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Local Variations in Wage Rates

N the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1949 (pages 157 to 161), December, 1951 (pages 461 to 466), and November, 1955 (pages 377 to 382), particulars were given of the extent of the differentiation in time rates of wages in a number of industries and services in Great Britain in which rates, as determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders, varied according to the locality or area in which the work is carried on. Since these articles were published, there have been a number of changes both in the amount of the variations and in the manner in which the grading of localities is effected. Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within

Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within two main divisions, viz., (a) national or general agreements applying to the whole (or nearly the whole) of an industry wherever it may be located, and (b) local or district agreements applying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comprising a group of towns or counties. These two types of agreement are, however, not mutually exclusive, and it frequently happens that national agreements exist side by side with district or local agreements in the same industry. A national agreement may relate to Great Britain as a whole, but in some industries, e.g., building, independent arrangements are made in respect of that part of the industry located in Scotland. National agreements may cover industries, like building and printing, which are carried on to some extent in a very large number of localities, or they may deal with industries which are confined to limited numbers of localities scattered throughout the country. There are also some industries, such as cotton, which are carried on almost exclusively in one area. In this case the agreement made in the local area represents practically the whole of the industry and has some claim to be regarded as a national agreement.

Wages Councils and other statutory wage-fixing bodies usually cover Great Britain; in some cases, however, there are separate Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland

Extent and Method of Wage Differentiation

Among the principal industries in which there is an absence of local wage differentiation are (a) most of the manufacturing industries covered by the Wages Councils Acts, (b) agriculture, in which wages are determined under the Agricultural Wages Acts, and (c) the following industries in which collective

agreements are operative: forestry; coal mining; roadstone quarrying; salt glazed ware; pottery; coke ovens and by-product works associated with coal mining; light castings manufacture; manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery; wire and wire rope industry; rayon yarn production; carpet manufacture; narrow fabrics industry; surgical dressings industry; glove manufacture; boot and shoe manufacture; biscuit manufacture; bacon curing; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture; tobacco manufacture; paper manufacture; rubber manufacture; municipal transport undertakings (workers other than skilled maintenance craftsmen); dock labour.

In most other industries there is some local wage differen-

In most other industries there is some local wage differentiation and this may be the result of (a) national agreements which define local or district rates, or (b) district or regional agreements which provide for differentiation within the area covered by the agreement, or (c) a series of district or local agreements with no differentiation of rates within each district but with disparity in rates between each district. In the case of (b) and (c) there may also be national agreements whose function, as regards wage rates, is confined to decisions made from time to time as to general increases or decreases in the wage level of the industry.

As regards national agreements, the form which grading on the basis of locality takes shows some differences in respect of the number of separate grades, the amounts of the wages differential, and the nature of the local units which are allocated to each grade. Many of these differences are indicated in the Table on pages 410 to 412. In the majority of cases the grading is confined to two grades, London and the rest of the country. In other cases the grading is more extensive and there may be as many as six grades as in the case of transport workers employed outside London in the flour milling industry. In the case of cinema theatres there are nine zones, usually with four grades of cinema in each zone (five in London and the Home Counties).

In the majority of cases the higher or highest grade covers

In the majority of cases the higher or highest grade covers London only, but the definition of London varies widely. In general, London means either the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District or the area within a radius of 15 or 16 miles from Charing Cross, but it may be an area as small as that within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross, as in the case of the railways, or as large as that within a radius of 25 miles, as in the case of the glass processing industry, veneer and plywood manufacture, and cinematograph film distribution. In some agreements, such as ballast and sand

production, seedcrushing, compound and provender manufacture, sawmilling (labourers in England and Wales), daily newspaper printing in Scotland, lithographic printing, and building in England and Wales, the areas included in each grade are separately enumerated. and Wales, the areas included in each grade are separately enfinitely attention and wales, local authority services in Scotland, and certain of the retail distributive trades, only the areas in the higher or highest grades are specified, all other areas being included in the lower or lowest grades. In some industries, such as gypsum mining and plaster board manufacture, cement manufacture, asbestos cement manufacture, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, companyowned omnibus undertakings, and retail co-operative societies, all the firms or undertakings covered are specified. In certain sections of the retail distributive and catering trades the criterion upon which the Joint Industrial Councils or statutory bodies have determined gradings of localities outside London is the size of the resident population. The dividing line between the two provincial grades may be a population figure of 10,000, as in the case of milk distribution in England and Wales, retail bread and flour confectionery trade in England and Wales, retail meat, including pork trade, in England and Wales and Scotland, and retail pharmacy, or a figure as high as 250,000, as in the case of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board. In many other grading schemes population is doubtless an important factor underlying the allocation of towns to a particular grade. The principles upon which grading proceeds are, in fact, not clearly enumerated in the agreements, but some of the matters taken into consideration are indicated in the descriptions of the schemes for the building industry and for retail co-operative societies given below. Such factors include the size, nature and position of the town proposed to be graded, the local living conditions, such as rents, rates, prices, etc., transport facilities, and rates of wages in the chief local industries.

In the case of skilled craftsmen in the sawmilling industry in England and Wales there is virtually a grading-by-locality scheme, as the national agreement specifies the rates which are to be paid in particular towns, localities or works. In the case of omnibus drivers and conductors and maintenance staff employed by London Transport Executive, the rates for workers employed in the Central Area are higher than those in the Country Area.

There are other industries, e.g., cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture, flour milling, the corn trade, gas supply,

products manufacture, flour milling, the corn trade, gas supply, local authorities' services and county council roadmen in England and Wales, in which the wage rates for certain or all classes of workers are fixed by the agreements of National Councils, but the grading of localities and the rates paid to other classes of workers are determined by agreements of regional or provincial councils.

On the other hand, there are a number of industries covered by local or district agreements in which there is no definite relationship between the rates paid in the different localities although general variations in the rates may be on parallel lines. The principal industries which fall into this category are ironstone and iron ore mining; freestone quarrying; building brick and fireclay goods manufacture in England and Wales; pig iron and iron and steel manufacture; engineering; woollen and worsted manufacture; brewing; and coal and coke distribution. In the engineering industry there is no definite grading scheme and rates which have been agreed upon or become recognised vary from area to area. In addition, the rates for engineering shop labourers may even differ in areas where the rates for fitters are the same. General changes in areas where the rates for fitters are the same. General changes in the rates are decided on a national basis. Apart from London (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross, including all towns intersected by the periphery of that area) and a few towns where the rates are the same or only slightly lower, and South Wales where exceptionally higher rates are recognised, the variations in rates are comparatively small, being not more than 3s. a week for fitters and

During recent years there have been tendencies towards simpler During recent years there have been tendencies towards simpler grading schemes, generally by a reduction in the number of area grades. This is usually effected by upgrading the lower or lowest paid areas, as in the case of the building industry in England and Wales (six to four), and skilled maintenance craftsmen in municipal road passenger undertakings (three to two). In the flour milling industry the number of mill classifications has been reduced from five to three by the amalgamation in pairs of all but the highest paid

In the following cases the amount of the differential between the higher or highest and the lower or lowest paid areas has been increased recently: heavy chemicals; drug and fine chemicals; flour milling; wholesale newspaper distribution; local authority services; county council roadmen; and health services. On the other hand, in the general printing industry in England and Wales outside the London area there has been a reduction in the differential

Examples of National Grading Schemes

A few of the grading schemes in the more important industries are described in the following paragraphs.

There has been a national grading scheme in this industry in England and Wales since 1921. Since that date the number of grades of locality has gradually been reduced and now there are only two grades outside the London and Liverpool areas. The current standard rates for craftsmen are as follows:—

current standard rates for cransmen are as follows .—	Hot Ra	
	S.	d.
London (within 12 miles radius from Charing Cross)	4	91
London (within 12 to 15 miles radius from Charing Cross)	4	9
Liverpool and district	4	91
Grade A districts	4	8
Grade A1 districts	4	71/2

A full list of the various places (towns, villages, districts and, in a few cases, counties) in each of the grades is set out in a booklet issued by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Grade A districts include nearly all the large towns and also many smaller towns. The rules of the Council provide that any district may show cause why its grade classification should be varied. After applications have been dealt with regionally, any consequent recommendations and appeals are dealt with by the Grading Commission, whose reports and recommendations are considered. Commission, whose reports and recommendations are considered at a meeting of the Council each July, but no variation may take place in the grading of a district unless a period of three years has elapsed from the date when the last variation of any previous grading for that district came into operation. Application for grading of towns or districts not previously classified may be dealt with at any time, the recommendation of the Grading Commission being accorded as previously districts he of first the commendation of the grading Commission being accepted as a provisional decision to be confirmed or rejected, as the case may be, by the Council at its next meeting. In connection with a proposal for grading or regrading the Council requires, from the local parties, answers to a schedule of questions. These questions are concerned with such matters as the size, nature and

questions are concerned with such matters as the size, nature and position of the town, the local living conditions (rent, rates, prices, etc.), transport facilities, the rates of wages in the chief local industries, and the extent of the building industry in the locality.

The rules also make provision for departures from the current standard rates of wages by way of "exceptional rates of wages" or "exceptional margins", which apply to all occupations in the particular locality and operate only for a prescribed period, and of "differential rates of wages" or "differential margins", which apply to a section of the industry only, e.g., a single occupation in the particular locality, but continue for an indefinite period. Exceptional margins are only granted if regrading is considered inappropriate, and applications for differential margins are only considered if they do not amount to an alternative method of securing a regrading of a locality.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring

The Wages Council for England and Wales recognises two grades of area, the minimum rates for male workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) after five years' employment being:—

			ourly
		S.	d.
Area A	 	3	81
Area B		3	63

The localities (towns, villages and parishes), over 100 in number, which are included in area A are specified in the Orders of the

The Wages Council for Scotland makes provision for two grades

A recent agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, covering productive workers, reduced the number of mill classifications from five to three. Under the previous agreement the division of mills was:

Classes A and AA	 Mills situated in the big milling centres or in large towns or in principal
Classes B and BB	ports. Mills other than those which it may be decided to include in Classes A or AA
Class C	 situated in towns or industrial areas. Mills situated in small country towns or in rural districts.

The reduction has been achieved by merging Class B mills into Class AA, now known as Class B, and Class C mills into Class BB, now known as Class C.

The classification of an individual mill is settled in the first

instance by mutual agreement in the respective districts by the Joint District Council or Joint Conference. If, however, either party is dissatisfied with a decision of the Joint District Council, an appeal, which must be supported by a majority of at least one side of the Joint District Council, may be made to the Executive Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council. The revision of an existing classification may be considered only on the pro-

duction of fresh facts or by reason of new circumstances which have arisen since the existing classification was decided.

The agreement for road transport workers in this industry (except London) makes provision for the same classification of mills, and also for the grading of towns in accordance with that of

the Road Haulage Wages Council.

The following examples show the differences in weekly wages paid to certain grades of workers in the different classes of mills:—

	Weekly Rates					
	A		B		C	
	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.
First rollermen on shift work	235	6	226	6	212	0
Minimum shift rate	185	6	179	0	174	0
General labourers on daywork	174	0	169	6	165	0
Drivers of vehicles of over 16						
tons carrying capacity—						
Grade 1 towns	213	0	210	0	207	0
Grade 2 towns	209	0	206	0	203	0

For maintenance mechanics mills are divided also into classes A, B, and C—the agreement specifying the localities in each class (these are not the same as for productive workers)—whilst for electricians there are now four classes, A, B1, B2, and C.

Printing and Bookbinding

All the agreements covering the different categories of workers in the printing and bookbinding trades in the Provinces in England and Wales make provision for wages to vary according to locality. The basis of the current grading scheme which was established by an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal in 1951 is as follows:—an index figure is calculated for each town by adding to follows:—an index figure is calculated for each town by adding to the population of the town in thousands the number of journeyman members of the Typographical Association in the town; Grade 1 comprises all towns with an index figure of over 450 and Grade 2 towns with an index figure of up to and including 450, any town in a grade higher than that appropriate under this formula remaining in the higher grade. In a similar grading scheme for lithographers the number of journeyman members of the Typographical Association is replaced by the number of skilled members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers multiplied by 10, with a proviso that no town be in a lower grade than that in respect of letterpress and bookbinding. As from 20th April, 1959, the bases will be amended so that any town not already in Grade 1 but having a population of more than 10,000, or more than 125 journeyman a population of more than 10,000, or more than 125 journeyman members of the Typographical Association in employment, will become Grade 1, whilst any town already in Grade 1 for lithographers but not qualified for Grade 1 by this revised formula will nevertheless be moved to Grade 1.

The difference in the weekly rates for dayworkers is now 2s. 6d. for all grades and 3s. 6d. when employed on morning, evening and tri-weekly newspapers.

In Scotland, lithographic printing is the only branch of the industry subject to wage differentiation by locality. The towns covered by the two grades are separately specified in the agreement.

For the majority of conciliation grades on the railways there are now only two rates depending on whether the worker is employed in London or in the provinces. Permanent way staff employed at London termini are paid 2s. a week in excess of the rates for the remainder of the London area, whilst for engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, there are no differentials, but workers stationed in the London area receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week. For signalmen, different wage rates are fixed for seven classes of signal boxes based upon an agreed system of assessment of the work done by the

The system of three-tier provincial differentiation (viz., London, intermediate and provincial) is in process of being replaced by a two-tier system consisting of national rates of pay with a scale of London weighting payable within an extended London pay boundary. Under the old system the London rate of pay was used for calculating pay changes and certain other entitlements. Since 1st January, 1958, the national rate of pay, which is the former intermediate rate, has been used for these purposes. The amount of the London weighting, now payable to those employed within a 16-mile radius of Charing Cross and in the urban districts of Caterham, Dartford, Uxbridge and Watford, remains identical with the former differentials between London and the intermediate areas and will be reviewed at three-yearly intervals, the first review taking place during 1960. During the transitional period of four years, staff employed in residual provincial areas will receive national staff employed in residual provincial areas will receive national rates less a deduction equal to the former differential between the rates less a deduction equal to the former differential between the intermediate and provincial rates until the area is upgraded under the following agreed programme. Since 1st January, 1958, the national rate area has included all towns with a population of 160,000 and upwards. To this will be added on 1st January, 1959, towns with a population between 120,000 and 160,000; on 1st January, 1960, towns with a population between 80,000 and 120,000; on 1st January, 1961, towns with a population between 40,000 and 80,000, and on 1st January, 1962, all other areas. In the latter part of each year during the period of transition the National Whitley Council will agree lists of Local Authority areas to be added to the list of national rate areas on 1st January in the following year; for instance, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Derby, Huddersfield, Middlesborough, Southend-on-Sea and Wolverhampton are to be included as from 1st January, 1959.

Goods Transport by Road

In this industry the Road Haulage Wages Council provides for three grades of area. The range of rates given below for drivers of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less is a typical example of the wage differentials:—

	Wee Rat		
	S.	d.	
London area	 168	0	
Grade 1 areas	 163	0	
Grade 2 areas	 159	0	

The Orders of the Council specify the localities, towns, rural districts, etc., which are included either in the London area or in Grade 1 areas. Upon the necessary notice being given by the Council, these may be amended. This grading system has also been adopted by agreement as the basis upon which the wages of many drivers of "C" licence vehicles in different industries are

The agreements covering employees of British Road Services, however, make provision for only two grades, namely, London and

the Provinces, the definition of London for operating and ancillary grades differing from that for engineering maintenance and repair grades.

Retail Distributive Trades

The Wages Regulation Orders of the Wages Councils and the agreements of the National Joint Industrial Councils for the various retail distributive trades provide for three grades of area if the area covered is Great Britain or England and Wales and, in general, for two if the area covered is restricted to Scotland. The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District. In general, in those sections of the distributive trades in England and Wales covered by the Wages Councils, Provincial "A" area comprises County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and Urban District Councils, except those in the London Area or specified for inclusion in Provincial "B" area which comprises all other areas. In the other sections covered by agreements other areas. In the other sections covered by agreements, Provincial "A" areas are those with a population of 10,000 or more together with certain towns with a population of less than 10,000 specified by reason of population and/or proximity and relation to any neighbouring town and/or special character such as holiday resort, etc., whilst Provincial "B" covers all other areas. In Scotland, Provincial "A" area or Area 1 comprises generally burghs with a population of 10,000 or more (5,000 or more in the retail bread and flour confectionery trade) with the addition of certain specified burghs, and, in some cases, special lighting districts (or all burghs in the area may be specified). Provincial "B" and Area 2 comprise all other areas.

The variations in the minimum weekly rates for male shop assistants, 22 years of age and over (23 for newsagency, tobacco and confectionery), are as follows:—

		1	Weekly	Rate	S	
Trade	Lond	don	"A" A	Area ea 1	Provir "B" A or Arc	Area ea 2
	s.	d.	S.		"Cour	
Food:— England and Wales Scotland	154		150	0	144 145	0
Bread and flour confectionery:—			The same	4 19	n Siesla	10000
England and Wales Scotland	150	0	146 143	0	140 139	0 6
Meat :—						
England and Wales	165	6	160 162	0	152 155	6
Drapery, outfitting and foot-	157	0	153	0	147	6
Furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain)	157	6	153	0	146	0
Bookselling and stationery (Great Britain)	159	0	155	0	149	0
Newsagency, tobacco and con- fectionery':—						
England and Wales Scotland	147	0	143 139	0	137 135	0
Pharmacy (England and Wales)	157	6	153	0	146	0

Retail Co-operative Societies

There are three groups of societies, *i.e.*, Metropolitan, Provincial "A" and Provincial "B". In the assignment of individual societies to these groups by the Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union in conjunction with the trade unions, the following factors are taken into consideration: population of town or area covered by Society, nature and position of town or area, industrial conditions including the general rates of vages prevailing in the second local. by Society, nature and position of town or area, industrial conditions including the general rates of wages prevailing in the area, local living conditions including such items as rents, rates, prices, travel costs, etc., membership and financial position of the Society, and rates of wages being paid by the Society prior to groupings. In the event of failure to agree by the local parties the matter is referred to the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating Committee for the Retail Co-operative Movement, who endeavour to recommend mutually the terms of settlement. If the recommendation is not accepted by the local parties, or if no recommendation is made, the difference is referred to the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service for settlement. The great majority of workers are employed Service for settlement. The great majority of workers are employed in Provincial "A" Societies. The weekly rates for male shop assistants, 21 years of age and over, in all departments except hairdressing and cafes are: Metropolitan 183s., Provincial "A" 174s., and Provincial "B" 169s.

Table of National Grading Schemes

The following Table gives a list of the principal industries in which national collective agreements or statutory orders provide for differential time rates of wages of manual workers according to locality. The Table shows the description of the higher or highest grade, the number of grades, and the difference between the rates paid in the higher or highest rated grade and the lower or lowest

PARTICULARS OF THE PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL AGREEMENTS OR STATUTORY ORDERS WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE GRADING OF LOCALITIES IN THE MATTER OF WAGE RATES

