	Manchester	do.	do.	do.
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (150-152)	6 Aug. †	Workers (except electrotypers and stereotypers) employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (7s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: men 21 and over—hand compositors, readers and monotype caster attendants, jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers grade 1 towns 226s. 9d. a week, grade 2 towns 224s. 3d., evening newspapers 248s. 9d., 245s. 3d., morning and tri-weekly newspapers 273s. 9d., 270s. 3d.; machine minders and rotary machine minders, class I machines 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d., class 2 231s. 9d., 229s. 3d., class 3 236s. 9d., 234s. 3d., class 4 241s. 9d., 239s. 3d., class 5 246s. 9d., 244s. 3d.; rotary machine minders, class 6 machines 251s. 9d., 249s. 3d., weekly newspapers 234s. 3d., 231s. 9d., evening 256s. 3d., 252s. 9d., morning and tri-weekly 281s. 3d., 277s. 9d.; linotype, intertype and monotype operators, jobbing and weekly newspapers 234s. 3d., 231s. 9d., evening 256s. 3d., 252s. 9d., morning and tri-weekly 281s. 3d., 277s. 9d.; printers' assistants, etc., in jobbing offices, class I 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d., class II 206s. 3d., 203s. 9d., class III 197s. 6d., 195s., class IV 189s. 3d., 186s. 9d.; printers' assistants, etc., in newspaper offices, with 12 months' experience, class I, weekly newspapers 208s., 205s. 6d., evening 223s., 219s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 240s., 236s. 6d., class II, weekly 201s., 198s. 6d., evening 216s., 212s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 233s., 229s. 6d., class III, weekly 195s., 192s. 6d., evening 210s., 206s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 227s., 223s. 6d.; bookbinders, machine rulers and cutters 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d.; women 18 and over employed in binding sections or as feeders in printing machine departments, on completion of training 136s. 9d., 134s. 9d., with 4 years' experience after training 146s. 9d., 144s. 9d. ‡

* These increases in minimum rates were agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