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers
Mining and Quarrying— Chalk Quarrying	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing	2d. an hour	Other Metal Goods— Farriery and Black- smith Trade	4	London (within 12 miles of Charing	3d. an hour
Ballast and Sand Pro- duction	2	Cross) Class 1 districts (678 specified districts)	1d. an hour	Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture (Eng-	2	Cross) London (area not defined)	15 per cent. of pro- vincial rates
Treatment of Non-		section According		land) Iron, Steel and Non- Ferrous Scrap In- dustry	2	London (Metropolitan Police District)	5s. a week (motor drivers) 1½d. an hour (others)
Metalliferous Mining Products— Glass Processing	2	London (within 25	2d. an hour	Metal Finishing (Eng- land and Wales)	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing Cross)	6s. 5d. a week (skilled workers) 8s. 3d. a week (un-
Glass Container Manufacture	2	miles of Charing Cross) London (area not defined)	1½d. an hour	Organ Building	2	London (area not defined), Liverpool and Manchester	skilled workers) 1d. an hour
Cement Manufacture	2	Group 1 works (North and South Thames, Devon- shire, South Wales, Flints., Warwick-	0.8d. an hour (productive workers) d. an hour (maintenance craftsmen)	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur— Leather Producing Industry (Tanning,	• 2	London (within 17	2d. an hour
	(sumi	shire (part), Lan- cashire, North Humber, Scotland)	Color Lineau Charles	currying and dressing) Leather Belting and	2	miles of Charing Cross) London (area not	1d. an hour
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture (Eng- land and Wales)	3	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1½d. an hour	Strap Butt Currying Mechanical and Hy- draulic Leathers Manufacture	2	defined) London (area not defined)	1d. an hour
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	3	Group 1 works (Erith, Watford, West Thurrock)	2d. an hour	Leather Goods, Sadd- lery and Harness Manufacture	2	London (Metropolitan Police District)	1d. an hour
Roofing Felt Manufacture Monumental Masonry	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	11d on hour	Clothing— Ready-Made and	2	London (City of	13d. an hour (measure
(England and Wales)	2	London and Mersey- side (areas not defined)	1½d. an hour (skilled workers) 2d. an hour (labour- ers)	Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain)	T MESTE	London and Metro- politan Police Dis- trict)	cutters, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen only)
Gypsum Mining and Plaster Board Manu- facture	2	Group 2 works	1d. an hour	Retail Bespoke Tailor- ing Wages Councils: England and Wales	2	Area A (over 100	1½d. an hour
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1\d. an hour	cet, Fint signatures, Visional boves trused capots, done for the		specified localities including London Postal Districts E.C.1-4, W.1, W.C. 1 and 2, S.W.1)	Total less moles of the set wage rate being as seen
Chemicals and Allied Trades—		ME may dispain	co contibios fessel	Scotland	2	Area A (40 specified places)	1d. an hour
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture (Association of Chemical and Allied Employ-	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	2½d. an hour (productive workers) 2½d. an hour (maintenance craftsmen)	Food, Drink and To- bacco— Flour Milling: Mill workers	3	Class A mills (big milling centres,	23s. 6d. a week (first rollermen on shift-
ers) Fertiliser Manufacture	3	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	3d. an hour (productive workers)	nded London pay	nobno.	larger towns or principal ports)	work) 11s. 6d. a week (shift- workers' minimum rate)
Plastics Manufacture (Chemical side)	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	2½d. an hour	Transport workers (except London):	1911/0 (1)		9s. a week (labourers)
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	6s. 6d. a week	Drivers of mech- anically driven vehicles	6	Class A mills in Grade 1 (Road Haulage) areas	8s. or 10s. a week (according to carrying capacity)
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufac- ture Soap, Candle and	2	London (Metropolitan Police District) Class A firms (in	5s. a week 13s. a week	Statutory attend- ants and mates Horse carmen	2	Class A mills Grade 1 (Road Haulage Wages Council)	11s. 6d. a week 3s. a week (one-horse drivers)
Edible Fat Manu- facture Printing Ink and	2	different localities) London (within 20	8s. to 10s. a week	Electricians	4	areas Class A mills (Lon-	4s. a week (two-horse drivers) 16s. a week
Roller Manufacture Match Manufacture	2	miles of Charing Cross) London (within 15 miles of Charing	(according to occupation) 2d. an hour	s is depended the second	TO MAIN	don—within 12 miles of Charing Cross, including Crayford and Dart-	THE STREET
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture	2	Cross) London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Mechanics	3	ford) Class A mills (London and 79 other areas)	15s. a week
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture (England and Wales only):		built over the service		Corn Trade: Mill and other man- ual workers, and horse drivers	4	London (Metropolitan Police District), Dartford and Gravesend	8s. a week
Productive workers Electricians	4 3	London and 30 speci- fied places Class A district	6s. a week	Transport workers	3	London (mainly Metropolitan Police District)	9s. a week (drivers) 7s. a week (statutory attendants and
ser i recestore de la como	100000	(London — within 12 miles of Charing Cross)		Baking Wages Council (England and Wales)	3	London Area (City of London and Metropolitan Police	mates) 13d. an hour (stokers) 1d. an hour (others)
Engineering, Ship- building and Electrical	100 100	eneu dana ap ibala Antonanii pos cile		Co-operative Bakers (National agree- ment)	2	District) Metropolitan (area not defined)	11s. a week (foremen) 9s. or 9s. 3d. a week (other workers)
Goods— Constructional Engineering (Outside	2	London (within 16 miles of Charing	2d. an hour (sheeters) 1d. an hour (others)	Milk Marketing Board (Creameries)		Area B (areas with population of 10,000 or over)	2s. 6d. a week
steelwork erection) Electrical Cable Making	2	Cross) Berkshire, Bucking- hamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent,	2s. 9d. a week	Food Manufacturing, Preserving and Pre- paring Aerated Waters Wages	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) All areas other than	4s. a week 1d. an hour
INCHES OF STREET	1 10110	Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex		Council (Scotland)	-2	Orkney and Shet- lands	ALC: U.S.
Vehicles— Vehicle Building : England and Wales	2	London (within 20	≟d. an hour	Manufactures of Wood and Cork— Home Grown Timber Trade (England and Wales—sawmills)	2	Class A mills (port—city)	½d. an hour (labourers) 1½d. an hour (others)
Scotland	2	miles of Charing Cross) East and West of	1d. or 1d. an hour	Sawmilling (England and Wales): Woodcutting ma-	3	15 specified areas	1d. an hour
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	2	Scotland areas (as defined) London (within 15 miles of Charing	(certain craftsmen) 1d. an hour	chinists and saw- yers Labourers	2	Grade I (8 specified areas)	1d. an hour
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	2	Cross), Romford and Uxbridge London (within 10 miles of Charing	3s. a week	Fence Manufacture	2	London area (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	2d. an hour (crafts- men) 1 ² / ₄ d. an hour (labour-
Railway Wagon Re-	2	Cross) London (area not	GORDAL ON SURVEY	Veneer and Plywood	3	London district (with- in 25 miles of Char-	ers) 2d. an hour

Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates—continued

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rate of adult male worker
Ianufactures of Wood			extensive to the second	Gas, Electricity and			Carling and the
nd Cork (continued)— Furniture Manufac-	2	London district (with-	2d. an hour (journey-	Water— Gas Supply:			
ture	•	in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross including	men) 1½d. an hour (quali-	Gas fitters and labourers	4	Metropolitan area (as defined)	4\d. an hour
		any town or village intersected by the	fied packers, hand sandpaperers, lab-	Maintenance crafts- men	3	ditto	4d. an hour
		perimeter but ex- cluding High Wy-	ourers and porters)	Bricklayers and masons	3	ditto	4d. an hour (on no mal work)
Educational and Allied	2	combe area) London district (with-	2d. an hour (journey-	Electricity Supply	2	Greater London (County of London	4d. an hour
Woodwork Manu- facture	2000	in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	men) 1½d. an hour (labour-		line area	and parts of Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)	
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	2	High Wycombe area) London district (with-	ers and porters) 2d. an hour (journey-		o nocio	and Surrey)	
Manufacture		in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	men) 1½d. an hour (labour-		STREET, STREET	Canonia -	
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings	2	High Wycombe area) London district (within 20 miles of Char-	ers and porters) 2d. an hour (journey-		ST WEST	· 1955年 新元 1000年 日	
Manufacture		ing Cross excluding	men) 1½d. an hour (labour-	Transport and Communi-	COLUMN TO	Capples of	
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furni-	2	High Wycombe area) London district (within 20 miles of Char-	ers and porters) 2d. an hour (journey-	cation— Railway Service	2	London (within 10	Usually 3s. a week†
ture Manufacture	(Alberto	ing Cross excluding High Wycombe area)	men) 1½d. an hour (hand	(British Railways)	Control of the State	miles of Charing Cross and certain	
Window Blind Manu-	2		sandpaperers, lab- ourers and porters)	Road Passenger		other stations)	
facture	2	London district (with- in 20 miles of Char-	2d. an hour (bench hands, fixers and fixers' mates)	Transport : Municipal Under-	2	Special group (7 specified undertakings)	1d. to 4d. an ho
		ing Cross excluding High Wycombe area)	1½d. an hour (labour-	takings		以 100mm 100	(skilled maintenan craftsmen only)
Coopering	2	London (area not defined)	ers and porters) 1d. an hour	Company-owned Omnibus Under-	2	Group 1 (69 specified companies)	2s. a week (drive and conductors on
Truck and Ladder Manufacture	2	London (area not defined) and Liver-	1d. an hour	dakings Goods Transport by	Sep. 18 14	notono.	
Sign Production and	2	pool London area (within	11d. an hour (crafts-	Road Haulage	3	London (mainly	9s. a week (drive
Display Industry	2	15 miles of Charing	men)	Wages Council (Great Britain)		City of London and Metropolitan Police	7s. a week (oth road haulage wor
		Cross)	General de Servicios (1915)		Ch Carlo	District)	ers) 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
				T. L. To direction		AND THE PARTY OF	week (furniture in moval workers)
per and Printing-		Manager of the Manager		Joint Industrial Council	3	As for Road Haulage Wages Council	7s. to 9s. a we (according to grad
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper	2	Group I mills (London—within 12	³ d. an hour (skilled craftsmen on main-	British Road Services:		7 1 (211 15	the characters
Board and Building Board Making		miles of Charing Cross and 60 speci-	tenance work)	Operating and ancillary grades	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing	4s., 5s., or 6s. a we (drivers)
Wallpaper Manufac-	2	fied mills) London (area not	70 11d to 00 1d o'		Colo bass	Cross), Dartford, Gravesend, Grays, Purfleet, Stanford-	2s. to 5s. (other according to occur
ture		defined)	7s. 11d. to 9s. 1d. a week (according to	Producedno		le-Hope and Tilbury	tion)
General Printing, in- cluding Jobbing and	2	Grade 1 towns (22	occupation) 2s. 6d. a week (3s. 6d.	Engineering maintenance	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing	5s. 6d. a week
Newspapers (England and Wales—		specified areas)	and tri-weekly news-	and repair grades	The second	Cross including all towns intersected by	Tobacce and Cen
Provinces)	2	Grade 1 (Aberdeen,	papers) 3s. to 4s. 6d. a week	Inland Waterways	2	the perimeter) London area (area	5s. a week (mainte
Morning, Évening and Sunday Newspaper Printing (Scotland)	e with	Edinburgh and Glasgow)	on daywork			not defined)	ance men, was
Lithographic Printing: England and Wales	3	Grade 1A (London—within 15 miles of	17s. a week (lithographers, litho-	Post Office : Manipulative grades	3	The factor of the second	shore workers)
olari di successioni	reast.	the General Post Office)	graphic artists, de- signers and engrav-	Manipulative grades	3 90	London (within 16 miles of Charing	10s. to 16s. a we (according to occ
	shirelas		ers and qualified minders in office		COTO-28	Cross including the urban districts of	pation)
	9 (23)	· 斯林的 八世 31 18	printing machine sec- tion)			Caterham, Dart- ford, Uxbridge and Watford)	unit colors Saron
	effit spile	Lines de la	17s. 6d. a week (stone and plate preparers)	Engineering and motor transport	2	ditto	7s. to 9s. 6d. a we
Scotland	2	Grade I (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh,	3s. a week (journey- men)	grades Supplies grades	2	ditto	(according to occupation) 7s. to 9s. 6d.
	est sudo	Glasgow, Perth)	1s. 6d. a week (stone and plate preparers)	Supplies grades		ditto	week (according occupation)
Bookbinding and Machine Ruling:		A SECOND OF THE	STENSING CONTRACT	Buffer Food Depots	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing	2s. a week
England and Wales	3	Grade IA (London—within 15 miles of	17s. a week			Cross)	Societies : desprise
t tipod hill niny		the General Post Office)			10.55 (DA 1.5)		THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
Envelope Making and Stationery Manufac-	2	Grade 1 towns (22 specified areas as	2s. 6d. a week		0 200 pp	Personal Residence	F-SIDERFELL INC
ture (England and Wales—Provinces)	rick solio	for general printing —England and	1 61468	interesting and celler	Q Sods	goulen)	
		Wales)	em bigalen (ja 1857	Distributive Trades— Hide and Skin Market	2	London (within 20	1d. an hour
		THE PERSON LAND		Trade (England and Wales)		miles of Charing Cross)	Takah masamman
ilding and Cont	W. Teles	to solve of greet to be	S THE CHARLES	Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade			Pasition,
ilding and Contract-	of the space	Charles to Carrie	Bruish Transport	(England and Wales): Drivers	3	London (within 16	8s. or 10s. a we
Building (England and Wales)	4	London (within 12 miles radius of Char-	2d. an hour	whether a wards (gotton)	1	miles of Charing Cross)	(according to car ing capacity)
		ing Cross) and Liverpool and dis-	THE STATE OF THE S	Others Wholesale Meat Dis-	2 2	ditto 30 specified towns	6s. a week 5s. a week
Demolition Contract-	4	As for building	2d. an hour	tribution (except London)			A CHARLES
ing (England and Wales) Civil Engineering	2	Landar Surra Carl	01	Co-operative Whole- sale Society Ltd.	2	London (area not defined)	10s. a week
Construction	2	London Super Grade (mainly Metropoli- tan Police District)	1½d. an hour	Wholesale Newspaper Distribution (except	2	Grade 1 (towns with a population of	8s. 6d. a week
	916) ns	and also Liverpool for craftsmen	Consequent Line	London) Petroleum Distribu-	2	150,000 or more) London (Metropolitan Police District	5s. a week (airfi
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engi-	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing	11d. an hour (crafts-	tion		and 12 specified	operatives) (10s. London Airport)
neering—Installation and Maintenance		miles of Charing Cross)	men) 1d. an hour (mates)	Retail Bread and Flour		neighbouring areas)	4s. 9d. a week (other
Electrical Contracting	3	Grade A (London-	5d. an hour (journey-	Confectionery Trade Wages Councils:			
(England and Wales)	211 2000	within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	men)*	England and Wales	3	London (City of London and Metro-	10s. a week
Mastic Asphalt Lay- ing	2	London area (within 15 miles of Charing	11d. an hour (charge- hands and spreaders)	been within the sec		politan Police Dis-	STORY OF ALE
	E Service	Cross) and Mersey- side	11d. an hour (labourers)	Scotland	2	Area 1 (towns with	4s. a week
			1d. an hour (mixers and potmen)	The sale of the sale	S STATE OF S	5,000 or more and other specified areas)	The Real Property lies

^{*} The London rate includes a travelling time allowance whereas the Grade B rate (excluding Merseyside) does not.
† Engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, stationed in the London area, receive a rent allowance of 3s.
a week.

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Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates-continued

Scotland	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rate of adult male worker
Continue			Legio back if	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS			Control Spinish 1	of the Spinson and
Page Council Teacher of the City of England and Wales and City o					Government Indus-	The Lieuwin		- (beaution) should
Scotland	Wages Councils:	3	London (City of	10s a week (shop	Workers paid at	2	London (within 18	9s. a week
Scolland	Eligiand and wates		London and Metro-	assistants, stockmen,	WI Tates	salthy so	Cross including any	The second second
Scotland				sers, van salesmen,	tainfales fine violes	70 HID 000 HOTE	the periphery of	THE RESERVE OF THE
Scotland			nozeotD 5	warehouse and		2	ditto	2s. 6d. a week (craft
milk Distributive areas of the properties area of the properties are	Scotland	2	Area 1 (towns with	6s. a week (others)	lishments	75507 10.7	BREET !	5s. a week (oth workers not paid
MIR. Dinricules Wages Council (Gas- land and Wales) Scotland	Scottand	2	a population of	assistants, central	Workers naid on an	2	ditto	"M" rates) 2s. 6d. a week (craft
Milk Wages Council (City of England and Wales) Retail Mear Trade: Scotland 2 Retail Drapey, Out- Trade Wages Council (City of England and Wales) Retail Drapey, Out- Trade Wages Council (City of England and Wales) Retail Bookeiling and Salitan Police District) Retail Parmisery (Prade Universal Police District) Retail Parmisery (Prade Universal Police District) Retail Parmaey (Great Pirtain) Retail Cooperative Scotland 2 London (City of London and Metropolitic) Retail Parmaey (Great Pirtain) Retail Cooperative (Great Pirtain) Retail Parmaey (Great Pirtain) Retail			other specified	transport workers		asili in e	ditto	men) 5s. a week (others)
London and Metro- land and Wales Real Mast Tracks Real Mast Tracks Scotland	Milk Distributive	3		St. Mr. Della Street	Civil Service (Messen-	3	London (within 16 miles of Charing	8s. to 16s. a week (according to occ
Retail Postery Out- City of London (City of London and Metro- Council (Circas Britain) Retail Farnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circas Britain) Retail Bookelling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Circas City of Council (Circas City of London and Metro- politan Police Dis- Figliand and Wales) Retail Bookelling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Circas City of Council (City of Coun	Wages Council (Eng-		London and Metro-	7s. a week (sterilisers)	non-industrial car	nadCFlos keibeisas	Cross including the	
Secoland 3 Condon (City of 10,000 or more and order assistants, central 10,000 or more and 10,000 or more and order assistants, central 10,000 or more and 10,000 or more and 10,000 or more and order assistants, central 11,000 or more and 10,000 or more and order assistants, central 11,000 or more and order assistant		o state		100002		STREET STREET	Caterham, Dart-	es. Notice was
Scotland	England and Wales	3	London (City of	13s. a week (shop	Fire Services	3	Watford)	17s. 6d. a week
Scotland		(arrol	politan Police Dis-	iers in general	1 - Walley Attended to hear of	PLANCE OF	County of London	
Scotland		Ama IV nam		salesmen and	domest mode to the first	THE STATE OF THE S	Metropolitan Police	
Retail Drapery, Out- fitting and Footwary Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Brainship and Allied Trades Wages Council (Circum britain) Retail Cooperative Retail C	Scotland	2	" Town " (places with	butchers)		STATE OF THE		
Retail Franishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Creat Britain) Retail Franishing and Britain) Retail Bookselling and Saliment (Creat Britain) Retail Bookselling and Saliment (Creat Britain) Retail Bookselling and Saliment (Creat Britain) Retail Brookselling and Saliment (Creat Britain) Retail Condon (City of London and Metropolitian Police District) London (City of London and Metropolitian Police District) London (City of London and Metropolitian Police District) All Area I frowns with a sopoulation of other a specified and others) Area I frowns with a sopoulation of other a specified and others) Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) Retail Cooperative Societies: Retail Cooperative Societies: Retail Cooperative Societies: Retail Cooperative Societies: General Sweeps Council (City of London and Metropolities) All Area (City of London and Metropolities)		S apendine	a population of 10,000 or more)	Company-o-cat	England and Wales:	3	London (Metropoli-	14s. a week
London (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Revasagency Council (Great Britain) Retail Revasagency Council (Great Britain) Retail Pharmacy (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Scotland 2 deal of the Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Pharmacy (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Scotland 2 deal of the Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Pharmacy (Great Britain) Retail Pha	Retail Drapery, Out-	3	London (City of	9s. 6d. a week (shop	Road workers	3		37d. an hour
Retail Pharmacy Cone Core Retail Pharmacy Trader (Coreat Britain) Retail Pharmacy Cone Congland and Water (Coreat Britain) Retail Pharmacy Cone (Coreat Britain) Retail Pharmacy (Cone (Coreat Britain)) Retail Pharmacy (Coreat Britain) Retail Pharmacy (Cone (Coreat Britain)) Retail Pharmacy (Coreat Britain) Retail Pharmacy (Core	Trades Wages Coun-	Garage S	politan Police Dis-	central warehouse	Semi-skilled engin-		ditto	
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Retail Furnishing and Alled Frade Wages Britain) Great Britain Great Britain Great Britain Graves Gr			(interest	10s. a week (transport	Building and civil engineering crafts-	4	London (within 12 miles of Charing	2d. an hour
Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades (Creat Britain) Retail Newagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades (Creat Britain) Scotland	Datail Funciohing and	-	Landan (City of	6s. a week (others)			Cross) and Liver-	
Britain (Creat Britain) Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades (Creat Britain) Retail Newsagency Trades (Creat Britain) Retail Newsagency Tobacco and Confectionery Trades (Creat Britain) Retail Plarmacy (Britain) Retail Co-operative Societies: Retail Plarmacy (Individual Individual	Allied Trades Wages	galos le de	London and Metro-	assistants cashiers.		2	Group 1 (54 specified	3s. a week
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Stationery Trades Stationery Trades (Creat Britain) Retail Newsagency Tobacco and Confectionery Trades (Proposed and Activity Proposed Activity Propo				workers, stockhands	best by the by	coll) sti-	cities and burghs and 14 specified	TOTAL SECTION STATE
Retail Pharmacy Retail Pharmacy Gingland and Wales Retail Pharmacy Gingland and Wales Retail Co-perative Scoeletes Good and Metropolitar Police District) Retail Co-perative Scoeletes Good and Metropolitar Police District) Retail Co-perative Scoeletes Gingland and Wales Area I flowns with a population of 10,000 or more und under the population of 10,000 or more und under the population of 10,000 or more under the po		t oblige	nobrod 4	11s. or 11s. 6d. a week	Engineering crafts-	2		1d. an hour
London and Metropolitan Police District) Scotland	Petail Bookselling and	2	Landan (City of	6s. (others)		3	London (Metropoli-	14s. a week
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Councills: Scotland	Stationery Trades	South State	London and Metro-	ios. a week	Wales)	on som	(Control 1	PARKATELA TEMPORATU
Thanse countries Transport workers 3	(Great Britain)	el sidile Cherina		and resoluted and area	River Authorities	2	(within 12 miles of	2d. an hour
Facial Co-operative Societies: Retail Co-operative Societies: Ceneral distributive workers Pharmaceutical workers Milk workers 3 ditto Mit workers A ditto London Adderopolitan Police District) Area (Intwas with a copoulation of Other specified areas) A worker (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) As. a week (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) As. a week (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) As. a week (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) As. a week (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) As. a week (Industrial and Staff Condon Adderopolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area A (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Area City of London (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Con-	in multiple of heroser	topopological	ben dapales	description approved the	(8507)	Charing Cross and Thames estuary as	SUSTE STATE SHARES
London and Metropolitan Police Districts London (City of London (City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts) London (City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts) London (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) Licensed Non-Resident Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Residential Licensed	wages Councils:	(010) (1315	nfunyacia i The		No. of the last of		far as Tilbury and Gravesend)	Control Control
Scotland 2 trict) Area I (trowns with a population of 10,000 or more and specified areas) Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) 3 London (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) 4s. a week (shop assistants, central warehouse workers of condon and Metropolitan Police District) 10s. a week (transport workers) 12s. a week (thop assistants) 12s. a	England and Wales	3		10s. a week		2	London (City of	8s. a week
Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) Retail Port (England and Wales) Retail Co-operative Societies: General distribution Retail Co-operative Societies: General distribution Retail Co-operative Societies: General distribution A ditto Pharmaceutical workers Pharmaceutical workers Pharmaceutical workers Transport workers 3 ditto A di	15 Cristney/Gross		trict)	1000 S 1005	-onlin service of the	Loudon	tan Police District	STREET STREET
Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales) 3 London (City of London and Metropolitan Police District) 1 S. a week (unqualified assistants) 1 Ceneral distributive workers Retail Co-operative Societies: General distributive workers 1 Metropolitan (Societies with central premises situated within 17 miles of Charing Cross and trading wholty or area, together with Grays) Pharmaceutical workers 2 Metropolitan (Societies with central premises situated within 17 miles of Charing Cross and trading wholty or area, together with Grays) Pharmaceutical workers 3 ditto 1 Os. a week (qualified assistants) 1 (18. a week (unqualified assistants) 1	Scotland	2	a population of	assistants, central	-ob , stricts and easy	eof les	bouring areas)	10
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England and Wales) London and Metropolitan Police District) Lakings Wages Board L	Account Name of Street, Street	Dieta	all boot	workers)		2	London (City of	2s. 6d. a week if n
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	Cafe and restaurant	3	ditto	12s. 6d. a week	S.A.S.	(2006)	trict)	0. 64
bar or buffet attend-	workers	TEL 20 10	001	bar or buffet attend-	Other workers	of Charics	ditto	9s. 6d. a week (clerk receptionists, man
gories) floor super-	A 20 0 A 3	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	TOTAL STREET	gories), floor super-	1836	Contract to	William of the Control	curists, sales assistants, cashiers an
visors) 12s. a week (others) clerical a: 6s. a week (o	Profite the state of	ente ente	COLUMN TO THE PARTY					clerical assistant 6s. a week (others)

* Restaurant car travelling staff stationed in the London area receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 420 to 442.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during September by 39,000 (-23,000 males and -16,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,100,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 1,000 and all other industries and services a decrease of 38,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 21,000 from 24,158,000 to 24,137,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 415,926 to 451,165 between 15th September and 13th October, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 60,060 to 62,677. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 28,004 among males and 9,852 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 116 at the end of October, compared with 114 at the end of September. The changes in rates of wages reported to

the Department during October resulted in an increase estimated at the Department during October resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £1,091,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,542,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £20,000 for 188,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, agriculture, the health services, company-owned omnibus undertakings, municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and heavy chemicals manufacture.

At 14th October, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 108 at 16th September and with 107 at 15th October, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes and milk.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during October 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 54,200. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 136,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 270, and, in addition, 21 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1957**

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1957 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and

Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the Tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1957, 1956 and 1955 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies including the productive and the distributive activities distributive activities.

The state of the s	1957	1956	1955
Number of Societies	1,045	1,066	1,077
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	12,148	11,904	11,606
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	954,290	888,943	825,418
Salaries and Wages	117,178	107,718	98,166
Surplus	66,594	61,775	56,348
Allocated from Surplus—		Ell Sur Lines	ALCO PERSONNEL
Share Interest	7.119	6,788	6,444
Dividends on Sales	51,366	47,819	43,639
Liabilities—	51,500	17,015	45,055
Share Capital	249,454	245,140	238,978
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	57,669	58,642	60,042
Other	85,975	80,252	74,396
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	59,959	56,502	52,943
Assets—	37,737	30,302	32,343
Ctanta	82,425	78,480	70,888
Investments	225,377	226,989	
Other	145,256		225,773
Other	145,256	135,067	129,699
Total Assets	453,058	440,536	426,360

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1957 was 212,462 (102,366 males aged 18 years and over, 78,332 females aged 18 years and over and 31,764 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £86,343,000.

Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1957, 1956 and 1955 of the societies

*OPTEMBELLINGER THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	1957	1956	1955
Number of Societies	172	177	183
· 自然的一种,但是一种的一种,但是一种,但是一种的一种。	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	56	58	60
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	588,013	573,224	540,015
Salaries and Wages	39,621	37,526	34,542
Surplus	17,352	17,857	17,171
Allocated from Surplus—			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
Share Interest	1,885	1,820	1,461
Dividends on Sales.	10,282	9,755	9,295
Liabilities—	DOT NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	172 COM 15 FEB. 18
Share Capital	40,600	39,809	38,377
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	103,476	109,363	114,562
Other	42,195	41,119	33,989
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	32,550	29,658	26,956
Assets—		Same and Same and	The second
Stocks	44,669	44,045	40,270
Investments	16,595	13,580	13,660
Other	157,557	162,324	159,954
Total Assets	218,821	219,948	213,884

mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distri-

figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

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

tion of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1957 was 18,481 (11,146 males aged 18 years and over, 5,387 females aged 18 years and over and 1,948 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £8,290,260.

Production

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1957 there were 750 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 96,765, of whom 60,865 were males aged 18 years and over, 27,958 were females aged 18 years and over, and 7,942 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £45,669,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £333,618,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1957, the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was £2,304,000, the number of employees (including natives) was 16,848, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by cooperative societies in 1957 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1956 and 1955.

Totals are also given for the years 1956 and 1955.

	900 8000	of bones	Whol	esale Value	of Produc	ctions
Industry	Number Of Em-	Salaries		Wholesale ductive S		
AL DISP	ployees Wages Retai	Retail Societies	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	All Societies	
Food and Tobacco† Farming and Dairy-	38,065	£000's 18,478	£000's 100,768	£000's 116,768	£000's 29,113	£000's 246,650
ing† Clothing Textiles Building and Wood-	2,853 17,690 4,881	1,306 6,730 1,831	1,488 3,256 40	2,596 12,620 9,562	4,019 294	4,084 19,895 9,897
working	16,815	9,067	11,046	12,074	236	23,356
Metaland Engineer- ing Miscellaneous‡ (in- cluding Transport for Productive De-	4,308	2,200	1,896	4,873	692	7,460
partments)	12,153	6,059	473	18,613	3,190	22,277
Totals for 1957	96,765	45,669	118,966	177,106	37,545	333,618
Corresponding Totals for: 1956 1955	96,254 95,799	42,541 39,205	111,478 96,411	172,797 168,804	33,574 30,474	317,849 295,689

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the cottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish int Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

† As from 1956, milk processing is included in Food and Tobacco and not in arming and Dairying as formerly.

‡ In 1957, Papermaking, Printing, etc., is included in Miscellaneous.

Services

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

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1957, 1956 and 1955 are given in the next Table.

TO EXTERT SHORTS OF NO.	1957	1956	1955
Number of Accounts—	THE PARTY OF THE P		- West (60)
Co-operative Societies	1,062	1,073	1,090
Clubs.	17,517 2,519	17,353 2,443	17,162
Miscellaneous Organisations	28,477	27,923	2,400 27,149
Individuals	113,835	110,021	106,512
	115,055	110,021	100,312
Total	163,410	158,813	154,313
the establishment where	NOT THE SE	CONTROL SCOT	
and Date of the Control of the Contr	£	£	£
Deposit Balances—	(1 225 710	70 700 600	77.004.700
C.W.S. Trade Department Other Accounts	61,335,718 47,592,830	70,798,622	77,924,790
Current Account Balances—	41,392,030	52,395,967	55,508,740
C.W.S. Trade Department.	6,734,603	2,935,119	2,272,327
Other Accounts	59,274,476	54,038,374	51,071,337
nvestments	121,062,136	132,468,115	141,071,279
otal Assets	195,166,399	198,795,514	203,272,953

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1957, 1956 and 1955 are given in the next Table.

the Scottish Co-entrative	1957	1956	1955
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	9,787,126	9,764,907	8.552.035
Other Accounts	6,631,723	7,317,845	8,148,980
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	785,214	638,422	1,023,195
Other Accounts	1,112,838	874,562	1,127,135
Investments Total Assets	18,473,618 19,966,043	18,772,740 19,660,238	19,066,180 20,065,589
at the state of the state of the	or the second		and the property of

The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1957, 1956 and 1955 are shown in the next Table.

STORY 87.9.58 VICTO	1957	1956	1955
Premiums—	ed la £ 1000	£	£
Industrial Branch	23,682,920 1,477,872 18,532,128	22,302,055 1,392,008 16,770,161	21,111,614 1,294,968 15,701,787
Total	43,692,920	40,464,224	38,108,369
Interest on Shares	2,625 189,070 2,449,117 6,987,260	2,625 171,149 2,052,606 6,162,619	2,625 160,452 1,855,209 6,033,354

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including

those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies

of lound ou takes with	1957	1956	1955
Number of Employees .	. 11,334	11,417	11,410
	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages	7 260 105	3,499,707 6,552,340	3,236,880 6,010,368

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

he baseloneens vitor	Tyr E	1957	1956	1955
Number of Employees	DELES S	11,776	7,463	6,801
	igor I	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done	100	4,716,936 18,141,326	2,757,828 10,909,311	2,344,404 8,913,026

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1957, 1956 and 1955. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups: (i) Requirements and Produce Societies, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) Fishermen's Societies, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members. fish on behalf of, their members.

a) Bennes , luding rotals,	1957	1956	1955
Requirements and Produce Societie	es—	THE REAL PROPERTY.	SAN DELEGATION
Number of Societies	377	382	381
Number of Members	311,166	298,032	284,035
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	170,164	153,698	138,485
Surplus on Year	3,798	3,472	3,156
burpius on rear	3,790	3,412	3,130
Farming and Growing Societies-	a file drive that	t below short	
Number of Societies	26	27	27
Number of Members	1,032	1,098	1,106
Transcer of Fremoers	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	227	270	258
Surplus on Year	16	- 8 (loss)	250
Surpius on Tear	10	- o (1088)	1
Fishermen's Societies—		SERVINGE SE	
Number of Societies	49	47	49
Number of Members	2,366	2,381	2,315
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	674	682	596
Surplus on Year	21	19	19
54-5-40-5-4		1	1)
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies	452	456	457
Number of Members	314,564	301,511	287,456
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	171 065	154,649	139,339
C	2 025		
Surplus on Year	3,833	3,483	3,176

At the end of 1957, there were also 652 service societies, which At the end of 1957, there were also 652 service societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities, and cattle insurance. The majority of societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 184,926, compared with 189,258 members of 669 societies at the end of 1956. The most important of the service societies are the smallholdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1957, tenants of these societies numbered 68,088.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ORDER, 1951

At the quarterly meeting on 22nd October, of the National Joint Advisory Council, which is representative of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the Boards of the Nationalised Industries, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement about the future of the Industrial Disputes

The Minister told the Council that compulsory arbitration for industrial disputes, as provided for by the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, would be brought to an end at a suitable time, which would be decided and made public in due course. This decision meant that the operation of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal would also cease when the decision took effect. No change would be made in the operation of any of the existing systems of voluntary arbitration, including the Industrial Court. The Minister reminded the Council that consultations on this subject had been in progress since the beginning of 1957 with representatives of the employers' and workpeople's organisations directly concerned.

The reason for the decision, the Minister pointed out, was that the success of compulsory arbitration as a practical means of settling industrial disputes had depended very largely on the willingness of employers and of trade unions to co-operate in making the system

workable during a critical period. In more normal times, however, the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be out of keeping with British industrial institutions to enforce at the culmination of a process of wage negotiation a system of settlement into which one party or the other had to be coerced by law. It had, moreover, become evident that compulsory arbitration, in its main features, no longer carried the assent of the majority of employers. When the Industrial Disputes Order was made in 1951 it was made clear that the Order was experimental and that it would be reviewed immediately if at any time either side wished the Order to be discontinued.

continued.

The Industrial Disputes Order, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 309) set up machinery for the compulsory settlement of disputes or issues in trade or industry concerning terms and conditions of employment. On 30th October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1796, price 3d. net, 5d. including postage). This Order provides that the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, shall not apply in respect of any dispute or issue not reported to the Minister before 10th December, 1958; and that the Order of 1951 shall cease to have effect on 1st March, 1959.

THE WAGES COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1958

The Wages Councils (Amendment) Bill, which has recently been introduced into Parliament, repeals the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and converts into Wages Councils the four Catering Wages Boards at present functioning under that Act. Orders made under the Catering Wages Act fixing statutory minimum wages and providing for holidays and holiday pay will continue to have effect.

The main object of the Bill is to implement the proposals announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on 9th July (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254). The Minister explained that only after new legislation would it be possible to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Council Acts to consider whether a Wages Council should be established for workers in unlicensed hotels and boarding houses, Such a Commission of Inquiry would be free from the legal restrictions which have hampered the work of the Catering Wages Commission.

Commission.

The Bill also contains a number of minor amendments to the Wages Councils Acts. These are concerned with the appointment of advisory committees at the request of a Wages Council; with the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service (at his discretion) of a Commission of Inquiry in any case where he is considering the abolition of a Wages Council or a variation in its field of operation; the apportionment (for purposes of statutory wage regulation) of wages paid partly for work covered by Wages Council regulations and partly for other work; the clarification of the position of certain home-workers in Wages Council trades; and a strengthening of the provisions about employers' obligations to produce wage records and to comply with certain other requirements produce wage records and to comply with certain other requirements of wages inspectors.

RESETTLEMENT AND TEMPORARY TRANSFER **SCHEMES**

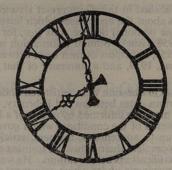
The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in Parliament on 3rd and 4th November certain changes he was proposing to make in the Ministry's Transfer Schemes. First, he was abolishing the requirement that a person must have been continuously unemployed for four weeks or longer before he could become eligible for the facilities under the Temporary Transfer Scheme (with regard to an earlier change in this requirement, see the Issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 98). Secondly, assisted fares would be available for workers in receipt of lodging allowances under any of the Ministry's Transfer Schemes to help them to visit their homes from time to time. Workers would be expected to pay the first 7s. 6d. of the fare and would be entitled, subject to this, to three return fares home a year. Thirdly, the benefits of the Transfer Schemes would be available to persons who are placed in employment of the standards of the Professional and Executive Register and the Technical and Scientific Register at remuneration of £900 a year or less. Fourthly, he was modifying the conditions of the Resettlement Transfer Scheme in relation to unemployed workers moving from designated areas of poor employment prospects. In future, such workers will no longer be required to give a prior undertaking to resettle permanently in a new area and move their families there workers will no longer be required to give a prior undertaking to resettle permanently in a new area and move their families there. At the end of six months, however, they will be required to say if they want to settle permanently in the area, or to return home if work can be found for them. In both cases, lodging allowances will continue for a further period of up to eighteen months provided that the circumstances remain unchanged, but the full facilities of the Scheme, including household removal, will only be available to those who decide to stay permanently in the new area. to those who decide to stay permanently in the new area

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made fresh appointments to the Women's Consultative Committee, which advises him on questions of employment policy relating to women. This is the fifth Women's Consultative Committee to be appointed since the original Committee was formed in 1941. When the Committee was first set up, its functions were to advise the Minister on questions affecting the recruiting and registration of women and on the best method of securing their services for the war effort. After the war, this Committee was dissolved but was reappointed in October, 1945, to advise the Minister on questions relating to the resettlement of women in civilian life. The Committee was reconstituted in 1952 with its present terms of reference and since then appointments have been made for three-year terms. The Committee normally meets three or four times each year under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Members of the Committee appointed for the next three years are:—Viscountess Davidson, D.B.E., M.P.; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, D.B.E., C.C.; Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E.; Miss F. G. Goodall, C.B.E.; Miss D. Reader Harris; Miss Margaret Herbison, M.P.; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; Dame Vera Laughton Mathews, D.B.E.; Miss A. Mitchell; Lady Morris, O.B.E.; Miss E. McCullough; Miss J. M. A. Quigley, M.B.E.; Miss Edna Shrives; Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E.; Miss V. I. Thompson; Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., J.P., M.P.; Mrs. Eirene White, M.P. Miss D. Elliott, C.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the National Institute of Houseworkers) is also associated with the Committee. Houseworkers) is also associated with the Committee

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AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 7th October, with effect from 27th October, 1958, raising in general the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female works. and female workers employed in agriculture in England and

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 20 years and over from 150s. to 156s. a week in all districts. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 9s. 6d. a week to 214s. 6d. for men 20 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 8s. a week to 191s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. an hour.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 114s, to 118s. 6d. for a 47-hour week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 114s. did not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 107s, to 111s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 2s. 6d.

The scales for male workers under 20 and female workers under 21 have been revised to provide more balanced increases for age and the rates for these younger workers have been adjusted, in relation to the new adult male rate, in accordance with the revised scales.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration. The benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by increases in the value fixed for board, including the board element of the board and lodging item. Some individual meal values have also been increased. been increased.

The daily overtime provisions, in so far as they relate to whole-time workers who work less than a normal 5½-day week, have been amended so as to make the provisions more adaptable to individual

There have been no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, or holiday entitlements.

NATIONAL SERVICE: CALL-UP AND DEFERMENT OF 1933-1939 CLASSES

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 175 of the May, 1958, issue). Similar information is now available for 6th October, 1958, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1933, and 30th June, 1939, and a summary of that information is

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 3rd February, 1951, and 14th June, 1958. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articled pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional applications before sell used to be a sell for the conditions and the self-up to the self-up for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table below represent among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 23 per cent. of the total number in that category.

Men employed in certain occupations in the coal mining industry continue to have their call-up suspended. Agricultural workers are regarded as available for call-up except that deferment may be allowed in individual cases subject to the satisfaction of certain

specific conditions. Details of the agricultural deferment arrangements can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

The boys at school included in the Table below who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1959, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their fulltime studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of students at Universities and similar educational establishments include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard (including medicine and dentistry); men taking Higher National Diploma Courses and other full-time or sandwich higher technical courses at Technical Colleges; men pursuing courses at Teacher Training Colleges; and men undertaking theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking full-time courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard, medical, dental, etc., courses, or full-time or sandwich higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 48,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics for 31st March which were published in the May issue of this GAZETTE included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.

Numbers of men registered under National Service Acts*

Livergood, Newcoste-apon-Tute, Suistal PACTORIES: JONDON AND GREENOCKIO	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class	1939 Class Jan. to June
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination Application for deferment of call-up under consideration:	208,800 52,900 700	209,900 51,200 1,000	196,600 55,500 1,700	189,500 58,700 2,800	160,700 56,100 13,200	117,100 52,100 4,600	22,600 14,200 28,100
Agricultural cases	200	300	400 200	400 600	500 1,300	900 800	600 6,100
Apprentices Post-apprenticeship deferment Articled pupils and others training for professional qualifications Agricultural workers Coal mining workers Seamen Scientific workers, and Graduate Teachers Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1959 Students at Universities and similar educational establishments Emigrants and others gone abroad, including seamen who left ship abroad All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases,	100 	100 300 1,300 4,600 9,600 6,000 1,500 2,500 2,400	500 900 3,000 5,300 10,200 6,400 1,500 4,300 2,100	2,200 1,700 5,400 5,500 11,400 6,900 1,100 7,200 2,000	14,700 1,500 7,600 7,700 12,700 5,400 400 — 11,500 1,300	63,300 10,000 9,300 13,600 5,200 200 15,900 900	32,500 4,500 4,800 5,400 1,700 1,100 9,200 100 4,100
conscientious objectors, etc.)	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,000	2,400	5,000	4,100
Total	287,000	292,000	290,000	297,000	297,000	299,000	135,000

^{*} The great majority of men in the 1929-1932 classes have ceased to be liable to be called for National Service.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories Bill, 1958

The Factories Bill, 1958, received its first reading in the House of Commons on 30th October. It amends the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, to make further provisions as to the health, safety and welfare of workers, and to revise Defence Regulation 59. It is the first piece of legislation dealing with working conditions in factories

for ten years.

The Bill has three main objects: to improve the existing provisions The Bill has three main objects: to improve the existing provisions with regard to the prevention and fighting of fires in factories and means of escape in case of fire; to revoke Defence Regulation 59 and replace it with a more limited power to grant exemptions from the law regulating the hours of employment of women and young persons; and to place on the Minister of Labour and National Service the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare under the Factories Acts by means of collecting and disseminating information and by carrying out and assisting in the carrying out of investigations. In addition, the Bill makes a number of detailed amendments of various provisions of the Acts. Notes are given below on some of the main provisions of the Bill.

Fire Precautions

The provisions relating to fire precautions in the Factories Acts are concerned with ensuring that there are effective means of escape and for giving audible warning in case of fire and cover certain classes of factories only. The new Bill strengthens the existing legislation and also deals with fire prevention and fire fighting. It requires all factories to provide appropriate fire-fighting equipment and gives the Minister power to make regulations as to measures to be taken to prevent fires from breaking out and to check their spread. The Bill also empowers the Minister to extend the existing provisions about means of escape and fire alarms, and includes provisions to make more effective the co-operation between the Factory Inspectorate and the Fire Prevention Service in dealing with fire problems in industry.

Promotion of Health, Safety and Welfare

Promotion of Health, Safety and Welfare

In the past, factory legislation has imposed obligations (for the most part on the employer) directed to securing a minimum standard of protection of the health, safety and welfare of workpeople. In present-day conditions progress in raising standards of health, safety and welfare in factories depends increasingly on co-operation with organised industry to develop a greater interest in, and knowledge of, the problems involved. For the first time under the factory legislation it is proposed in the Bill to impose on the Minister the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare in factories and other places to which the Factories Acts apply. The Minister will do this by collecting and disseminating information and by carrying out and assisting to carry out investigations. This requirement provides a specific statutory basis for activities of a kind already undertaken by the Minister through the work of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council, and, in a more specialised Health Advisory Committee, the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council, and, in a more specialised field, the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries and many joint technical committees set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Hours of Employment

Defence Regulation 59 has since 1940 given the Minister powers to relax provisions in the Factories Act, 1937, and in related legislation, regarding hours of employment, in order to meet the needs of war-time and post-war circumstances. The Bill revokes Defence Regulation 59 but gives the Minister similar powers with three modifications. First, under the terms of the Bill the Minister will not be able to relax the provisions in respect of persons under sixteen years of age. Secondly, he will only be able to grant a relaxation on an application made to him and after appropriate consultations. Thirdly, appropriate details of Orders granting relaxations to particular factories will in future have to be published in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes. General exemption orders, in respect of industry as a whole or a particular industry, will be

Changes in Penalties

The Bill proposes three main changes in the penalty provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. They are: (a) the doubling of the maximum the factories Act, 1937. They are: (a) the doubling of the maximum fines for various contraventions; (b) the abolition of the additional fine which can be imposed where a contravention results in injury or death. In its place the Bill provides that the Courts may impose a higher maximum fine for a contravention likely to cause death or bodily injury to any person; (c) the abolition of the provision under which the Minister can award part of a fine imposed for a contravention in which a person is killed or injured to that person or to his family.

The Bill also provides for a lower rate of penalty for an employed

All these changes are in line with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954.

Other Provisions

The Bill strengthens or brings up to date a number of Sections of the Factories Act, 1937. In particular, it makes provision for additional safeguards in connection with overhead travelling cranes, vessels, pits, etc., containing dangerous substances, and confined spaces which might contain dangerous fumes or gases. It gives the Minister additional powers to prohibit and control the use in factories of dangerous materials and extends the powers to prohibit the import of dangerous materials and articles. It also contains amendments to the provisions in the Factories Acts dealing with the periodical painting of factories, with hoists and lifts, with steam boilers, and with first aid.

The Bill's provisions will come into operation on a day or days to be appointed by the Minister. With the exception of the Clause dealing with the importation of dangerous materials, it will not extend to Northern Ireland.

The Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) (Revocation) Order, 1958

On 27th October, 1958, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) (Revocation) Order, 1958. The purpose of this Order, which came into operation on 14th November, 1958, is to revoke the Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) Order, 1947, and amending Orders of 1947 and 1951, made under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1930

These three earlier Orders provided for relaxation of the requirements of Part VI of the Factories Act, 1937, with regard to the hours of employment of women and young persons in factories in which electricity generated outside the factory was used otherwise than for lighting or ventilation, so that the factories could work staggered hours during periods of peak load on electricity supplies. Development of the country's electrical generating capacity has made these three Orders unnecessary.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 1789) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

The Poultry Preparation (Overtime) Regulations, 1958

On 31st October, 1958, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Poultry Preparation (Overtime) Regulations, 1958. The purpose of these Regulations, which came into operation on 10th November, 1958, is to enable the poultry-packing industry to employ existing women employees aged 18 and over on extra overtime for limited periods in order to meet seasonal pressure of work. The overtime employment of women and young persons is limited by Section 73 of the Factories Act, 1937, but Sub-sections 6 and 7 of that Section empower the Minister to make regulations for particular classes of factories extending these limits. The effect of the present Regulations is to permit women of 18 and over to be employed for six additional hours overtime weekly during not more than eight weeks in any year, the aggregate number of hours overtime allowed in any year being raised from 100 to 125. The hours of young persons (i.e., those under 18) are not affected.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1819) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Booklets on Safety, Health and Welfare

The second in the new series of booklets on safety, health and welfare (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 295) has now been published. These booklets, based on the experience of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, are being prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration with other Government Departments and, where appropriate, in consultation with expert bodies and with the advice and assistance of representatives of industry. They are designed to give information and advice. of industry. They are designed to give information and advice about the best practices in the fields of safety, health and welfare.

Booklet No. 2 is entitled "Canteens and Messrooms for Small Factories". It gives advice to guide small factories in setting up canteens or messrooms and explains, with the aid of numerous

charts, photographs and detailed drawings, practical methods of planning and operating these facilities.

Further booklets entitled "Safety in the use of Abrasive Wheels" and "Cloakroom Accommodation and Washing Facilities" (Nos. 4 and 5 respectively in the series), are in course of preparation and will be available in due course.

These publications can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office; booklet No. 2, "Canteens and Messrooms for Small Factories", costs 2s. 6d. net (2s. 10d. including postage).

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION **FOR 1958**

On 20th October the Board of Trade made the Census of Production (1959) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1731; price 3d. net, 5d. including postage). The Order, which comes into operation on 31st December, 1958, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production to be taken in 1959 in respect of the year 1958. It exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns undertakings producing coal, gas, electricity, oil shale, crude or refined petroleum or shale oil products to the extent that they supply the necessary information to the Minister of Power (or, in certain cases, to the Secretary of State for Scotland).

The Board of Trade have announced that the Census for 1958 will be the first detailed Census to incorporate the changes recommended by the Committee on the Censuses of Production and Distribution under the Chairmanship of Sir Reginald Verdon Smith. These changes include the following:—(a) The "exemption" limit has been raised so that full particulars will be required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons instead of from those employing eleven or more on productive work, as previously; (b) the information asked for will correspond more closely than previously to what is covered by firms' ordinary records. For example, firms will no longer be asked to exclude from their census returns particulars of merchanted goods, or of ancillary services such as the operation of canteens; (c) combined returns may be made for two or more establishments of the same firm provided that the establishments are all in the same census industry and in the same country (i.e., England, Scotland or Wales). The changes will mean that over 30,000 firms will be relieved from giving most of the information which was required at the last detailed Census (for 1954); the changes will also, it is hoped, enable those from whom detailed returns are still required to complete them more easily and return them more quickly.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

A revised edition (November, 1958) of the Standard Industrial

A revised edition (November, 1958) of the Standard Industrial Classification has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage).

The Standard Industrial Classification, first issued in 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1948, page 85) was prepared as a means of securing uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by Government Departments in the United Kingdom, such as the reports of the Censuses of Production and Distribution, the Census of Population, 1951, and the labour statistics of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Experience of the actual use of the Classification during the last ten years, together with the inevitable changes in the structure of industry, have made it necessary to re-examine the Classification and publish an amended edition. The amended Classification will be brought into use in the statistics of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of other Government Departments as soon as possible. An Alphaother Government Departments as soon as possible. An Alphabetical List of Industries, constituting an index for use in conjunction with the Standard Industrial Classification, will also be published in the near future.



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NATIONAL INSURANCE Proposed Amendment of Collection of **Contributions Regulations**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations,

Under existing Regulations a Class 1 (employed person's) contribution is not payable for any contribution week in which no services are rendered and no remuneration is paid. These amending Regulations would provide for the same rule to be applied to any week in which a person does no work for his employer and receives remuneration not exceeding 20s. (e.g., as holiday pay).

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

Government Proposals for New **National Pensions Scheme**

Government proposals for a new national pensions scheme are set out in a Command Paper (Cmnd. 538) entitled "Provision for Old Age; the future development of the National Insurance Scheme", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage). The plan would require legislation and, because of the reorganisation involved in the changeover to the new system, including the methods of collecting contributions, could not be brought into operation before

April, 1961.

The Command Paper contains two main parts; the first of these discusses the present position of the National Insurance Scheme and the foundations for future development, and the second gives the Government's proposals. The first part deals *inter alia* with the present and prospective cost of National Insurance retirement pensions, the limitations of a flat-rate system of contributions and hereafts, the advantages of a system of graduated contributions and pensions, the limitations of a flat-rate system of contributions and benefits, the advantages of a system of graduated contributions and pensions, and the problem of the dimensions of a state scheme including its relationship to existing occupational pension schemes. The proposals set out in the second part have, the Paper says, the following objectives:—(1) To place the National Insurance scheme on a sound financial basis. (2) To institute provision for employed persons who cannot be covered by an appropriate occupational scheme to obtain some measure of pension related to their earnings. (3) To preserve and encourage the best development of occupational pension schemes.

pension schemes.

The main features of the new proposals are: (1) Employees over 18 who are in the graduated scheme will pay, with their employers, a minimum joint contribution on all earnings up to £9 a week. This will include the present separate National Health Service contribution. The new contributions for men and women earning £9 a week or less compare with the present contributions

as follows:		Men				We	omen		
		N	ew	Pre	sent	N	ew	Pre	sent
Paid by Employee Paid by Employer		8s.	4d. 0d.	9s.	11d. 3d.	7s. 6s.			0d. 9d.
Totals	1775	15s.	4d.	18s.	2d.	13s.	6d.	14s.	9d.

On earnings above £9 and up to £15 a week there will be graduated contributions of 8½ per cent. of earnings, divided equally between employer and employee, running up to a maximum of 10s. 2d. a week for those earning £15 or more a week, in addition to the minimum contribution. (2) The above contributions, besides qualifying for the present flat-rate National Insurance and Industrial Injuries benefits, will earn additional retirement pension on the following scale. Each £15 of graduated contributions paid by an employed man with the matching £15 paid by his employer will add following scale. Each £15 of graduated contributions paid by an employed man with the matching £15 paid by his employer will add one shilling a week to his standard pension of £2 10s. if he is single and £4 if he is married. For a woman, who becomes entitled to her pension five years earlier, each shilling unit will correspond to £18 of graduated contributions paid by her with the matching contribution from her employer. (3) There will be arrangements under which employers or authorities responsible for approved occupational pension schemes fulfilling certain conditions may apply for members to be "contracted out" of the graduated part of the state scheme. The two main conditions will be that the schemes are financially sound and that the benefits under the occupational scheme are on the whole as favourable as the occupational scheme are on the whole as favourable as the maximum graduated pension rights of the new state scheme, *i.e.*, those to which a person would be entitled if he paid maximum contributions to the state scheme. (4) Members of contracted-out schemes and their employers will pay the present joint contribution of 18s, 2d, for a man and 14s, 9d, for a woman. These contributions of 18s. 2d. for a man and 14s. 9d. for a woman. These contributions will qualify them for the present flat-rate pensions and benefits. (5) The self-employed, the non-employed and juveniles under 18 will not pay graduated contributions or earn graduated pensions. They will pay contributions at the present rates, which will continue to count towards the present flat-rate pensions and benefits. (6) The Exchequer will support the new National Insurance scheme by a yearly payment of £170 millions. The Exchequer contribution to the Industrial Injuries Fund, at present nearly £13 millions a year, will continue unchanged. (7) To meet the rapidly rising cost of retirement pensions, from £685 millions in the first year of the new Scheme to £1,053 millions twenty years later, contributions will have to be increased at five-yearly intervals during the first twenty years. In the graduated scheme each increase will range

between 5d. each for employee and employer on the minimum contribution and 9d. each on the maximum contribution and will not add to graduated pension. Comparable increases will also be made in the flat-rate contributions for the self-employed, the non-employed and those employees contracted out.

The Command Paper contains appendices giving illustrations of the amounts of contribution and of pension for employed persons not contracted out of the graduated scheme, and Tables prepared by the Government Actuary illustrating the future income and expenditure of the present and the proposed National Insurance scheme.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Clothing Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the clothing industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st April,

During the last week of the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 42·0.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus

minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2·22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8·00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st April, 1958, in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs = £1 has been used and the

Average Hourly Rates in the Clothing Industry Men (18 years and over)

	dad to 25	Cami	PRESENT OF	Highly	Highly Skilled		
Zone	Unskilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I		
A	s. d. 2 11 2 7 2 6 2 5 2 4	s. d. 3 2 2 10 2 8 2 7 2 6	s. d. 3 9 3 2 2 11 2 10 2 8	s. d. 4 4 3 5 3 2 3 0 3 1	s. d. 5 1 3 9 3 8 3 2 3 7		

Women (18 years and over)

Story Street Service	S-mi		Highly Skilled		
Zone	Unskilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I
A	s. d. 2 8 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 4 2 4	s. d. 2 11 2 6 2 6 2 5 2 5	s. d. 3 1 2 8 2 7 2 6 2 6	s. d. 3 7 2 11 2 9 2 9 2 9	s. d. 4 0 3 2 3 1 2 11 2 11

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total 27.65 per cent. to 28.95 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry

concerned.

In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to certain qualifying conditions, 24 days for young persons under 18 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and over. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for five years' service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

six additional days for 30 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is 11 days for women and young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May Day) is payable by statute. Additional paid public holidays may be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employees

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

The particulars which follow, relating to the clothing industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1958, 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 clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of $11\cdot76$ 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. 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

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1958

To bes beyold	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		
naining Unfilled 42s	t ban someroxi	s. d.	s. d.		
Male workers:			THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.		
Skilled	43.7	3 10	168 9		
Semi-skilled	. 44.5	3 6	158 1		
Unskilled	45.8	3 0	138 8		
Average	. 44-1	3 8	163 3		
Female workers:		2000	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		
Skilled	. 39.3	2 9	109 6		
Semi-skilled	40.8	2 6	105 2		
Unskilled	. 40.9	2 2	90 11		
Average	. 40.5	2 6	104 1		
Average all workers .	41.1	2 8	112 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 approximate the forest of the contribution of the contribution would appear to approximate the forest of the contribution of th

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 as a preliminary report (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9d.), 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.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Furniture Industry in the Netherlands**

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1956, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. The following Table shows the average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings of adult males in October, 1956, in the furniture industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10·64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

arnings	Earnings
s. d. 2 11	s. d. 148 9
2 10	142 0
2 8	131 6 143 3
	2 8 2 11

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12·85 and 17·2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages. With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay, according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Furniture **Industry** in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information on wages in the furniture industry given below is taken from this source and relates to the second quarter of 1957. 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.

Hours of work in the furniture industry in Sweden are 48 a week.

Very little overtime is worked.

Hourly wage rates are as follows: adult males, time rate 5s. 4d., piece rate 6s. 6d.; adult females, time rate 4s. 2d., piece rate

5s. 1d. In the second quarter of 1957, 60·4 per cent. of adult males and 45·4 per cent. of adult females were on piece work.

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 18 years and over, and 24 days 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.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Government Proposals on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* on the Government proposals regarding two Conventions and two Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session in June, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1957, page 237).

The first Convention concerns weekly rest in commerce and offices. It provides that persons in such employment shall be entitled to an uninterrupted weekly rest period of not less than 24 hours. Ratification of the Convention would involve legislation granting entitlement to this rest period in so far as workers were not otherwise formally entitled to it. In this country weekly rest periods, which are generally not less favourable than those provided for by the Convention are considered to be adequately segured by for by the Convention, are considered to be adequately secured by widely recognised custom, and it is not considered that Government intervention would be justified. It is therefore not proposed to ratify the Convention, nor to accept the supplementary Recommendation which deals with certain related matters of detail.

mendation which deals with certain related matters of detail.

The other Convention and Recommendation dealt with in the Command Paper concern the protection and integration of indigenous and other tribal and semi-tribal populations in independent countries. These instruments have no practical application in the United Kingdom, nor, as they refer specifically to independent countries, do they apply to the non-metropolitan territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible. The Government do not, therefore, propose to ratify this Convention or to accept the Recommendation.

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 40th Session, 1957. Cmnd. 522. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

During September the number in civil employment fell by 39,000 to 23,100,000. The main changes were seasonal reductions in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services, transport and communication and distribution. Decreases in cotton, vehicles and metal manufacture were offset by increases in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments and some other manufacturing industries.

The Employment Exchanges filled 137,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 8th October. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 8th October was 167,000. This was 12,000 less than in September.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 27th September was 170,000, which was 10,000 more than in August.

There were 514,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th October, of whom 451,000 were wholly unemployed and 63,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th September and 13th October unemployment rose by 38,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 35,000 and the temporarily stopped by 3,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in October was 2·3 per cent., compared with 2·2 per cent. in September and 1·3 per cent. in October, 1957. There were 212,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—46·9 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of September was 24,137,000, a decrease of 21,000 compared with the end of August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-August, and end-September, 1958, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-September, 1957.

- 14 3 AN 13 1				1	housands
	End- Sept., 1957	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- Sept., 1958	Change during Sept., 1958
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,334 15,410 7,924	23,094 15,303 7,791	23,139‡ 15,318‡ 7,821‡	23,100 15,295 7,805	-39 -23 -16
Wholly Unemployed§	265	383	410	432	+22
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	7 272	45 428	54 464	61 493	+ 7 +29
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	674 660 14	609 595 14	603 589 14	599 585 14	- 4 - 4
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,279 16,259 8,020	24,092 16,180 7,912	24,158‡ 16,207‡ 7,951‡	24,137 16,193 7,944	-21 -14 - 7

* 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-1958.

† 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.

‡ Revised figure.

§ 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.

Industry or Service	End- Sept., 1957	End- July, 1958	End- August, 1958	End- Sept., 1958	Chang during Sept., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,035 868	1,017 852	1,032* 851	1,031 850	_ 1
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	536 583 1,242	530 554 1,235	530 552 1,235	530 550 1,232	- 2 - 3
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,847 929 675 930 1,609	2,774 856 642 946 1,562	2,778 853 645 947 1,569	2,781 849† 646 947 1,573	+ 3 - 4 + 1 + 4
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,351	9,099	9,109	9,108	- 1
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,515 380 1,724 2,962	1,499 378 1,714 2,982	1,504* 378 1,710 2,993	1,504 379 1,703 2,989	+ 1 - 7 - 4
Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,205 538 756	4,264 528 761	4,273 528 761	4,245 528 763	-28 + 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,334	23,094	23,139*	23,100	-39

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 September, 1957, and July, August and September, 1958. 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 score from these given in the present and they are the 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

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 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.

* Revised figure. † Cotton—220,000. Wool—192,000. Other textiles—437,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

TOLINOTE, NY POL CHI	a Toolke	red ()	C	Thousands	1	Marine.			983			
Industry	1	M	ales	Spen	1000	Fen	ales			To	tal	
Huusty	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,
	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	772.5	756.6	755.5	754.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	789 · 9	774.0	772.9	771.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	254·1	242·9	243·1	242·2	80·2	76·2	76·2	76·0	334·3	319·1	319·3	318·2
	71·5	66·3	66·1	65·5	7·9	6·8	6·7	6·6	79·4	73·1	72·8	72·1
	30·2	29·7	29·6	29·5	39·5	38·3	38·2	38·4	69·7	68·0	67·8	67·9
	36·5	36·1	36·2	36·1	13·4	12·4	12·4	12·4	49·9	48·5	48·6	48·5
	21·1	20·9	20·9	20·8	5·6	5·8	5·8	5·6	26·7	26·7	26·7	26·4
	14·8	13·8	13·8	13·9	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4	16·2	15·2	15·2	15·3
	80·0	76·1	76·5	76·4	12·4	11·5	11·7	11·6	92·4	87·6	88·2	88·0
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	380·8	381·0	380·0	379·8	153·0	146·8	147.9	148·3	533·8	527·8	527·9	528·1
	20·1	18·7	18·7	18·6	0·6	0·6	0.6	0·6	20·7	19·3	19·3	19·2
	189·2	192·1	191·1	191·1	51·4	50·7	51.0	51·2	240·6	242·8	242·1	242·3
	27·9	27·8	28·0	28·0	38·0	36·2	36.8	37·1	65·9	64·0	64·8	65·1
	27·5	25·2	25·0	24·9	16·0	13·6	13.6	13·4	43·5	38·8	38·6	38·3
	29·1	29·3	29·5	29·4	12·9	12·9	12.9	12·8	42·0	42·2	42·4	42·2
	28·6	29·0	28·9	28·9	19·0	17·9	18.0	18·2	47·6	46·9	46·9	47·1
	33·6	34·7	34·6	34·7	7·4	7·5	7.5	7·5	41·0	42·2	42·1	42·2
	24·8	24·2	24·2	24·2	7·7	7·4	7.5	7·5	32·5	31·6	31·7	31·7
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	514·4	489·6	488·3	486·4	67·7	63·2	63·2	63·2	582·1	552·8	551:5	549.6
	22·6	22·1	22·0	21·9	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	23·0	22·5	22:4	22.3
	217·1	210·0	208·6	206·9	20·0	19·0	19·0	18·9	237·1	229·0	227:6	225.8
	101·4	95·0	95·0	94·3	15·0	13·7	13·7	13·6	116·4	108·7	108:7	107.9
	11·3	8·0	8·0	8·0	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·6	12·5	8·6	8:6	8.6
	21·1	18·2	18·2	18·3	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4	22·6	19·6	19:6	19.7
	44·2	42·3	42·2	42·3	8·7	8·3	8·3	8·4	52·9	50·6	50:5	50.7
	96·7	94·0	94·3	94·7	20·9	19·8	19·8	19·9	117·6	113·8	114:1	114.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,666·4 204·9 75·1 34·8 29·9 99·0 50·0 47·7 79·7 568·8 154·1 42·3 36·7 73·6 26·1 11·1 108·6	1,635·4 191·1 74·5 34·4 29·9 93·9 93·9 47·4 80·8 561·0 159·1 41·0 36·3 71·1 26·4 11·2	1,637 · 8 192 · 1 74 · 7 34 · 2 30 · 2 93 · 9 23 · 0 44 · 7 47 · 3 81 · 0 561 · 1 159 · 4 40 · 9 36 · 3 71 · 8 26 · 5 11 · 3 109 · 4	1,634·5 189·8 74·1 30·2 92·6 622·8 44·2 47·4 81·0 559·9 160·3 40·8 36·5 72·9 26·6 11·4 109·9	477·8 9·2 3·8 5·3 3·4 21·8 8·7 11·6 7·1 130·6 49·5 22·7 24·6 68·9 26·1 7·3 73·3	452·2 9·1 3·8 5·2 3·4 20·5 11·1 126·9 49·5 20·0 22·3 57·6 26·4 7·6 70·4	452·8 9·1 3·8 5·2 3·4 20·3 3·8 7·4 11·1 126·7 49·5 19·8 22·1 58·8 26·5 7·9 70·3	455·8 9·1 3·9 5·2 3·3 20·2 3·7 7·3 11·1 126·5 49·7 19·6 21·9 61·4 26·7 8·1 71·0	2,144·2 214·1 78·9 40·1 33·3 120·8 27·9 58·7 59·3 86·8 699·4 203·6 61·3 142·5 52·2 18·4 181·9	2,087·6 200·2 78·3 39·6 33·3 114·4 26·9 52·5 58·5 9208·6 61·0 58·6 128·7 52·8 18·8 179·6	2,090 · 6 201 · 2 78 · 5 39 · 4 33 · 6 114 · 2 26 · 8 52 · 1 58 · 4 88 · 1 687 · 8 208 · 9 60 · 7 58 · 4 130 · 6 53 · 0 19 · 2 179 · 7	2,090·3 198·9 78·0 39·3 33·5 112·8 26·5 51·5 58·1 686·4 210·0 60·4 58·4 134·3 19·5 180·9
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	1,030 · 4 272 · 8 247 · 5 221 · 8 130 · 2 71 · 5 82 · 1	1,027 · 6 278 · 1 251 · 9 214 · 1 130 · 8 69 · 1 78 · 9	1,027·2 277·4 253·7 213·7 130·5 68·7	1,025·2 276·1 254·1 213·4 130·1 68·5 78·2	178·1 41·9 43·4 37·0 44·4 4·8	173·4 39·9 44·1 34·4 44·0 4·6	173·5 39·9 44·6 34·3 43·7 4·6	172·8 39·6 44·8 34·1 43·2 4·6	1,208·5 314·7 290·9 258·8 174·6 76·3	1,201·0 318·0 296·0 248·5 174·8 73·7 82·7	1,200·7 317·3 298·3 248·0 174·2 73·3	1,198 · 0 315 · 7 298 · 9 247 · 5 173 · 3 73 · 1 82 · 0
Carts, Perambulators, etc. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4·5	4·7	4·8	4·8	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·7	7·1	7·3	7·4	7·5
	333·1	329·1	329·9	330·8	182·1	173·2	172·6	173·9	515·2	502·3	502·5	504·7
	25·7	25·1	25·2	25·0	16·6	15·5	15·4	15·3	42·3	40·6	40·6	40·3
	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·3	18·0	17·1	16·8	16·6	42·4	41·5	41·2	40·9
	36·1	35·2	35·1	34·8	5·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	42·0	40·8	40·7	40·4
	29·9	29·4	29·5	29·6	9·7	9·5	9·5	9·6	39·6	38·9	39·0	39·2
	28·1	27·6	27·6	27·9	29·8	28·1	28·1	28·9	57·9	55·7	55·7	56·8
	31·7	31·1	31·0	31·2	17·2	16·8	16·8	17·0	48·9	47·9	47·8	48·2
	157·2	156·3	157·1	158·0	84·9	80·6	80·4	80·9	242·1	236·9	237·5	238·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	92·0	89·7	89·9	90·3	56·9	55·1	55·7	56·2	148·9	144·8	145·6	146·5
	60·2	58·3	58·4	58·6	33·3	31·8	32·1	32·2	93·5	90·1	90·5	90·8
	9·2	9·7	9·7	9·7	7·8	8·4	8·4	8·4	17·0	18·1	18·1	18·1
	16·1	15·6	15·6	15·7	13·6	12·8	13·1	13·4	29·7	28·4	28·7	29·1
	6·5	6·1	6·2	6·3	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·2	8·7	8·2	8·3	8·5
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	394·9 50·4 34·8 92·7 29·4 21·6 2·9 8·2 5·3 35·2 6·0 8·8 8·9 35·9 319·7	373·8 46·7 32·6 87·5 25·8 19·6 2·0 7·6 5·2 34·2 4·3 16·7 6·0 9·3 56·9 19·4	372·4 46·4 32·2 87·4 25·7 19·3 2·0 7·6 5·2 34·2 4·3 16·8 6·0 9·3 56·6 19·4	370·3 45·7 31·9 87·0 25·5 19·2 2·0 7·7 5·2 34·1 4·3 16·9 6·1 9·2 56·1 19·4	524·4 96·3 67·2 115·8 9·5 28·6 5·2 9·0 8·4 88·8 5·1 15·1 14·3 19·0 29·8 12·3	473·1 85·0 61·1 101·6 8·2 24·4 4·0 7·8 8·0 82·0 82·0 15·2 13·6 18·1 27·9 11·5	471·5 84·0 60·5 101·1 8·2 24·1 4·0 7·9 8·1 82·4 4·7 15·4 13·7 18·3 27·7 11·4	470·1 82·3 59·7 101·6 8·3 23·6 4·0 8·1 8·3 82·9 4·7 15·3 13·7 18·7 11·7	919·3 146·7 102·0 208·5 38·9 50·2 8·1 17·2 13·7 124·0 9·7 31·1 20·3 27·8 89·1 32·0	846·9 131·7 93·7 189·1 34·0 44·0 6·0 15·4 13·2 116·2 9·0 31·9 19·6 27·4 84·8 30·9	843.9 130.4 92.7 188.5 33.9 43.4 6.0 15.5 13.3 116.6 9.0 32.2 19.7 27.6 84.3 30.8	840·4 128·0 91·6 188·6 33·8 42·8 6·0 15·8 13·5 117·0 9·0 32·2 19·8 27·9 83·6 30·8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	39·0	36·3	36·3	36·4	27·4	24·0	24·3	24·7	66·4	60·3	60·6	61·1
	26·0	23·8	23·8	23·8	7·2	6·2	6·2	6·3	33·2	30·0	30·0	30·1
	8·3	8·0	8·0	8·1	15·2	13·2	13·4	13·6	23·5	21·2	21·4	21·7
	4·7	4·5	4·5	4·5	5·0	4·6	4·7	4·8	9·7	9·1	9·2	9·3
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	180 · 8	172·2	172·7	173 · 0	446·4	422·5	424·4	424 · 9	627·2	594·7	597·1	597·9
	71 · 4	67·9	68·0	68 · 1	188·0	178·5	178·9	178 · 7	259·4	246·4	246·9	246·8
	11 · 2	11·1	11·3	11 · 4	80·4	77·9	78·3	78 · 8	91·6	89·0	89·6	90·2
	8 · 9	8·7	8·8	8 · 9	66·9	63·3	64·1	64 · 5	75·8	72·0	72·9	73·4
	6 · 8	6·3	6·3	6 · 3	12·3	11·7	11·7	11 · 7	19·1	18·0	18·0	18·0
	9 · 0	8·7	8·7	8 · 7	33·6	32·4	32·6	32 · 2	42·6	41·1	41·3	40·9
	58 · 0	54·2	54·3	54 · 3	61·6	55·2	55·3	55 · 5	119·6	109·4	109·6	109·8
	15 · 5	15·3	15·3	15 · 3	3·6	3·5	3·5	3 · 5	19·1	18·8	18·8	18·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	497·3 31·0 103·1 21·1 28·7 46·5 15·6 42·4 23·8 46·1 68·3 19·4 31·8 19·5	512·2 30·8 107·3 20·7 29·2 49·3 15·0 43·5 27·3 47·4 68·4 19·7 34·0 19·6	512·3 30·8 108·1 20·8 29·5 48·3 15·1 43·7 26·4 47·6 68·5 20·1 33·8 19·6	507·2 30·8 106·6 21·0 29·5 46·9 15·4 44·2 24·9 47·2 68·1 19·9 33·4 19·3	408 · 9 8 · 0 81 · 3 46 · 2 18 · 0 79 · 5 47 · 8 33 · 5 16 · 2 14 · 5 17 · 1 23 · 1	410·5 8·1 84·9 40·1 20·1 19·9 4·6 71·8 54·5 34·8 16·1 13·5 23·6	411·3 8·1 85·7 41·3 20·5 19·5 4·7 74·7 74·7 49·7 35·4 16·0 13·7 18·3 23·7	415·7 8·0 85·4 43·1 20·8 18·8 4·7 77·3 51·5 35·2 15·7 13·9 17·7 23·6	906·2 39·0 184·4 67·3 46·7 65·2 20·6 121·9 71·6 79·6 84·5 33·9 48·9	922·7 38·9 192·2 60·8 49·3 66·2 19·6 115·3 81·8 82·2 84·5 33·2 52·5 43·2	923·6 38·9 193·8 62·1 50·0 67·8 19·8 118·4 76·1 83·0 84·5 33·8 52·1 43·3	922.9 38.8 192.0 64.1 50.3 65.7 20.1 121.5 76.4 82.4 83.8 33.8 51.1 42.9