† These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Scotland	6 Aug.*	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (7s. 9d. or 9s. 3d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: letterpress dept.—compositors and machinemen 226s. 9d. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers 236s. 9d., linotype operators 239s. 3d., female compositors 191s., auxiliary workers employed as assistants in case rooms or letterpress machine rooms, feeders, etc., men 194s. 3d., women 136s. 9d., women with 4 years or more experience as an adult worker 146s. 9d.; bookbinding, etc., depts.—bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience) 226s. 9d., porters, packers and general assistants (21 and over with not less than 1 year's experience) 194s. 3d., women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing, on completion of training 136s. 9d., with 4 or more years' experience 146s. 9d. †
	London (152-153)	do.*	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (8s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 8s. 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: hand compositors, books, jobbing and weekly newspapers, other than Sunday papers 242s. a week, trade typesetting houses 248s., weekly periodicals 252s.; machine operators (inter, lino, or monotype), general offices 252s., weekly periodicals (display work) 267s.; readers, general offices 255s., trade typesetting houses 261s., weekly periodicals 265s.; monotype casters (one machine with charge responsibility) 242s.; printing machine managers 242s. to 276s.; male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines—scale A, day work 203s. 3d. to 210s. 9d., night work 288s. 7½d. to 299s. 5½d.; female feeders, 21 and over, on flat-bed printing machines not covered by scale A, and on platen, litho and all other classes of machines 145s. 3d.; female feeders 21 and over on direct rotary litho and rotary offset machines 145s. 3d. to 155s. 3d.; assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio machines—brake hands on small and slow-running rotary machines, day work 215s. 9d., night work 306s. 8d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day 223s. 9d. to 229s. 9d., night 318s. 3½d. to 326s. 11d., reel hands, fly hands, etc., day 221s. 3d. to 227s. 3d., night 314s. 7½d. to 323s. 4d.; linotype assistants and proof pullers (galley and rough work), day 203s. 3d., night 288s. 7½d.; copyholders, day 193s. 3d., night 274s. 1½d.; warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters (cloth and vellum), men in charge of trimming machines or one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines, head stock-keepers and guillotine cutters 242s., warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 233s. 6d., packers for rail 228s. 9d., bench hands and packers (ordinary) 213s. 3d., warehouse porters 203s. 3d., bookbinders and machine rulers 242s.; skilled women in warehouse and bindery, on completion of training 144s. 3d., after 4 years' experience 154s. 3d. †
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (158-159)	do.*	Workers employed in lithographic printing and photographic (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers and photogravure process workers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (8s. 3d. to 10s. a week, according to occupation and area) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. or 8s. 3d., according to area, for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles; the extra rate for class 7 lithographers operating Lithotex, Printex or similar step-and-repeat camera and printing-down machines increased by 5s. a week (30s. to 35s.). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: lithographic printing—lithographers, class 1 London 242s. a week, grade 1 towns 226s. 9d., grade 2 towns 224s. 3d.; qualified stone and plate preparers 213s. 3d., 197s. 6d., 195s.; plate grainers with 4 years' experience 220s. 9d., 205s., 202s. 6d.; office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of 2 or 3 machines with an assistant 213s. 3d., 197s. 6d., 195s., women 18 and over, in charge of 1 machine (after 2 years' training) 164s. 3d., 156s. 9d., 154s. 9d.; photogravure—plate and cylinder production depts., workers directly assisting in depositing, chromium plating, grinding, polishing, stripping, after 2 years' experience, London 207s. 9d., grade 1 towns 197s. 6d., other general assistants 203s. 3d., 189s. 3d.; machine depts., machine minders, sheet-fed machines, London 247s., grade 1 towns 234s. 3d., grade 2 towns 231s. 9d., reel-fed machines 271s., 249s. 3d., 246s. 9d., direct assistants, sheet-fed machines 207s. 9d., 197s. 6d., 195s., reel-fed machines 213s. 9d., 203s. 6d., 201s., general assistants not directly employed on photogravure machines 203s. 3d., 189s. 3d., 186s. 9d. †
Lithographic Printing	Scotland	do.*	Male workers (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. resulting in increases of 9s. 3d. for adult workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week, include: journeymen lithographers 226s. 9d. a week, qualified stone and plate preparers 197s. 6d. †
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture	Bedford, Bucking- hamshire and Peterborough (121)	First full pay period following 7 Aug.	Workers employed in Fletton brick manufacture, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for women and juveniles; pieceworkers to receive similar increases. Basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 3s. 10½d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s. 11d.
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (134)	23 July	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 4s. 2½d. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. sizes) 3s. 11½d., other skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 3s. 10½d., kilnfiremen, boilerfiremen, continuous shift personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 21s. 2d. for a week of 56 hours, including payment for week-end work; unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 6d.; women 20 and over 2s. 4d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (251)	21 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 90 to 95 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 7½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 4½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to part-setting—pan hands of any age 2s. 8d., 3s. 0½d. or 3s. 7½d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 11½d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 3d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 2d. (with additions of ¾d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 10½d. an hour, female workers 2s. 5½d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 1½d. or 3s. 9½d., according to occupation. †