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

				Mousanus								
		Ma	ales			Fen	nales		-	Tot	tal	
Industry	End-											
	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,	Sept.,	July,	August,	Sept.,
	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	228·2	217·9	219·5	220·1	62·7	58·3	58·6	59·6	290·9	276·2	278·1	279·7
	79·3	75·8	76·2	76·0	12·0	11·0	11·1	11·2	91·3	86·8	87·3	87·2
	94·9	89·7	90·6	91·6	35·6	32·9	33·0	33·8	130·5	122·6	123·6	125·4
	19·1	19·1	19·4	19·5	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·1	22·3	22·2	22·5	22·6
	19·7	18·5	18·4	18·2	6·5	6·1	6·1	6·2	26·2	24·6	24·5	24·4
	15·2	14·8	14·9	14·8	5·4	5·2	5·3	5·3	20·6	20·0	20·2	20·1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, ctc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	371·5	376·7	378·2	378·8	209 · 6	203·7	206·4	207·0	581·1	580·4	584·6	585·8
	73·3	74·4	74·6	74·7	21 · 2	21·0	21·2	21·1	94·5	95·4	95·8	95·8
	5·3	5·7	5·8	5·9	3 · 0	2·6	2·6	2·6	8·3	8·3	8·4	8·5
	22·8	23·6	23·7	23·9	32 · 8	31·5	31·8	32·0	55·6	55·1	55·5	55·9
	19·4	19·6	19·7	19·8	29 · 4	28·3	28·7	28·8	48·8	47·9	48·4	48·6
	101·1	104·0	104·2	103·9	26 · 7	27·7	28·0	28·2	127·8	131·7	132·2	132·1
	149·6	149·4	150·2	150·6	96 · 5	92·6	94·1	94·3	246·1	242·0	244·3	244·9
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	174·8	171·0	171·5	172·2	117·9	111·2	111 · 6	112·9	292·7	282·2	283·1	285·1
	80·6	80·0	79·9	80·1	37·3	35·4	35 · 2	35·2	117·9	115·4	115·1	115·3
	12·8	12·8	12·9	13·1	3·7	4·1	4 · 2	4·3	16·5	16·9	17·1	17·4
	7·6	7·5	7·5	7·6	8·1	7·9	8 · 0	8·2	15·7	15·4	15·5	15·8
	11·5	11·5	11·6	11·6	20·2	18·6	18 · 8	19·5	31·7	30·1	30·4	31·1
	4·8	4·6	4·6	4·7	6·5	6·1	6 · 0	6·0	11·3	10·7	10·6	10·7
	8·1	8·0	8·2	7·8	2·4	2·2	2 · 2	2·2	10·5	10·2	10·4	10·0
	49·4	46·6	46·8	47·3	39·7	36·9	37 · 2	37·5	89·1	83·5	84·0	84·8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,157 · 7	6,055 · 4	6,059 · 1	6,047 · 2	2,993 · 1	2,843 · 4	2,850 · 0	2,861 · 1	9,150 · 8	8,898 · 8	8,909 · 1	8,908 · 3
Building and Contracting	1,312.5	1,296 · 5	1,301 · 5	1,301 · 5	62 · 1	62 · 1	62 · 1	62 · 1	1,374 · 6	1,358 · 6	1,363 · 6	1,363 · 6
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	337·3	335·4	335·7	336·4	42·5	42·4	42·6	42·5	379·8	377·8	378·3	378·9
	122·0	119·5	119·8	119·7	14·7	14·5	14·6	14·6	136·7	134·0	134·4	134·3
	181·9	182·7	182·8	183·6	25·6	25·7	25·8	25·7	207·5	208·4	208·6	209·3
	33·4	33·2	33·1	33·1	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·6	35·4	35·3	35·3
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	202·0	206·0	204·9	202·1	53·2	50·8	50·3	49·6	255·2	256·8	255·2	251·7
	20·9	22·2	22·0	21·0	2·5	2·7	2·6	2·6	23·4	24·9	24·6	23·6
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,198 · 6	1,216.5	1,220 · 8	1,222 · 1	1,289 · 0	1,291 · 9	1,297 · 6	1,292 · 8	2,487 · 6	2,508 · 4	2,518 · 4	2,514.9
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	120 · 4	122·4	122·6	123 · 1	38·0	38·7	38·9	38·7	158 · 4	161·1	161·5	161 · 8
	76 · 9	74·0	73·7	73 · 2	30·8	28·7	28·7	28·7	107 · 7	102·7	102·4	101 · 9
	135 · 8	135·4	136·1	136 · 1	67·0	62·4	63·1	64·7	202 · 8	197·8	199·2	200 · 8
	300 · 8	309·5	311·0	309 · 3	332·1	334·4	334·9	331·4	632 · 9	643·9	645·9	640 · 7
	181 · 1	180·5	181·0	182 · 3	112·1	108·6	109·6	110·9	293 · 2	289·1	290·6	293 · 2
	363 · 0	374·2	375·6	376 · 9	665·8	674·5	677·6	674·7	1,028 · 8	1,048·7	1,053·2	1,051 · 6
	20 · 6	20·5	20·8	21 · 2	43·2	44·6	44·8	43·7	63 · 8	65·1	65·6	64 · 9
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	56·5	57·5	57·8	57·0	70·8	69·0	69·8	68·0	127·3	126·5	127·6	125·0
	34·4	36·1	35·8	33·3	41·7	38·8	40·4	40·0	76·1	74·9	76·2	73·3
	169·5	181·0	179·5	173·1	488·1	509·3	510·2	488·3	657·6	690·3	689·7	661·4
	30·1	30·8	30·9	30·3	101·2	100·4	100·3	98·5	131·3	131·2	131·2	128·8
	10·5	10·9	10·8	10·6	33·4	33·7	33·3	32·6	43·9	44·6	44·1	43·2

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs). more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns* only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but figures are

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 27th September, 1958

Industry	101		Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives or Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products			3,900	Textiles—(contd.)	1 Hote bas sent
Bricks and Fireclay Goods			1,600	Woollen and Worsted	11,000
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)			1,800	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	4 000
Cl. 1-1-3 (1): 1 Cm 3			1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5.	1 3	400	Textile Finishing, etc	4,700
Metal Manufacture			28,900	Leather Leather Goods and Fur	800
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.		1 9 3	17,900	Leather	200
Iron Foundries			6,600		
Steel Sheet Manufacture			1,400	Clothing (including Footwear)	24,000
Iron and Steel Tubes		1 2 3	2,300	l'alloring	0.500
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc		1 2 3 1 6	700	Dressmaking	1 000
			CONTRACTOR OF THE	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Engineering and Electrical Goods		10.4	12,000	Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	
Non-Electrical Engineering			10,700	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	1 500
Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc		1	1,300	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	0 600
Vehicles			21 (00	n 15:1 1m	
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles			21,600	Food, Drink and Tobacco	900
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft		10.00	16,300	Manufacture of Wall 1 C. 1	0.000
Tarts and Accessories for Motors and Antiart			4,900	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	-		5,600	Furniture and Upholstery	1,400
Tools and Cutlars			1,000	Paper and Printing	2.000
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc			1,000	Damas and Dasad	
Iron and Steel Forgings			1,900		600
	190	100	1,500	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc	600
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc			900	Other Manufacturing Industries	4,400
CALLED TO A STATE OF THE STATE		1-1-15		Rubber	2 200
Textiles	100	1000	61,900	The same of the sa	TOTAL VILLE STORY
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.		40.00	25,400	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	CONTRACT A SECOND
Cotton Weaving, etc	A	100	8,300	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	169,900

^{*} Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 13th October, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th September and 13th October, 1958, were as follows:—

MALE IT SECRE!	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th September	309,286	22,465	128,719	15,516	475,986
13th October	343,534	16,221	141,467	12,620	513,842
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+34,248	-6,244	+12,748	-2,896	+37,856

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October represented 2·3 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th September

An analysis of the figures for 13th October according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	d (including	(Casuals)			
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	71,229 5,737 29,071	79,001 5,961 40,075	155,357 3,717 50,163	305,587 15,415 119,309	37,947 806 22,158	343,534 16,221 141,467	
Girls under 18	4,522	3,992	2,340	10,854	1,766	12,620	
Total	110,559	129,029	211,577	451,165	62,677	513,842	

The total of 513,842 includes 75,196 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 13th October, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 15th September, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on

	100 TO	Wholly U (including	nemployed g Casuals)			7000
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
000,000 000,000 000,000 000,000	GOOD STATE	006.51	Ma	iles		-
London and South- Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Wostern Scotland Wales	16,895 8,536 5,474 5,585 3,134 4,776 12,164 5,606 10,074 4,722	15,616 7,942 6,316 6,197 3,732 6,275 13,599 6,261 13,234 5,790	22,756 11,614 9,616 11,579 7,837 12,624 26,093 11,743 30,715 14,497	55,267 28,092 21,406 23,361 14,703 23,675 51,856 23,610 54,023 25,009	638 434 300 5,647 4,076 8,395 8,441 1,851 6,792 2,179	55,905 28,526 21,706 29,008 18,779 32,070 60,297 25,461 60,815 27,188
Great Britain	76,966	84,962	159,074	321,002	38,753	359,755
	1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	delical.	Fen	nales		
London and South- Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	8,062 3,260 2,353 2,495 1,488 2,073 4,957 2,440 4,365 2,100	7,982 3,615 3,104 3,663 2,083 2,771 7,394 3,407 6,610 3,438	4,147 2,797 2,642 4,501 2,526 3,627 9,539 3,958 12,956 5,810	20,191 9,672 8,099 10,659 6,097 8,471 21,890 9,805 23,931 11,348	237 250 167 1,240 1,274 5,405 13,385 489 1,071 406	20,428 9,922 8,266 11,899 7,371 13,876 35,275 10,294 25,002 11,754
Great Britain	33,593	44,067	52,503	130,163	23,924	154,087
	e 17 (10 a)	re analy	То	tal	chies sid	ne doloro a l'agil n
London and South- Eastern	24,957 11,796 7,827 8,080 4,622 6,849 17,121 8,046 14,439 6,822	23,598 11,557 9,420 9,860 5,815 9,046 20,993 9,668 19,844 9,228	26,903 14,411 12,258 16,080 10,363 16,251 35,632 15,701 43,671 20,307	75,458 37,764 29,505 34,020 20,800 32,146 73,746 33,415 77,954 36,357	875 684 467 6,887 5,350 13,800 21,826 2,340 7,863 2,585	76,333 38,448 29,972 40,907 26,150 45,946 95,572 35,755 85,817 38,942
Great Britain	110,559	129,029	211,577	451,165	62,677	513,842
	MACHINE TO ASSESS	1000 28 - 132 V	NEWS PROPERTY	\$100 ECG - 250 CC	Contract Contract	THE RESIDENCE AND

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of period as uner th October	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
A Sales and the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern †Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	55,905 28,526 21,706 29,008 18,779 32,070 60,297 25,461 60,815 27,188	20,428 9,922 8,266 11,899 7,371 13,876 35,275 10,294 25,002 11,754	76,333 38,448 29,972 40,907 26,150 45,946 95,572 35,755 85,817 38,942	1.6 1.9 2.7 2.1 1.9 2.6 3.2 2.8 4.3 4.0	1·0 1·3 2·1 1·6 1·5 2·2 3·2 2·7 3·3 4·4	1·4 1·7 2·5 1·9 1·7 2·5 3·2 2·8 4·0 4·1	
Great Britain	359,755	154,087	513,842	2.5	2.0	2.3	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th October, 1958, was 551,805, including 366,942 men, 17,410 boys, 154,000 women and 13,453 girls. Of the total, 487,302 (including 10,294 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 64,503 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 13th October, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
4000 1-1 870 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	w	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	ls)
London and South- Eastern	52,857 26,754 20,386 22,588	2,410 1,338	18,791	1,400	75,458
Eastern and Southern South-Western	20,734	1,020	8,793 7,318	879 781	37,764 29,505
Midland	22,588 14,090	773	10.006	653	34,020
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	22 675	1,000	5,544 7,630	553 841	20,800 32,146
North-Western	48,731 22,559	3,125 1,051	20,430	1,452 977	73,746
Scotland	51,432	2,591	8,828 22,345	1,586	33,415 77,954
Wales	23,515	1,494	9,616	1,732	36,357
Great Britain	305,587	15,415	119,309	10,854	451,165
Northern Ireland	22,725	1,158	11,540	714	36,137
United Kingdom	328,312	16,573	130,849	11,568	487,302
	0 1 176	Tem	porarily Stop	oped	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
London and South-					
Eastern	622	16	215	22	875
Eastern and Southern South-Western	429 294	5	178 152	72 15	684 467
Midland	5,596	51	1.172	68	6,887
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	4,016 8,249	60 146	1,184 4,810 12,788	90 595	5,350 13,800
North-Western	8,249 8,207	234	12,788	597	21,826
Northern Scotland	1,829 6,576	22 216	414 959	75 112	2,340 7,863
Wales	6,576 2,129	50	286	120	21,826 2,340 7,863 2,585
Great Britain	37,947	806	22,158	1,766	62,677
Northern Ireland	683	31	993	119	1,826
United Kingdom	38,630	837	23,151	1,885	64,503
雅 甘鹽!		Total Regi	stered as Un	employed	unistabeli Uni
London and South-	P 550	The state of			
Eastern	53,479 27,183	2,426 1,343	19,006 8,971	1,422	76,333
Eastern and Southern South-Western	27,183 20,680	1,343	8,971 7,470	951 796	38,448 29,972 40,907
Midland	2X 1X4	824	11,178 6,728	721	40,907
North-Midland	18,106 30,924	673 1,146	6,728	643	26,150 45,946
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	56,938	3,359	12,440 33,226	1,436 2,049	95,572
Northern	56,938 24,388	3,359 1,073	9,242	1,052	95,572 35,755 85,817
Scotland Wales	58,008 25,644	2,807 1,544	33,226 9,242 23,304 9,902	1,698 1,852	38,942
Great Britain	343,534	16,221	141,467	12,620	513,842
Northern Ireland	23,408	1,189	12,533	833	37,963
United Kingdom	366,942	17,410	154,000	13,453	551,805

total number of employees.
† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958.
The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 13th October, 1958, were as follows:—

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 13th October, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th September, 1958.

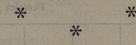
Annual design of the second se	Re		rs of Pers t 13th Oc		958	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as compared with 15th Sept., 1958
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham Wembley West Ham Willesden	53,479 25,507 256 226 2,369 674 996 632 452 497 283 395 162 454 596 1,026 880 258 1,316 730	2,426 672 10 3 103 73 20 629 26 22 92 11 34 33 33 28 23 25	19,006 8,884 100 51 663 366 281 292 270 137 176 277 49 175 132 255 415 97 415 383	1,422 338 5 2 47 50 19 24 17 21 14 31 11 19 35 12 30 22 28 14	76,333 35,401 371 282 3,182 1,163 1,316 1,004 768 681 495 795 233 682 796 1,326 1,353 400 1,811 1,152	+ 8,121 + 3,846 + 77 - 6 + 386 - 45 + 128 + 155 + 51 - 22 + 27 - 51 + 14 + 30 + 72 - 35 - 41 + 250 + 108
Eastern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea Watford	27,183 292 1,203 310 655 552 1,701 331 2,085 698 512 3,187 1,005 307	1,343 23 36 21 38 16 20 5 115 26 19 120 35 15	8,971 135 474 104 284 147. 374 130 831 273 147 605 260 131	951 15 18 17 15 15 15 6 7 100 19 6 48 8 18	38,448 465 1,731 452 992 730 2,101 473 3,131 1,016 684 3,960 1,308 471	+ 4,751 + 466 + 540 - 119 + 1000 + 666 + 119 + 38 + 70 - 6 + 819 + 243 + 243
South-Western	20,680 3,875 700 587 2,274 279	1,026 162 21 21 197 21	7,470 1,021 312 324 1,112 192	796 96 9 30 83 15	29,972 5,154 1,042 962 3,666 507	+ 4,553 + 286 + 161 - 573 + 573
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	28,184 7,925 188 1,854 395 533 2,615 1,191 1,334 1,806 522	824 216 3 129 7 11 90 16 16 22 4	11,178 2,881 100 1,343 109 104 1,066 377 277 718 105	721 104 1 142 9 12 59 14 4 65 2	40,907 11,126 292 3,468 520 660 3,830 1,598 1,631 2,611 633	+ 600 + 22 - 20 + 23 + 72 - 252 + 655 - 146 + 81 - 322 + 73
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	18,106 565 1,203 1,196 2,139 466 364 378 4,450 339 395	673 29 37 59 32 28 21 1 97 11 45	6,728 159 587 188 830 118 166 247 1,082 210 349	643 29 16 25 10 12 24 4 63 19	26,150 782 1,843 1,468 3,011 624 575 630 5,692 579 819	- 80
East and West Ridings Barnsley	30,924 946 3,034 581 755 592 1,249 4,136 3,641 1,509 5,699 362 486	1,146 93 68 3 22 30 17 126 81 47 126 24 33	12,440 291 1,512 179 549 634 907 1,082 1,363 253 846 87 147	1,436 152 55 10 26 79 37 55 77 30 75 27 16	45,946 1,482 4,669 773 1,352 1,335 2,210 5,399 5,162 1,839 6,746 500 682	+ 23. - 99. - 22. + 66. + 18. + 43. + 38. - 24. + 7. + 11.
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens	56,938 535 1,231 416 1,667 1,015 1,508 1,596 722 265 16,697 0 6,784 2,534 1,296 904 842	3,359 15 26 87 144 57 59 56 15 6 29 1,157 315 86 36	33,226 399 488 824 899 1,513 387 879 1,050 339 546 4,440 1,726 2,413 911 1,201 1,008	2,049 19 18 56 75 75 32 222 44 14 14 68 375 119 68 31 45	95,572 968 1,763 1,383 2,785 2,617 1,976 2,575 1,801 761 908 22,669 8,944 5,101 2,274 2,181 1,975	+ 2 - 14 + 21 + 91 + 54 - 10 - 4 + 1,00 + 35 + 5 - 11 - 32
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,726 970 874 608 1,086	37 58 124 35 75	531 518	17 23 50 22 43	2,499 1,582 1,566 1,225 2,082	+ 12 + 23 +

Regions and Principal Towns	Re	58	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-			
imployed at 15th Sep-	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 15th Sept., 1958
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Ouay)	24,388 328 616 1,011 1,050 737 2,127 2,783 1,809 913 2,552 296	1,073 19 22 36 25 16 62 104 33 38 107	9,242 191 252 428 388 395 801 1,008 387 457 1,013	1,052 21 21 18 11 15 46 80 18 46 61	35,755 559 911 1,493 1,474 1,163 3,036 3,975 2,247 1,454 3,733 409	+ 3,662 + 4 - 144 + 40 + 165 + 299 + 177 + 201 + 163 + 328 + 103
Scotland	58,008	2,807	23,304	1,698	85,817	+ 6,013
	2,450	49	860	30	3,389	+ 388
	837	44	291	11	1,183	+ 56
	2,663	125	987	25	3,800	- 437
	3,989	89	964	37	5,079	+ 149
	16,983	776	4,624	213	22,596	+ 1,361
	1,430	114	994	70	2,608	+ 145
	2,157	155	1,127	104	3,543	+ 257
	1,261	39	702	19	2,021	+ 151
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	25,644	1,544	9,902	1,852	38,942	+ 3,515
	3,515	87	505	59	4,166	+ 337
	748	30	196	21	995	+ 57
	1,019	37	253	66	1,375	+ 42
	1,196	107	657	69	2,029	+ 97
	2,456	104	744	81	3,385	+ 739
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	23,408	1,189	12,533	833	37,963	- 785
	8,836	377	5,833	151	15,197	- 92
	2,180	82	739	65	3,066	- 98

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1958

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1957, and monthly figures for 1958.

ven in the	STATE AND	Great Britain										
no steri s	Wholly Ur		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom: Total						
	Males	Females	Males	Females								
1939	. 982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800						
1040	. 507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700						
1941	. 153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500						
1042	. 74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300						
1042	. 53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100						
1944	. 50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600						
1945	. 83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000						
1946	. 257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900						
1047	. 239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600						
1010	. 227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000						
1040	. 223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000						
1050	. 215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100						
1051	. 153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400						
IOFO	. 196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500						
1050	. 204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000						
IDEA	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800						
1055	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500						
1000	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100						
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200						
1958 :	. 268,304	105,753	14,084	7,386	395,527	439,929						
	208,304	111,944	20,656	11,071	424,547	472,618						
17th Feb.		110,355	21,609	15,735	433,071	483,893						
17th Mar.		114,196	20,739	15,531	443,699	494,975						
14th Apr.			32,767	25,745	447,556	497,817						
12th May	276,649	112,395		27,678	429,257	472,920						
16th June		103,743	33,609	23,578	411,838	450,251						
14th July .		100,583	26,186		445,603	484,718						
11th Aug.		113,050	21,324	21,646		514,734						
15th Sept.		119,731	35,556	24,504	475,986							
13th Oct.	321,002	130,163	38,753	23,924	513,842	551,805						



DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th October, 1958 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 731,352, compared with 737,043 at 21st April, 1958.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were un-employed at 20th October, 1958, was 57,237, of whom 49,437 were males and 7,800 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

101 01 213 TOP 30 200 200	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as	45,769	7,329	53,098
unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,668	471	4,139
Total	49,437	7,800	57,237

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th October, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Links Commission Lands Commission	Section 1	LOCATE AND	and a C	reat Britain	n			12/2014		
Industry	Who unemp (inclu- casu	oloyed iding	Tempo			Total	of Charles	Ui	nited Kingd (all classes)	
121 84 171 171 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 1	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	12,039 8,866 430 2,743	1,442 1,395 36 11	1,879 212 3 1,664	91 91 —	13,918 9,078 433 4,407	1,533 1,486 36 11	15,451 10,564 469 4,418	17,122 11,988 475 4,659	1,622 1,575 36 11	18,744 13,563 511 4,670
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	5,187 3,781 93 597 170 282 264	164 111 2 11 — 6 34	179 76 28 19 37 2	3 - - - - - 3	5,366 3,857 121 616 207 284 281	167 111 2 11 — 6 37	5,533 3,968 123 627 207 290 318	5,684 3,873 121 851 207 347 285	169 111 2 11 1 7 37	5,853 3,984 123 862 208 354 322
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	5,910 1,866 852 653 599 117 1,823	1,457 317 476 272 207 13 172	488 294 161 2 2 2	357 41 299 11 4 —	6,398 2,160 1,013 655 601 117 1,852	1,814 358 775 283 211 13 174	8,212 2,518 1,788 938 812 130 2,026	6,660 2,270 1,034 658 603 121 1,974	1,856 359 787 296 214 14 186	8,516 2,629 1,821 954 817 135 2,160
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	4,455 284 2,031 198 418 481 292 357 394	2,371 4 662 424 724 150 301 40 66	16 -5 2 1 -1 2 5	77 73 2 -1 -1	4,471 284 2,036 200 419 481 293 359 399	2,448 4 735 426 724 151 301 40 67	6,919 288 2,771 626 1,143 632 594 399 466	4,615 301 2,129 201 422 493 299 366 404	2,470 4 741 428 726 153 311 40 67	7,085 305 2,870 629 1,148 646 610 406 471
Metal Manufacture	10,196 323 4,099 2,760 658 419 751 1,186	1,136 11 292 337 174 36 58 228	14,264 46 8,744 2,603 147 830 1,629 265	327 3 135 149 16 — 7 17	24,460 369 12,843 5,363 805 1,249 2,380 1,451	1,463 14 427 486 190 36 65 245	25,923 383 13,270 5,849 995 1,285 2,445 1,696	24,593 389 12,879 5,419 805 1,250 2,384 1,467	1,469 14 429 488 190 36 66 246	26,062 403 13,308 5,907 995 1,286 2,450 1,713
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	32,857 12,395 536 421 240 974 191 699 577 1,846 10,818 1,043 434 295 866 212 153 1,157	6,780 268 73 36 14 168 34 136 291 66 2,096 462 323 402 1,021 286 145 959	5,515 278 38 1,013 191 251 875 906 4 40 1,759 28 1 39 3 — 67 22	638 28 8 -7 78 10 75 163 41 21 22 6 3 81 95	38,372 12,673 574 1,434 431 1,225 1,066 1,605 581 1,886 12,577 1,071 435 334 869 212 220 1,179	7,418 296 81 36 21 246 44 211 291 66 2,259 503 344 424 1,027 289 226 1,054	45,790 12,969 655 1,470 452 1,471 1,110 1,816 872 1,952 14,836 1,574 779 758 1,896 501 446 2,233	40,146 13,457 596 1,438 436 1,227 1,070 1,789 581 1,935 13,115 1,156 441 337 943 213 222 1,190	7,637 310 82 36 21 249 44 264 292 66 2,293 518 347 425 1,080 291 228 1,091	47,783 13,767 678 1,474 457 1,476 1,114 2,053 873 2,001 15,408 1,674 788 762 2,023 504 450 2,281
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	10,566 2,957 3,422 1,732 1,264 437 635 119	2,205 578 524 398 587 42 33 43	3,677 2,946 24 10 433 1 261 2	508 428 6 — 69 — 3 2	14,243 5,903 3,446 1,742 1,697 438 896 121	2,713 1,006 530 398 656 42 36 45	16,956 6,909 3,976 2,140 2,353 480 932 166	14,714 5,980 3,705 1,849 1,717 439 897 127	2,823 1,016 559 433 662 43 36 74	17,537 6,996 4,264 2,282 2,379 482 933 201
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	6,314 511 369 544 397 456 429 3,608	3,168 284 277 50 164 572 239 1,582	1,518 170 84 757 168 16 66 257	308 84 32 20 8 2 2 2 160	7,832 681 453 1,301 565 472 495 3,865	3,476 368 309 70 172 574 241 1,742	11,308 1,049 762 1,371 737 1,046 736 5,607	7,931 691 457 1,314 571 483 496 3,919	3,509 369 310 70 172 582 244 1,762	11,440 1,060 767 1,384 743 1,065 740 5,681
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	925 547 125 158 95	670 340 175 133 22	64 56 1 3 4	111 14 87 10	989 603 126 161 99	781 354 262 143 22	1,770 957 388 304 121	1,012 616 132 163 101	837 395 262 156 24	1,849 1,011 394 319 125
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	8,454 1,447 776 2,098 455 357 158 640 135 400 72 144 107 250 1,072 343	9,389 1,540 1,636 1,616 229 587 345 317 293 1,115 92 242 173 471 587 146	8,102 3,903 921 1,790 121 328 5 6 4 352 21 6 13 1 607 24	17,325 8,360 2,849 4,136 13 771 18 18 60 623 19 21 23 23 344 47	16,556 5,350 1,697 3,888 576 685 163 646 139 752 93 150 120 251 1,679 367	26,714 9,900 4,485 5,752 242 1,358 363 335 1,738 111 263 196 494 931 193	43,270 15,250 6,182 9,640 818 2,043 526 981 492 2,490 204 413 316 745 2,610 560	18,435 5,379 1,721 3,940 644 705 1,405 655 188 797 102 171 121 277 1,958 372	30,955 9,934 4,583 5,822 281 1,375 3,524 344 589 1,828 124 312 206 794 1,043 196	49,390 15,313 6,304 9,762 925 2,080 4,929 999 777 2,625 226 483 327 1,071 3,001 568

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

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Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	oloyed iding	Tempo		TE PEST NAVISAGE Operates	Total		U	nited Kingo (all classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	748 477 180 91	379 137 227 15	108 90 2 16	31 27 4	856 567 182 107	410 164 231 15	1,266 731 413 122	866 575 184 107	430 175 239 16	1,296 750 423 123
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	3,855 1,943 151 109 111 135	6,123 2,900 1,012 701 142 431	647 270 5 13 152 11	2,691 1,745 188 362 145 183	4,502 2,213 156 122 263 146	8,814 4,645 1,200 1,063 287 614	13,316 6,858 1,356 1,185 550 760	4,700 2,287 166 144 268 159	10,733 5,099 1,396 1,940 294 873	15,433 7,386 1,562 2,084 562 1,032
rubber)	1,000 406 11,966	897 40 8,120	189 7 60	68 - 263	1,189 413 12,026	965 40 8,383	2,154 453 20,409	1,231 445 12,872	1,087 44 9,548	2,318 489 22,420
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	491 3,290 565 620 1,054 303 737 993 1,168 1,174 360 880 331	77 1,566 794 480 378 118 1,197 1,434 832 345 284 427 188	2 11 2 8 3 - 4 4 20 2 - 4	19 4 2 7 31 45 139 1 2 10 3	493 3,301 567 628 1,057 303 741 997 1,188 1,176 360 884 331	77 1,585 798 482 385 118 1,228 1,479 971 346 286 437 191	570 4,886 1,365 1,110 1,442 421 1,969 2,476 2,159 1,522 646 1,321 522	542 3,516 588 719 1,164 308 782 1,117 1,226 1,205 400 956 349	82 1,732 848 506 441 121 1,262 1,841 993 353 294 485 590	5,248 1,436 1,225 1,605 429 2,044 2,958 2,219 1,558 694 1,441 939
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,542 1,810 1,742 213 519 258	893 190 437 33 128 105	152 17 106 5 21 3	47 1 31 1 13 1	4,694 1,827 1,848 218 540 261	940 191 468 34 141 106	5,634 2,018 2,316 252 681 367	4,937 1,901 1,969 226 570 271	979 196 498 34 142 109	5,916 2,097 2,467 260 712 380
Paper and Printing	2,795 671 66	2,201 385 59	183 164 —	126 55 1	2,978 835 66	2,327 440 60	5,305 1,275 126	3,072 846 67	2,441 443 60	5,513 1,289 127
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	274	486 289	2 3	10 44	276 207	496 333	772 540	285	537 339	822 546
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	548 1,032	100	5	14	557 1,037	102 896	659 1,933	1,066	116 946	717
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3,344 1,374 223 127 288 96 192 1,044	2,020 570 99 71 558 77 21 624	979 866 48 18 2 — 45	468 274 1 67 98 — — 28	4,323 2,240 271 145 290 96 192 1,089	2,488 844 100 138 656 77 21 652	6,811 3,084 371 283 946 173 213 1,741	4,470 2,276 275 157 294 101 194 1,173	2,537 861 102 146 661 79 21 667	7,007 3,137 377 303 955 180 215 1,840
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	57,168 38,031 1,584 17,553	427 270 63 94	157 101 6 50	3 2 -	57,325 38,132 1,590 17,603	430 272 63 95	57,755 38,404 1,653 17,698	63,229 42,739 1,733 18,757	466 294 71 101	63,695 43,033 1,804 18,858
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water Gas	3,175 1,604 1,224 347	223 97 113 13	23 13 5 5	E	3,198 1,617 1,229 352	223 97 113 13	3,421 1,714 1,342 365	3,436 1,721 1,344 371	226 97 116 13	3,662 1,818 1,460 384
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	29,424 4,293 2,674 673 3,937 9,698 2,126 927 252 3,388 527 929	2,504 317 1,046 22 109 145 25 20 53 538 122 107	320 6 25 2 27 199 27 6 — 16 11 1	20 -7 -1 1 -10 1	29,744 4,299 2,699 675 3,964 9,897 2,153 933 252 3,404 538 930	2,524 317 1,053 22 110 146 25 20 53 548 123 107	32,268 4,616 3,752 697 4,074 10,043 2,178 953 305 3,952 661 1,037	31,742 4,532 2,862 735 4,173 10,385 2,611 996 254 3,699 552 943	2,580 321 1,066 22 119 150 26 20 53 573 123 107	34,322 4,853 3,928 757 4,292 10,535 2,637 1,016 307 4,272 675 1,050
Distributive Trades	28,107 3,995	18,722	148 37	239	28,255 4,032	18,961 441	47,216 4,473	30,312	20,375	50,687
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods. Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	3,521 3,029 6,504 3,088 7,495	355 832 5,889 1,086 9,461	12 37 25 14 21	3 14 99 5 111	3,533 3,066 6,529 3,102 7,516	358 846 5,988 1,091 9,572	3,891 3,912 12,517 4,193 17,088	3,874 3,336 7,109 3,210 7,857	404 906 6,454 1,166 10,253	4,278 4,242 13,563 4,376 18,110
Newspapers	2,460	952	5	5 3	2,465	955	1,142 3,420	499 2,585	726 1,023	1,225 3,608
Public Administration	20,255 7,829 12,426	3,674 1,975 1,699	124 10 114	18 6 12	20,379 7,839 12,540	3,692 1,981 1,711	24,071 9,820 14,251	21,635 8,434 13,201	4,007 2,154 1,853	25,642 10,588 15,054
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	5,433 220 1,226 148 2,068 139 1,632	7,100 146 1,344 272 4,575 42 721	24 1 4 1 4 3 11	37 1 15 - 10 - 11	5,457 221 1,230 149 2,072 142 1,643	7,137 147 1,359 272 4,585 42 732	12,594 368 2,589 421 6,657 184 2,375	5,709 229 1,282 155 2,194 173 1,676	7,693 152 1,500 294 4,940 50 757	13,402 381 2,782 449 7,134 223 2,433
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	26,154 3,760 3,085 14,236 898 269 271 277 1,088 2,270	30,883 2,155 835 19,577 1,767 565 404 1,786 3,031 763	121 22 47 25 2 2 2 2 11 10	233 21 8 93 23 2 3 74 6	26,275 3,782 3,132 14,261 900 271 273 277 1,099 2,280	31,116 2,176 843 19,670 1,790 567 407 1,789 3,105 769	57,391 5,958 3,975 33,931 2,690 838 680 2,066 4,204 3,049	27,493 3,904 3,328 14,902 944 285 288 282 1,183 2,377	33,009 2,246 852 20,544 1,940 622 446 2,021 3,514 824	60,502 6,150 4,180 35,446 2,884 907 734 2,303 4,697 3,201
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,830 18,843	240	1	_	5,830 18,843	240	6,070	6,000	252	6,252
GRAND TOTAL*	321,002	130,163	38,753	23,924	359,755	154,087	513,842	384,352	167,453	551,805

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (9,414 males and 303 females in Great Britain and 9,956 males and 338 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th September and 8th October, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 8th October, 1958, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th October, 1958.

Vandaria A Americania (C. A. A. A.			s during four 8th October		ARA FGS	Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th October, 1958				
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3,621	642	2,696	83	7,042	22,070	983	873	221	24,147
	549	759	25	13	1,346	2,712	487	10	24	3,233
	408	730	11	2	1,151	2,284	455	2	5	2,746
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,160	298	403	173	2,034	546	305	568	923	2,342
	1,111	395	665	340	2,511	1,411	192	520	405	2,528
	1,100	390	278	97	1,865	855	231	146	121	1,353
	7,689	2,073	3,447	903	14,112	7,432	1,157	3,288	1,268	13,145
	2,859	111	55	11	3,036	925	90	12	9	1,036
	3,622	1,557	1,296	490	6,965	5,005	875	1,276	772	7,928
	1,208	405	2,096	402	4,111	1,502	192	2,000	487	4,181
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	2,449	930	813	262	4,454	4,699	562	907	412	6,580
	1,539	714	1,394	403	4,050	982	362	903	703	2,950
	286	206	404	111	1,007	365	164	390	359	1,278
	1,039	440	1,929	863	4,271	580	715	2,940	2,700	6,935
	217	78	554	122	971	160	146	870	610	1,786
	238	62	354	135	789	130	252	538	802	1,722
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	128	111	162	91	492	114	106	324	351	895
	396	344	1,656	1,099	3,495	599	583	6,245	3,838	11,265
	2,308	700	4,194	974	8,176	856	445	2,110	1,350	4,761
	1,329	895	448	157	2,829	1,138	582	489	399	2,608
	567	387	846	698	2,498	519	303	744	1,314	2,880
	396	143	553	346	1,438	241	129	473	656	1,499
	171	244	293	352	1,060	278	174	271	658	1,381
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	915	296	1,253	357	2,821	395	210	817	604	2,026
	20,999	1,812	200	125	23,136	9,942	1,092	183	214	11,431
	15,325	1,385	119	81	16,910	7,924	875	107	146	9,052
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	469	149	71	40	729	357	119	81	46	603
	2,892	470	543	253	4,158	5,802	419	848	343	7,412
	4,581	3,303	5.442	4,253	17,579	3,612	3,833	6,832	7,744	22,021
	238	271	275	471	1,255	723	393	585	735	2,436
	2,924	412	1,046	446	4,828	4,406	287	1,641	356	6,690
	1,326	189	682	210	2,407	3,307	112	1,150	207	4,776
	1,598	223	364	236	2,421	1,099	175	491	149	1,914
Professional Services	791	522	2,421	853	4,587	1,013	1,039	3,572	1,552	7,176
	3,536	598	11,965	1,289	17,388	1,908	687	14,253	3,143	19,991
	407	131	344	93	975	152	124	493	158	927
	2,361	149	8,255	344	11,109	933	220	6,546	736	8,435
	229	148	651	297	1,325	119	91	926	715	1,851
Grand Total	62,616	17,117	42,576	14,354	136,663	73,036	15,256	49,269	29,125	166,686

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 8th October, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	healpagean		18 and			pys er 18		men d over	Girls under 18		Total	
255 1 - STA			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		***	18,072 8,434 4,418 4,796 3,519 3,878 8,449 3,214 4,993 2,843	13,399 11,665 7,737 7,015 7,724 5,877 7,282 4,098 3,896 4,343	5,083 1,968 840 1,399 1,107 1,072 2,454 1,194 1,102 898	4,236 2,237 735 2,050 1,362 1,604 1,264 665 747 356	13,855 4,786 2,218 2,920 2,104 2,825 6,147 2,281 3,722 1,718	19,913 6,786 2,634 3,196 2,900 2,631 6,003 1,620 2,564 1,022	3,370 1,713 936 1,146 1,102 1,057 2,015 968 1,242 805	9,274 3,285 1,359 3,301 2,057 2,734 3,244 1,280 2,132 459	40,380 16,901 8,412 10,261 7,832 8,832 19,065 7,657 11,059 6,264	46,822 23,973 12,465 15,562 14,043 12,846 17,793 7,663 9,339 6,180
Great Britain			62,616	73,036	17,117	15,256	42,576	49,269	14,354	29,125	136,663	166,686

(74831)

A***4

Thousands

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled

Statistics of the main occupations of wholly unemployed adult workers and in which there are unfilled vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges are now obtained each quarter and the figures for 15th September, 1958, are given in the Table below. The analysis is on an occupational and not an industrial basis and, in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and to a different date, differs from the analysis which appears each month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges". For the sake of convenience, however, occupations peculiar to a particular industry or group of industries have been placed under a heading relating to that industry or group of industries, e.g., "construction occupations"; where occupations are to be found throughout industry, e.g., motor drivers, they appear under the principal industry to which they relate (e.g., "motor drivers (not public service vehicles)" appear under "transport

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type

which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations". The great majority of the vacancies remaining unfilled in agriculture arose from requests by farmers for workers to replace others who had been granted deferment of call-up for National Service to enable other arrangements to be made for carrying on the work. to be made for carrying on the work.