* These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 391 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Brush and Broom Manufacture (continued)	Northern Ireland (254)	2 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 90 to 95 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 7½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 4½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 2s. 8d., 3s. 0½d. or 3s. 7½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 3d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 2d. (with additions of 1d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 10½d., other male workers irrespective of age 3s. 6½d.; female workers 2s. 5½d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 1½d. or 3s. 9½d., according to experience and occupation. The minimum piece rates for male workers on pan work (boring, setting and trimming) are subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. for workers employed on setting only.*
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Decreases† of 1s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 9d. for youths and boys, of 8d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men, fully apprenticed toolmakers 25 and over 197s. 10d. a week, 21 and under 25 179s. 1d., semi-skilled workers 21 and over 167s. 10d., unskilled 160s. 4d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 94s. 7d., (piecework) 105s. 10d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay week in Sept.	Male and female workers	Special allowance previously granted† increased by 1½d. an hour (1d. to 2½d.) for men 21 and over, by 1½d. (¾d. to 2d.) for women 20 and over, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen 4s. 11d. an hour, packers, labourers and porters 4s. 6d.; women 20 and over 3s. 4½d., 3s. 7d. or 3s. 8½d. according to occupation. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 37½ per cent. (previously 33½ per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 22½ per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (161)	1 Sept.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic rates for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 0½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 11½d.‡
Road Passenger Transport	London and the adjacent country zones (182)	9 Sept.	Certain bus, trolleybus and coach drivers and conductors employed by London Transport Executive	Introduction of revised incremental scales with (present) maximum rates payable after 1 (previously 2) years' service. Standard weekly rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 190s. (same), after 6 months 196s., after 1 year 202s. (maximum), country buses 177s. 6d. (same), 183s. 6d., 189s. 6d., single-deck coaches, commencing rate 189s. (same), after 1 year 195s. 6d. (maximum); conductors—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 188s. (same), after 6 months 193s., after 1 year 198s. (maximum), country buses and single-deck coaches 174s. 6d. (same), 179s. 6d., 184s. 6d. Drivers and conductors of double-deck service coaches receive central bus rates of pay.
Road Haulage Contracting	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	20 July	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, and other workers, employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls), and on journey work outside the above radius	Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according to occupation. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 168s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 170s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., over 18 tons 197s.; stand trailermen 167s., secondmen 163s., trailermen 163s. Workers engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 168s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., over 18 tons 197s.; secondmen 163s.
			Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 2s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 173s. a week, one-horse drivers 166s.; juniors 87s. 6d. or 94s., according to type of vehicle or district; steering youths in Liverpool continue to receive 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.
	Northern Ireland	31 Aug.	Male workers employed in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 3s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 163s. a week, Provinces 161s.; over 2 tons 170s. 6d., 168s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers, and drivers of 6 or 8-wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 161s. 6d., 155s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 166s. 6d., porters 157s. 6d., 155s. 6d., checkers 170s., 161s., mobile crane drivers—lifting capacity 8½ tons (Belfast and Londonderry) 170s. 6d.; juniors, Belfast and Londonderry 62s. at 15 rising to 121s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 59s. to 118s. 6d.; youths engaged as Lister truck drivers receive 10s. a week more than other juniors.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (238)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 July	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. 4d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly time rates after change: adult male workers—London 177s., Provinces 169s.; adult female workers 148s. 6d., 141s. 8d.
River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Commencement of first full pay period on or after 1 Sept.	Male workers	Weekly minimum rates introduced in substitution of minimum hourly rates following reduction of standard working week without loss of earnings in respect of minimum rates. Minimum rates for men 20 and over for a 44-hour week: Greater London area 180s. a week, other areas 172s. 6d. Plus rates continue to be calculated at the appropriate rate per hour for the number of hours actually worked.¶
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (201)	1 Sept.	Male workers employed by wholesale newsagents in the collection, packing and despatch of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books	Decreases† in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger full-time workers, regular half-night workers and casual workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 229s. 6d. a week, night staff 237s. 6d.
	Provinces in England and Wales (201)	First full week in Sept.	Workers employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Decreases† in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (8s. to 6s.) for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. (4s. to 3s.) for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 214s. 6d. a week, day staff 206s., grade 2 towns 206s., 197s. 6d.; qualified women, grade 1 126s. 6d., grade 2 122s. 6d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 357 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ This special allowance, or such proportion as will secure an hourly rate equivalent to the appropriate current minimum time rate plus the amount of the special allowance, is payable to those timeworkers not already in receipt of such an hourly rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise.

§ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2742) of the Industrial Court. See page 391 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were authorised in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (208)	Pay day in week commencing 28 Sept.	Shop managers and managers	Increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 197s. 6d. where weekly trade does not exceed £100 to 246s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 190s. 6d. to 239s., Provincial B area 183s. 6d. to 223s.; managers to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.*
			Workers employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 6s. a week for male shop assistants and cashiers 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, of 3s. for those under 18, of 4s. for female workers 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 73s. at 15 rising to 171s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 68s. to 166s., Provincial B area 63s. to 158s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 64s. at 16 to 120s. 6d. at 22, A 60s. to 116s. 6d., B 54s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 67s. at 16 to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 63s. to 120s. 6d., B 56s. to 113s. 6d.*
			Workers employed in retail pork trade	Increases of 6s. a week for first machinemen and male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, of 3s. for those under 18, of 4s. for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for those under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 182s. 6d., Provincial A area 177s., Provincial B area 169s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more assistants 192s. 6d., 187s., 179s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up—London 73s. at 15 to 171s. 6d. at 22, A 68s. to 166s., B 63s. to 158s. 6d.; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up—London 67s. at 16 to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 63s. to 120s. 6d., B 56s. to 113s. 6d.*
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	do.	Shop managers and managers	Increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 206s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100, to 255s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 199s. to 247s. 6d., Provincial B area 191s. 6d. to 240s.; managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade to receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop managers to receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.†
			Other workers	Increases of 6s. a week for male shop assistants and cashiers 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, and of 3s. for those under 18; of 4s. for female workers 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18; increase of 6s. a week for machinemen. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—male workers, London area 77s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 180s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 72s. to 174s. 6d., Provincial B area 67s. to 166s. 6d., female workers, London 66s. 6d. at 16 rising to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 62s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., B 57s. to 112s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 70s. to 129s. 6d., A 66s. to 124s. 6d., B 59s. to 117s. 6d.; first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 191s. 6d., A 185s. 6d., B 177s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting in making-up, London 201s. 6d., A 195s. 6d., B 187s. 6d.; heavy transport drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons—London 195s. 6d., Provinces 189s. 6d.‡
Baking	England and Wales	5 July	Male and female workers	Minimum hourly rates of wages agreed for a normal working week of 46 hours.‡

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	28 Sept.	Mill operatives (including provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms) on day work	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (82)	7 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.
Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture	England and Wales (145)	6 Aug.‡	Dayworkers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42.¶
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (150-152)	do.‡	Certain workers (except electrotypers and stereotypers) employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding provincial daily and national newspapers)	Normal weekly working hours in jobbing offices reduced from 43½ to 42 for dayworkers and from 42½ to 42 for bookbinders and printers' assistants on night work.¶
	Scotland (156)	do.‡	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42 for dayworkers and from 42½ to 42 for nightworkers.¶
	London (152-153)	do.‡	Dayworkers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42.¶
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (158-159)	do.‡	Certain workers employed in lithographic printing and photogravure (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers and photogravure process workers)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42 for dayworkers and from 42½ to 42 for lithographic printers and printers' assistants on night work.¶
Lithographic Printing	Scotland (159)	do.‡	Male dayworkers (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42.¶
River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Commencement of first full pay period on or after 1 Sept.	Male workers	Standard working week reduced from 45 to 44 hours.¶

* These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales and apply to workpeople employed by members in the Retail Meat Trade.

† These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales.

‡ As the result of a national working agreement between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers binding on assenting members of the Association and others accepted as participating employers. Full details are given in a special article on page 363 of this GAZETTE.

§ This change was agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

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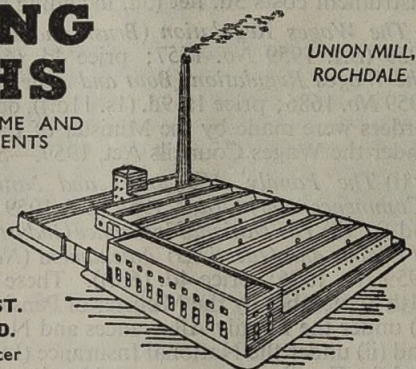
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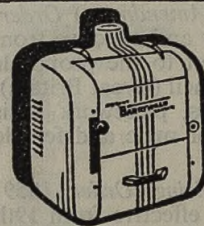
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