It should be remembered, when a comparison is made between the columns of wholly unemployed and vacancies unfilled, that these figures are national ones and conceal wide Regional and local variations; thus, in an occupation in which the total number of vacancies exceeds the number of wholly unemployed, there may be some areas in which the number of unemployed may be greater than the number of vacancies and vice versa. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made than the number of vacancies and *vice versa*. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made by employers of the employment service. The analysis is also subject to the limitation that the wholly unemployed figure includes persons who have been submitted to vacancies, the result of the submission not being known at the date of the analysis.

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 15th September, 1958

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men	3 85		Men:—continued	Sept Sept 1	
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant Construction Occupations	722	1,407	Transport Occupations Railway occupations Motor driver (not public service vehicle) Public service vehicle driver, conductor	231 13,936 471	1,262 997 2,466
General foreman	227 1,732	32 3,208	Shop Assistant	4,687	1,764
Bricklayer	1,118	1,984 110	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	3,400	1,194
Plasterer	169 504	62 418 2,473	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,000	14.076
Painter Other occupations (excluding labourers)	2,221 2,762	1,398	Regular farm, market garden worker	1,908	14,976
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations	220	530	Labourer Light labourer	52,631 100,990	180 6,543
Plater	178	21	Other labourer	6 022 miles 3 date	
Iron caulker	32 364	21 72 75 20	All other occupations	50,167	8,990
Patternmaker	1,130	265	Total	270,259	67,793
Forgeman, smith	1,081	148 525	100		
Coppersmith	1,223	72 906			
Toolmaker (other than press-tool) Press-tool maker Mould maker	209 106	230 140	Women		
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	1,717	1,440	CHARLES THE REST TREE TO STATE OF THE STATE	1	I restource
Maintenance fitter, erector	920 2,244	753 1,510	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	166	83
Fitter (not precision)	523 618	702 636	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive	Control of the second	
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	1,305	1,819 714	processes in :— Mechanical and electrical engineering	3,792	1,713
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking, and shipbuilding occupations (excluding	48.5	1	Metal manufacture	571	233
labourers)	1,525	108	Pottery	257 1,254	435 1,401
occupations (excluding labourers)	6,964	1,873	Radio valve, electric lamp making	98 642	124 305
Andrew Control of the			Textiles: Spinner	666	329 344
Vehicle Building Occupations Vehicle-body builder	301	316	Weaver Other occupations Woodworking, cane, and cork working	889	515 82
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	229 301	315 222	Retail bespoke tailoring	243	173 2,593
	Summer pas	I the period	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture Light clothing manufacture	1,413 1,835	3,084
Woodworking, Cane, and Cork working Occupations	470	246	Transport Occupations:	250	92
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist Cabinet maker	319 36	191	Motor driver Public service vehicle conductor Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	323	373 116
Cooper Other occupations (excluding labourers)	593	20 277	Shop Assistant	100	4,609
		Valorie av	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations		
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in :-		The sale of	Kitchen staff	4,770 2,146	3,250 1,957
Mining and quarrying	1,006	1,990	Waitress	3,152	1,905
Metal manufacture	986	554 101	Hairdresser	183	563
Pottery manufacture	160 136	40 115	Office Occupations Clerk	9 699	2,156
Glass manufacture	1,044	298 81	Bookkeeper, cashier	9,699 1,963 1,828	971 3,351
Heavy chemicals Other chemicals and allied trades	216	40	Typist	1,125	1,574
Textiles manufacture: Spinner	248 279	35 105		54,144	20,176
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	1.283	192 335	All other occupations	34,174	20,110
Clothing manufacture Printing and book-binding	1,491	179	Total	105,973	53,112

in the Coal Mining Industry Work owing to Sickness or in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 27th September was 692,600, compared with 693,300 for the four weeks ended 23rd August, and 710,100 for the five weeks ended 28th September, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 598,200 in September, 466,600 in August, and 599,100 in September, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in September, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with August, 1958, and September, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division‡	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 27th September, 1958	4 weeks ended 23rd August, 1958	5 weeks ended 28th September, 1957				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	46,400 99,200 136,100 55,900 102,600 57,300 103,100 7,100	- 200 + 400 - 200 + 200 - 100 - 400	- 1,000 - 2,500 - 2,200 - 2,200 - 1,500 - 2,600 - 3,400 - 200				
England and Wales	607,700	_ 300	- 15,600				
Scotland	84,900	- 400	- 1,900				
Great Britain	692,600	- 700	- 17,500				

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 5,990 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,130; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,140. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 1,210.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.58 in September, 4.37 in August and 4.78 in September, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.00, 4.86 and

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in September, and in August, 1958, and September, 1957. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

_	September, 1958	August, 1958	September, 1957
-del to bee sed of Rep-	syclomonu /llc	for sporter to	restourn of L
34 persons employed	e included 8,9	figit aids : 808.	ternber was T
Coal-face workers:	8.29	9.35\$	11-35
Involuntary	7.96	7.82§	8.02
All workers: Voluntary	6.23	6 898	8.84
Involuntary	7.71	7.38	7.94

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.45 tons in September, compared with 3.34 tons in the previous month and 3.39 tons in September, 1957||.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.25 tons in September; for August, 1958, and September, 1957, the figures were 1.17 and 1.21 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

§ Ravigated figures.

Employment Insured Persons Absent from Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st October, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 16th September, 1958, and 15th October, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases.

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Industrial Injury					
	21st Oct., 1958	16th Sept., 1958	15th Oct., 1957	21st Oct., 1958	16th Sept., 1958	15th Oct., 1957			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder astern outhern outh-Western fidland orth Midland ast and West Ridings orth-Western orthern orthern orthern orthern orthern orthern orthern	89·7 74·0 44·1 35·4 49·3 77·2 54·8 82·9 149·3 64·9	78·1 66·7 40·3 32·3 45·2 71·0 49·3 76·2 138·2 59·3	151·7 127·2 75·2 60·8 90·2 134·9 94·9 117·9 236·9 107·1	3·4 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·3 4·7 5·5 8·5 8·0	3·3· 3·0 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·4 5·0 8·6 7·4 7·8	3·1 2·9 1·7 1·3 1·9 3·8 4·1 6·3 6·4			

112·6 | 105·6 | 206·0 | 8·5 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 65·8 | 60·9 | 91·5 | 8·6 | 8·6 | 6·1 900.1 822.9 1,494.3 63.6 61.8 50.4

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st October, 1958, represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1958, are given below.

			Men	Women
Vacanci	es outstanding at 1st July	20000	3,689	20,643
,,	filled during period	NEWSTREET	266*	2,266*
	outstanding at 30th September		3.758	20,748

The total of 24,506 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 3,163 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,343 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	0.1	6,624	Pupil Midwives 857	,
Student Nurses		8,442	Assistant Nurses 2,693	,
Midwives		956	Pupil Assistant Nurses 1,771	

* These figures include 349 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th October was 4,573; this figure included 3,281 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,292 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th September and 13th October, 1958 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 16th Septe	ember	 	-	4,348
,,	notified during period		 		370
,,	filled during period		 		93
"	cancelled or withdrawn		 		531
,,	unfilled at 13th October		 		4,094

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are now available at monthly intervals. At 8th October the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,405, consisting of 14,366 men and 1,039 women. During the period 11th September to 8th October, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 323. The number of vacancies unfilled at 8th October was 2,312.



A.C. DIRECT-ON-LINE CONTACTOR STARTER

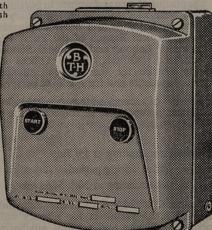
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BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

Employment Overseas

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 4.5 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.4 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1957.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 557,034 in May, compared with 557,695 in the previous month and 572,097 in May, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 17,363 at the end of May, compared with 17,148 at the end of the previous month and 15,567 at the end of May, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,110,000. This was 1·1 per cent, higher than the figure for the previous month but 3·0 per cent, lower than for September, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of 2·1 per cent, in September, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 8·4 per cent, compared with September, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 4,111,000, compared with 4,699,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,552,000 at the middle of September, 1957.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during August was 96,913, compared with 98,095 in the previous month and 61,998 in August, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 48,757 working days. The total number of working days lost in August by persons wholly unemployed was 2,810,469, while 1,413,952 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of August the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 29,640, or $4\cdot2$ per cent. of the total number insured, compared with $5\cdot1$ per cent. at the end of July and $6\cdot1$ per cent. at the end of August, 1957.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 73,560, of whom 15,430 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 77,371 and 16,670 at the beginning of the previous month and 61,051 and 14,513 at the beginning of August, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 327,560, compared with 332,609 at the end of the previous month and 367,477 at the end of September, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 59,924, 60,457 and 68,728.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th September was 47,862, compared with 50,097 at 16th August and 50,742 at 21st September, 1957.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of September was 70,805; this figure included 8,984 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of July, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 19,082, compared with 25,398 in June and 14,048 in July, 1957. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for July numbered 13,068 or 1·0 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·3 per cent. in the previous month and 0·8 per cent. in July, 1957.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 1,723, or $1\cdot 0$ per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,140 or $0\cdot 7$ per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 575 or $0\cdot 3$ per thousand at the end of August, 1957.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1958

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £1,091,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,542,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £20,000 for 188,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, agriculture, the health services, company-owned omnibus undertakings, municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and heavy chemicals manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving and cinema theatre employees. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected mainly operatives employed in furniture manufacture and carpet manufacture.

In the engineering and allied industries there were increases for

official index of retail prices, affected mainly operatives employed in furniture manufacture and carpet manufacture.

In the engineering and allied industries there were increases for male workers, including workers paid on an engineering basis in Government industrial establishments, of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled grades, 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades and 6s. for unskilled grades, and similar increases became operative in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry; for women in these industries engaged on women's work the general increase was 5s. 6d. a week with small occupational variations in shipbuilding and ship repairing. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally by 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women. Domestic and similar grades of staff employed in the health services received increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women; the increases were authorised in October with retrospective effect to mid-August. Drivers, conductors and garage and running shed staffs employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings were awarded an increase of 7s. a week with certain improvements in the additional rates payable to maintenance workers engaged on permanent night work; similar increases were adopted for comparable grades in municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings. The minimum rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council were increased with retrospective effect to mid-September; for process workers employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and chemical fertilisers the increases were 1\frac{1}{2}d. and 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour for men and women respectively, and for those employed in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry, 1\frac{1}{2}d. and 1d.

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 6s. 6d. a week for men and for women engaged in certain specified occupations, and by 4s. 6d. for other female workers. For workpeople employed in cinema theatres increases became payable of 7s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for men, of 1½d. an hour for women cleaners, and of 5s. a week for other women staff.

Of the total increase of £1,091,000, about £713,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £183,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Act; about £161,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of

Changes in January-October, 1958

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the ten completed months of 1958, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	
	BEAUTIFE TO STATE OF	£	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	566,500	158,100	
Mining and Quarrying	51,000	17,300	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-		THE COURSE STREET	
ducts other than Coal	191,500	45,700	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	209,500	65,300	
Metal Manufacture	239,500	31,900	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1		
Vehicles	2,404,500	743,400	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified			
Textiles	315,000	56,800	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22,000	7,700	
Clothing	509,000	136,100	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	450,000	141,000	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	196,000	38,600	
Paper and Printing	284,000	97,100	
Other Manufacturing Industries	119,500	37,800	
Building and Contracting	1,201,000	424,400	
Gas, Electricity and Water	239,500	101,900	
Transport and Communication	920,000	304,700	
Distributive Trades	1,038,500	300,200	
Public Administration and Professional Services	713,500	206,800	
Miscellaneous Services	252,000	70,000	
Total	9,922,500	2,984,800	

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £5,030,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,752,000

HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours were reduced from 42 to 40 for shift workers employed in provender milling in Northern Ireland, from 45 to 44 for workers employed in veneer and plywood manufacture, from 46 to 44 for cinema projectionists and from 48 to 46 for other male workers in the cinema theatre industry.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

(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 1958." 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
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (243)	27 Oct.	Workpeople employed in agri- culture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over, of 12s. 6d. for those 19 and under 20, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and adjustments in rates for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 156s. a week, youths and boys 72s. at 15 rising to 132s. 6d. at 19 and under 20; women 21 and over 118s. 6d., girls 64s. at 15 rising to 109s. at 18 and under 21.‡
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- men	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for workers 20 and over, of 17s. for those 19 and under 20, and adjustments in rates for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 214s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 99s. at 15 rising to 182s. at 19 and under 20.
	do.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle- men, milkmen and shep- herds	Increase of 8s. a week (183s. to 191s.) in minimum rates for workers 20 and over.‡
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	do.	Female workers employed in agriculture	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 and over, and adjustments in rates for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 111s. a week, girls 60s. at 15 rising to 102s. at 18 and under 21.‡

^{*} 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.

[†] Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column. ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See article on page 415 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain	27 Oct.	Adult male forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increase in minimum rate of 6s. 6d. a week for men 20 and over. Rates after change: grade 3 (ordinary workers) 159s. 6d. a week, grade 2 163s., grade 1 166s. 6d.
Mining and Quarrying	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 21 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and road-making	Increases of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in basic rates for men other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 districts 3s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, class 2 3s.7\frac{3}{4}d.; watchmen—class 1 districts 23s. 9d. a shift, class 2 22s. 9d.
Gypsum Mining and Gypsum Products Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, youths and women employed at gypsum and anhydrite mines, gypsum quarries, plaster mills and plaster board and plaster products plants	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour for all adult male operatives 21 and over, with proportional increases for youths and women. Basic hourly rate for adult male labour (21 and over), group 1 undertakings 3s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., group 2 3s. 10\frac{1}{4}d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts) (20)	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Sept.	Workpeople employed in sand- lime brick manufacture	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: men 21 and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders, and all unspecified occupations 3s. 7¾d. an hour, dumper drivers 3s. 9¾d., drivers of excavators with a capacity of ½ yard and up to and including ¾ yard 3s. 9¾d., up to and including 1 yard 3s. 11¾d., above 1 yard 4s. 1¾d., boilermen 3s. 10¼d.; women 18 and over 2s. 8½d.*
Amount of the state of the stat	South-East England (20–21)	do.	Workpeople employed in stock brick manufacture	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase merged into piecework calculations to produce an increase of 1½d. an hour on average earnings. Minimum basic time rate after change for adult male labourers 3s. 7½d. an hour; differentials of other occupations remain unchanged as plussages to new minimum basic rate: women 18 and over 2s. 8½d.*
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 15 Sept.†	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 3s. 11½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 9½d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 4d., 4s. 1¾d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 9¾d. or 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d. or 3s. 7½d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 2s. 10¾d., 2s. 8¾d., on 2-shift systems 3s. 1¾d., 2s. 11¾d., on men's work (first month) 2s. 10¾d., 2s. 8¾d., thereafter 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 10¾d., girls on day work 1s. 7d. or 1s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 9d. or 2s. 7½d. at 20.
001,821 000,001 000,001 000,001 000,000 001,400 000,400	do.	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 15 Sept.‡	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry and the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 8½d.
206,280	000,000 do. 20,000 000,000	do.‡	Building trade craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 8½d. Chemical plumbers and leadburners continue to receive 2d. an hour above these rates.
lo estragni terra	Great Britain (certain firms)§ (37)	Pay week beginning 18 Aug.§	Workpeople, other than engin- eering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights and wagon repairers	Increases of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in basic time rates for male workers 21 and over, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for female workers 21 and over (on women's work), of 1\frac{1}{4}d. for male and female workers 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18; existing piecework prices increased by 3·9 per cent. for male workers 21 and over, by 4·7 per cent. for female workers 21 and over, with proportional additions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers (other than the metals division): male labourers 21 and over—day 3s. 10d. an hour, shift 4s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., youths and boys 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work)—day 2s. 9\frac{3}{2}d., shift 3s. 1\frac{3}{2}d., girls 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 rising to 2s. 8d. at 20.
on 42 to 40 for plywood mani- glywood mani- d from 48 to 45 lty	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 15 Sept.†	tenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 3s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, other districts, class I firms 3s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., class II firms 3s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 4d., 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 3s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 9\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or 1s. 7\(\frac{7}{6}\)d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d., 3s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 3s. 7\(\frac{1}{6}\)d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work day workers 2s. 10\(\frac{3}{6}\)d., 2s. 8\(\frac{8}{6}\)d., 2s. 8\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 2s. 8\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{6}\)d., 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{6}\)d. or 2s. 7d. at 20.
reflects 21 and over, to workers, Mini-			Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 1¼d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 3s. 11d. an hour, other districts 3s. 8¾d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 3¼d., 4s. 1¼d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2d., 3s. 11¾d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 11d., 4s. 8¾d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 9½d. or 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8¾d. or 3s. 6¾d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 2s. 10¼d., 2s. 8¾d., on 2-shift systems 3s. 1¼d., 2s. 11¾d., on men's work (first month) 2s. 10¼d., 2s. 8¾d., thereafter 3s. 0¼d., 2s. 10¾d., girls on day work 1s. 6¾d., or 1s. 5¾d. at 15 rising to 2s. 8¾d. or 2s. 7¼d. at 20.
bns arter w. Accest tree one is near we 1.13 art to	Tothese test control of	do.‡	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 13d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 10dd. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 8d.
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week on or after 23 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; class differentials paid to workers in class I and II occupations increased by 2s. a week (7s. to 9s.) for men, and by 1s. 6d. (4s. to 5s. 6d.) for women. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 178s. a week, class II 169s., class III 160s., women 21 and over—class I 125s. 6d., class II 120s., class III 114s. 6d.; youths and boys 69s. at 15 rising to 139s. at 20; girls 64s. 6d. to 108s. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult males and 3s. 6d. higher for adult females and juveniles.

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 1146) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were agreed in October, with retrospective effect to the date shown, by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

‡ These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

§ 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, and were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	18. Aug.*	Semi-skilled and unskilled timeworkers employed in Ministry of Supply establish- ments where "X" wages apply	Increases of 3s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 2s. 7d. for female worker 18 and over, of 2s. 3d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1s. 10d. for boys Weekly rates after change include: male timeworkers 21 and over—Londo "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 165s. 10d., "B" rate (basic rate for sem skilled workers paid a grade lead) 168s. 4d., Provinces 161s. 10d., 164s. 4d. female timeworkers 21 and over—London 133s. 9d., 134s. 9d., Provinces 130s. 6d., 131s. 6d.
o at 35, 58, or on the control of th	or sevo bra 31 mode class of distances as belong of a belon belong carries a belon	Beginning of pay week containing 6 Oct.	do. correct eme	Increases of 3s. a week in "M" rates and 3s. 4d. in "B" rates for men 21 an over, of 2s. 9d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amount for youths and boys. Weekly rates after change include: male timeworker 21 and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 168s. 10d., "B rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 171s. 8d., Province 164s. 10d., 167s. 8d.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 136s. 6d. 137s. 6d., Provinces 133s. 3d., 134s. 3d.
	Table of the Control	15 Sept.*	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 4s. 2d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for time workers: London 201s. a week, Provinces 198s. 6d.
collisation of bird consent of bird marco statement is following and safe and bess and community	the formers and the control of the c	Beginning of pay week containing 6 Oct.	do.	Increase of 3s. 8d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for timeworkers London 204s. 8d. a week, Provinces 202s. 2d.
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom (217)	Beginning of pay week containing 10 Sept.†	Workpeople employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 7s. 6d. a week for adult male ar female workers in craft grades, of 6s. 6d. for adult male workers and 5s. 3 for adult female workers in non-craft grades, and of proportional amoun for apprentices and other juvenile workers. National minimum rates aft change include: men 21 and over—craftsmen 206s. 6d. a week, non-cra grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 171s. 6d.; women 21 and over-craftswomen 206s. 6d., non-craft grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 137s. 3d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South-West Wales (43)	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick-layers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.) for men at for women employed on men's work, by 14d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 44d.) for youths and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 7d.) for youths under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 2d.) for men a for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 3d. 6s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1 (4s. 2d. to 4s. 1d.) for workers under 18.
	to the a radius of the second	de 102 creq a strante	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 6s. 4d. for other me of 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over, of 2s. 5d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, f apprentices, youths and boys, and of 2s. 4d. to 5s. 1d. for girls. Co solidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—patte moulders 223s. 8d. a week, patternmakers 203s. 5d., fitters (heavy du cooker) 194s. 2d., general moulders 192s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., grinders (Falkirk) 190s. 2c (England) 188s. 2d., polishers 188s. 2d., blacksmiths 185s. 2d., fitte (Glasgow), pattern filers (Glasgow) 184s. 8d., fitters (Falkirk and England pattern filers (Falkirk and England), sheet iron workers 184s. 2d., box fitte (Glasgow) 182s. 8d., berlin blackers, box fitters (Falkirk and England dressers, filers-up 182s. 2d., press operators 166s. 5d., labourers 162s. 5d. mechanised plant workpeople 178s. 5d.; women 21 and over, on womer work—core makers (hand-made cores) 133s. 7d., other workers (includit machine-made core makers) 126s. 7d.
Brass and Copper Rolling and Casting	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (45)	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers of 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled workers, and proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-bresults workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to texisting piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates aftechange: strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 175s. 6d. a wee annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 171s. 6d., electric annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 171s. 6d., electric annealers, finish shearers (rotary), roller improvers 169s. 6d., picklers 168s. 6d., shearer (cutting to length) 167s. 6d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinder 165s. 6d., labourers 157s. 10d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 187s. 2d. annealers 171s. 6d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), tagger swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 169s. 6d., pickle 168s. 6d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 165s. 6d., labourers 157s. 10d casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 187s. 2d underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet castin 177s. 6d.
hipbuilding and thip Repairing	United Kingdom (50)	do.	Workpeople employed in federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres, except skilled engineers and others whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases for male workers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for fully skilled worked who have completed their apprenticeship, of 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled worked and of 6s. for unskilled workers; and for female workers 21 and over 4s. 10½d. to 7s. 4d., according to occupation and relaxation or dilutive arrangements, with proportional increases for apprentices, youths, but and younger female workers. Inclusive national uniform plain time rate after change on new work, quoting (bracketed) differential rate§ for repework where appropriate, include: male workers 21 and over—fully skill classes 188s. 10d. a week (191s. 10d.), semi-skilled classes—certificat ambulance attendants and certificated first-aid men, cranemen operation tower cranes (whether cantilever, hammerhead or jib), gantry cranes a floating cranes 176s. 2d., cranemen operating steam cranes and mobile runabout cranes (whether electrical, diesel or petrol driven), locomotivers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 173s. 8d., plate furnace, frantiers and scarphers, spare or emergency cranemen when not operatic cranes 171s. 2d., stagers erecting and dismantling staging, metallisers, shelasters 169s. 2d. (172s. 2d.), launchmen (motor or steam) 169s. 2d., releaders, tilers 167s. 2d., blacksmiths' strikers 166s. 2d. (169s. 2d.), ordinate platers' helpers, rivet heaters when heating rivets 165s. 8d. (168s. 8d.), countsinkers, firemen on steam launches, locomotive firemen, plate and befurnacemen (oil, coal or gas furnaces) 165s. 8d., unskilled classes 157s. (160s. 6d.); female workers 21 and over—french polishers and upholstres:

^{*} These increases were authorised in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

[†] These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

[‡] Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

[§] In the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies. || These increases apply also to a number of workpeople employed on boat building and boat repairing.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-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)
Engineering	United Kingdom (46–49)	6 Oct.	Male manual workers employed by federated firms in the engineering and allied indus- tries,* except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries (e.g., building and elec- trical contracting)	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled workers, and of propo tional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-resul workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existir piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after chang for men 21 and over include: fitters 186s. 8d. a week, labourers 157s. 4d.
	United Kingdom (49)	do.	Female manual workers employed by federated firms in the engineering and allied industries,* except those whose rates of wages are regulated by Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or by movements in other industries, or who are remunerated solely in relation to the rate paid to male workers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for timeworkers 18 and over, and of 2s. 3d., 3s. 3s. 6d., according to age, for girls; for payment-by-results workers increase of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change 53s. 6d. a week a 15 rising to 126s. 6d. at 21 and over.
	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (48)	Beginning of pay week which includes 17 Oct.	Men, apprentices and juveniles	Increases for timeworkers of 2d. an hour for adult male craftsmen, of 1\frac{3}{4}d. for semi-skilled intermediate grades, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for labourers, and of proportions amounts for apprentices and juveniles; the increases to be paid to paymen by-results workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overting gains, and to taskworkers for the standard normal working hours for the factory for the week in question on fulfilment of a completed task. Plait timework rates after change for adult workers include: craftsmen 209s. week, labourers 170s. 6d.†
Bobbin	England and Wales	20 Oct.	Nightshift workers	Regular nightshift rate increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-third Decreases‡ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youth
Manufacture Shuttle	(51) Lancashire and	pay day in Oct.	women and girls Journeymen	boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 177s. week, lesser skilled 165s. 6d., labourers 157s.; women 127s. Decreases‡ of 1d. an hour in minimum day-work rate, and of 2 per cent. (110 t
Manufacture	Yorkshire (51)	in week commencing 6 Oct.	Journeymen	108 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum day work rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 9d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 11d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (218–219)	Beginning of pay week contain- ing 6 Oct.	Male and female workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled timeworkers in the South Wales area whose rates of wages follow other agreements)	Increases for male workers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, of 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled, and of 6s. for unskilled; of 5s. 6d. for female worker 18 and over employed on women's work, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for pieceworkers (including incentive and associated bonus workers), the increases should be added to the existing industrial bonus. Minimum consolidated rates after change for timeworkers men 21 and over—skilled, London 192s. 2d. a week, Provinces 189s. 8d semi-skilled 171s., 166s., unskilled 165s. 4d., 160s. 4d.; women 21 and over on women's work 126s. 6d.
Constructional Engineering (outside steetwork erection)	Great Britain (52)	6 Oct.	Workpeople, except labourers,§ employed on outside steel- work erection other than water-tube boiler erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for all workers except rive heaters and erectors' helpers, for whom the increase is 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour. Rate after change: sheeters—London area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., riveters, crane drivers welders, burners (new work) 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., erectors, riveters' holders-up sheeters' holders-up, stagers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., erectors' helpers 4s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., 4s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., rivet heaters (adults 4s. 4\frac{3}{4}d., 4s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.
ever, od voner osken gadusing g skilled vonkers merker, and o	bre 14 stempt 122 c, responsible to the collection of down subtraction for the collection and bear state of the collection and boars are the collection and the collection are the collection and the collection are the collection and the collection are the col	Total last	Workpeople (including labourers) employed on water-tube boiler erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for all workers except handymen and rivet heaters, for whom the increase is 1\frac{1}{2}d., and labourers 1\frac{1}{2}d. Rate after change include: welders (class A)—London area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., crane drivers, burners, riveters 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., erectors (grade 1), riggers (grad 1), riveters' holders-up 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., labourers 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 9\frac{1}{4}d.
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys (except plumber jointers, etc.), women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour (7s. 4d. a week) for men 21 and over in occupational classification Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. (6s. 5d.) for those in occupational classification Nos. 1 and 2, of \frac{2}{3}d. to 1\frac{1}{2}d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. (5s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of \frac{2}{3}d. or 1d. for girls. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—occupational classification 1, district I 159s. 6d. a week, district I 156s. 9d. 2 163s. 2d., 160s. 5d., 3 167s. 9d., 165s., 4 171s. 5d., 168s. 8d., 5 175s. 1d. 172s. 4d., 6 178s. 9d., 176s.; women 18 and over, (all areas)—occupational classification 1 121s., 2 124s. 8d., 3 128s. 4d.; youths and boys 62s. 4d. at 1 rising to 138s. 5d. at 20; girls 60s. 6d. at 15, 72s. 5d. at 16, and 84s. 4d. at 17
	Franciscow a be at to be 13 .54 se to apple to the description of the option of zeromen the page of zeromen transmitted the control	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 13 Oct.	Plumber jointers, plumber jointers' mates, and youths and boys, employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables) and accessories	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for plumber jointers, of 2d. for plumber jointers mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rate after change: plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 11d. (plus an additional rate of 2d. an hour when actually engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 kV. and above); plumber jointers' mates 4s. 5d., 4s. 2d. youths and boys 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates at 16 rising to 85 per cent. at 21.
Railway Wagon Repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (57)	6 Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in the national bonus rates for men 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week fo skilled workers, of 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled workers of 5s. 6d. for female manual workers 18 and over, and of 1s. 8d. to 4s. 7d. according to age, for younger workers. Minimum consolidated time rate after change for adult male timeworkers outside the London area, include wagon repairers, grade 1 187s. 2d. a week, grade 2 (outstations) 174s. 6d. grade 3 (outstations) 164s. 6d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors electric welders (fully skilled) 187s. 2d., electric welders 176s., wheel turner 173s., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 171s., painters, lifters, burne operators 169s., shunters 168s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 166s. 6d., backsawyers 166s., iron carriers 158s. 10d., sawyers and machinists, grade 185s. 8d., grade 2 169s. 6d., punch and shearer operators, grade 1 178s. 6d. grade 2 170s. 6d., punch and shearer assistants 164s. 6d., outstation charge hands (alone) 191s. 2d., with one assistant 193s. 8d., with two assistant 196s. 2d., with three or four assistants 198s. 2d., with five or six assistant 200s. 8d., labourers 157s. 4d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.

*Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases apply to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance, typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), and the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

† These increases apply to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board.

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

§ Rates of wages of labourers in this section of the industry are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering construction industry.

|| District I comprises London, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Sussex, and district II the remaining counties of Great Britain.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Heavy Coil Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (61)	6 Oct,	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates for male workers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, of 6s. 8d. for intermediate workers, and of 6s. fo unskilled workers; of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and o proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for payment by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—setters-up and enders, scraggers and finishers 189s. 6d. a week, coilers, hammerers and rollers 181s., testers temperers in lead 172s. 4d., grinders 170s. 6d., strikers, mates to setters-up 167s. 8d., general hands 166s. 3d., labourers 157s. 10d.
Farriery, Black- smith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (61)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 2d. an hour for dayworkers, of 1s. 4d. a day for pieceworkers, and of proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change: Londor (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 4s. 7d. an hour, doormen 4s. 6d.; pieceworkers—firemen 36s. 4d. a day doormen 35s. 10d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial areas, firemen 4s. 5½d., doormen 4s. 5d., small county towns 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d., agricultura areas 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d.
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	1 Sept.	Adult male and female workers employed in wire rope manufacture	Increases in occupational rate extras, additional to base time rates, of 6d. to 4s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, and of 2d. to 6s. 6d. fo female workers except testers (wire) (decrease of 3d.). Minimum time rate after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over—splicers, closers, testers (rope) 175s. a week, stranders, crane drivers 167s. 6d. testers (wire) 166s., winders 164s. 6d., ancillary workers 163s.; women 21 and over—splicers, closers, testers (rope) 131s. 3d., stranders, crane drivers 125s. 8d., testers (wire) 124s. 6d., winders 123s. 5d., ancillary workers 122s. 3d.; women doing recognized adult male work 134s. 3d.
Brassworking and Founding	Great Britain (except Yorkshire) (64-65)	6 Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, of 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled workers, of 6s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for pieceworkers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: brassworkers—grade E 186s. 8d. a week (polishers expert in all processes 188s. 8d.), grade D 175s. 6d. (polishers of average ability with 6 years' qualification in the trade 177s. 6d.), grade C 168s., labourers 157s. 4d. foundry workers—category A 203s. 10d., B 198s. 4d., C (i) 179s. 3d. C (ii) 177s. 3d., D 165s. 2d.
	ren Te en (C) aren se Garriel gravil-levanor y Garriel gravila Garriel gravila Garriel Garriel (C) et l	3 od fied Indicalsoni I shared non A most hess	Women and girls	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for timeworkers 18 and over, and of 2s. 3d., 3s. of 3s. 6d., according to age, for girls. (Time rates of wages for women are the same as in the engineering industry.) For pieceworkers, increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements.
	Yorkshire (65)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers of 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: foundry workers—moulders 197s. 4d. a week, machine moulders 180s. 10d. (related to unskilled) or 183s. 10d. (related to skilled) coremakers 190s. 8d., furnacemen (responsible for furnaces, melting metal and serving to moulders for casting) 181s. 5d., furnacemen (others) 178s. 5d. foundry grinders 176s. 6d., fettlers and dressers 176s. 1d., foundry labourers 164s. 7d.; other classes—brassfinishers (all classes), buffers and polishers (qualified to file, rough out, buff and polish) 186s. 8d., turret and capstan operators (setting up own work) 182s. to 186s. 8d. (when engaged on short runs), assemblers 176s. 4d., brass shapers, millers (not universal), machinists turret and capstan operators (not setting up), hot stampers 171s. 5d., pressure die casters 173s. 4d., extruders' levermen 169s. 4d., extruders' billet-heaters 167s. 5d., packers, despatchers, testers, extruders' helpers 165s. 10d., labourers warehouse labourers 157s. 10d.
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (60)	6 Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled workers, o 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-result workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 188s. 6d. a week, skilled grade workers 187s. 2d., intermediate grade "C" workers 175s. 8d., intermediate grade "B" workers 171s. 11d., intermediate grade "A" workers 167s. 3d., labourers 157s. 10d.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (Is. 5½d. to Is. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers.
Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week com- mencing 20 Oct.	Men (other than lorry drivers), youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in the national minimum rate of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for other workers. National minimum rate after change for adult male workers (other than transport workers) 21 and over 3s. 8d. an hour (burner cutters to receive 2d. an hour above the nationa minimum rate); in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour higher.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), an hour (1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d\), to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. 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 9d. an hour, packers labourers and porters 4s. 4d.; women 20 and over 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6\(\frac{3}{4}d\), according to occupation.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (80)	6 Oct.	Mechanics	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week (198s. 6d. to 206s.).
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 161s. 8d a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 120s. 5d., cutting and stitching 110s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 5 per cent. (70 to 65 per cent.) on the firs £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 153s. 5d. a week, women 20 and over 102s. 4d.
ace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Decrease* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (59 to 57 per cent. on basic rates)

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
months London	Great Britain (87) (243)	20 Oct.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. to 6s. 8d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment, for male workers 21 or over, of 3s. 9d. or 4s. 1d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—tenter 173s. 1d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after 2 130s. 9d., during second and third years 142s. 8d., after third year 154s. 1d. dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 163s. 9d. hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp-breakers 166s. 10d. spinners, day shift 145s. 11d., night shift 148s. 2d., weavers, during first months of employment 142s. 8d., thereafter 154s. 1d., other workers 144s. 10d. female workers 18 or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reeler and warpers 105s. 4d., other workers (except learners) 96s. 7d.*
n los 4d a day,		n de les ous programs du	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 6s. 3d. a week for male hose-pip weavers, and of 4s. 1d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 5s. 6d. or 5s. 11d., according to period of employmen for male weavers 21 or over, of 3s. 9d. for female workers 18 or over, and o 2s. 2d., 2s. 8d. or 3s. 1d., according to age, for girls. Rates after chang include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power of hand looms 162s. 4d. a week, female workers 106s. 10d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers 154s. 1d. (after 6 months' experience after 21), femal workers (except learners) 18 or over 96s. 7d.*
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland (89)	13 Oct.	Skilled workers in linen weaving	New time rates and fall-back rates agreed as follows:—mounters' and car cutters' time rate 164s. 6d. a week, fall-back rate 169s., slashers' time an fall-back rate 164s. 6d., yarn dressers' time and fall-back rate 179s. 6d tenters' (ordinary looms) time rate 174s. 6d., fall-back rate 187s., (automati looms) basic wage 189s. or 194s., according to type of loom, time rate 174s. 6d., enginemen and firemen 147s. 4d. a week of 45 hours.
for processors. In processors, calculate processors, calculate processors at		A LEWING TO A LEGISLA TO A LEGI	Odd workers in linen weaving	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, c 3s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 21 and over 127s. week, female workers 21 and over 86s. 6d.
age mility with 6 bounes 13% Ad : C vi) 178s; 3d.,	do.	6 Oct.	Maintenance workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week (195s 10d. to 203s. 2d.) for fitters, turners, mill wrights, blacksmiths, hackle setters and machinists, and of 6s. 8d. (168s. 10d to 175s. 6d.) for semi-skilled men.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 5 per cent. (70 to 65 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. decreased from 60 to 55 per cent.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 4 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases of 1s. 6d. a week (67s. 6d. to 66s.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (45s. to 44s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportions amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire (98)	13 Oct.	Skilled mechanics and apprentices in certain dyeworks	Increases of 2d. an hour or 7s. 6d. a week (209s. to 216s. 6d.) for adult worker and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
accuracy by a common and a common accuracy by a common accuracy by a common accuracy	Northern Ireland	6 Oct.	Millwrights	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week (190s. 10d. to 198s. 2d.).
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)‡	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Decrease† of 1 per cent. (9 to 8 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on a time and piece rates.
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	27 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 an over, of 1½d. or 1d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amoun for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: textile worke—men 21 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s. 9½d.; not textile workers—men 3s. 8d., women 2s. 8½d. or 2s. 8d., according to district
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 18 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in daywork rates for male workers 21 and over, 1d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers; increase of 1½d. an hour for male pieceworkers, and of 1½d. for female pieceworkers. Rates after change: dayworkers—males 1s. 6d. at hour at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 21 and over, females 1s. 6d. at 15 rising 2s. 3d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 3s. 8½d., females 2s. 5¾d.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Oct.	Shoe and slipper operatives:— Dayworkers	Decreases† of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for wome 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimus weekly rates after change: male workers 76s. a week at 15 rising to 165s. 21 and over (157s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 21 and over); female workers 76s. at 15 rising to 129s. 8d. at 26 (123s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time 20½ and over).
	cher workers Namo (chief than transport or receive 2d hour	THE STATE	Pieceworkers	Decrease of 34 per cent. (45 to 414 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piece work rates.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (120)	15 Sept.§	Mechanics	Increases of 11s., 10s. 6d. or 9s. 8d. a week according to classification of mi Rates after change: class A mills 215s. a week, class B 206s., class C 200s.
Provender Milling	Northern Ireland	25 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, of 5s. 6d. f adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimu rates after change: dayworkers—labourers, mixermen and stowers, Belfa 174s. a week, Derry 168s. 6d., Newry 166s., Country 163s., packers 178 170s., 168s., 164s. 6d., hoppermen (grain in bulk) and checkers 178s. 6d. 172s. 6d., 170s., 166s. 6d., first machinemen (rollermen, pellet and cu machinists and stonedressers) 213s. 6d., 208s., 205s., 202s., other machinem 185s., 178s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 175s. 6d., stokers and boilermen 186s., 179s. 6d. 177s. 6d., 173s. 6d., engine drivers 189s. 6d., 184s. 6d., 181s., 178s.; shi workers—labourers, mixermen and stowers 185s. 6d., 179s., 177s., 172s. 6d. packers 188s., 180s., 6d., 178s., 174s., hoppermen (grain in bulk) and checke 188s. 6d., 182s., 180s., 177s., first machinemen (rollermen, pellet and cu machinists and stonedressers) 227s. 6d., 221s., 219s., 215s., other machinem 194s. 6d., 188s. 6d., 186s. 6d., 182s., stokers and boilermen 196s. 6d., 190 188s., 183s. 6d., engine drivers 202s. 6d., 196s., 194s., 190s.; female worker 18 and over 124s., 120s. 6d., 119s., 117.
Milk Processing	Northern Ireland	First full pay period following 8 Sept.	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. for female worker 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimu rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers and boilermen 176s. 6 a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 171s. 6d., firemen, recorders (intake spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) at checkers (manufacturing) 166s. 6d.; general workers—males 68s. 6d. at rising to 159s. at 21 and over, females 62s. 6d. at 16 rising to 109s. at 20 at over.
et. en bissig rater).	o and the other	State to man	Transport workers	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week (167s. 6d. to 172s.) for drivers of vehicles of 2 to or over carrying capacity in the Belfast area, and of 3s. (164s. to 167s.) Provincial areas.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 446 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

‡ These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown, and a flat basic payment on a 44-hour week is to be made to cover the period from 15th September to 19th October.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (128)	1 Sept.	Workers other than engineering employees	Increase in basic rate of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour (3s. 7d. to 3s. 8\frac{3}{4}d.) for adult male day workers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of 1d. t 1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. (previously \frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 5d.) above the basic rate, leading hands 1\frac{3}{4}t to 9d. (previously 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 8\frac{3}{4}d.), charge hands 7d. to 1s. 9d. (previousl 6\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.), and utility men 1s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. to 1s. 9d. (previously 1s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.)
			Maintenance engineers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to classification for skilled workers, of 2d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportions amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: fitters, class 55.5½d. an hour, class B 5s. 2½d., class C 4s. 11d.; electricians in charge class for the shifts 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 8d.; semi-skilled workers 3s. 9½d. to 4s. 6d.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (130) (245)	3 Oct.	Male workers and female workers engaged on certain speci- fied occupations	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for male and fema workers 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for younge workers; increase of 7s. 6d. a week (183s. to 190s. 6d.) in piecework bas time rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and fema workers 21 or over 152s. 6d. a week, juveniles 54s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 127s. 6d. at 20.*
	s value		Other female workers	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 over, and of 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s., according to age, for younger worker increase of 5s. a week (130s. 6d. to 135s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rat General minimum time rates after change: 54s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising 108s. 6d. at 19 or over.*
Sawmilling	Northern Ireland	8 Aug.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 2d. an hour (4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	1	22 Sept.	Storemen and labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour (3s. 7\flat to 3s. 9\flat d.) for men 21 and over wiproportional amounts for younger workers.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 17 Oct.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and a 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change include London district (within 25 miles radius from Charing Cross)—approve inspectors grade I 4s. 6½d. an hour, machinists 4s. 4½d. or 4s. 1½d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 10¾d.; women 19 and over, first 3 month 2s. 9¾d., thereafter 2s. 10¾d.; provincial rates are 1d. an hour less, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.†
		#3.71 H3.71	Workers employed under pay- ment-by-results or bonus schemes	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 and over, and of 2 for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include: Londo district—approved inspectors grade I 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, machinists 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 19 and over first 3 months 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., thereafter 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; provincial rates are 1d. an houless, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an houless.‡
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), an hour (1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d\). Is. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women ar younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and speciallowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 9 an hour, Provinces 4s. 7d., labourers and porters 4s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d\), 4s. 1d.; wome 20 and over—journeywomen 3s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}d\), 3s. 5\(\frac{1}{4}d\), labourers, porters and oth women on non-productive work 3s. 2d., 3s. 0\(\frac{1}{4}d\). Payment-by-results worke of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	do.	do.	do.	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (1s. 4\frac{1}{2}\)d. 1s. 4d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women an juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance men 21 and over—process workers, London 3s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 8a labourers 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; women 20 and over 66\(\frac{2}{3}\) per cent. of the appropriational rate.
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	do.	do.	do.	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½ to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women ar younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting a current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance an special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London districts, 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 7d., qualified packers and hand sandpapered 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d., labourers and porters 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d.; women 20 and over-journeywomen 3s. 6¾d., 3s. 5¼d., labourers, porters and other women on not productive work 3s. 2d., 3s. 0¾d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33¾ per cent. (individual schemes) or 22½ per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (143)	do.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male apprentices	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of \{\frac{1}{2}d\}. an hour (1s. 5\{\frac{1}{2}d\}. 1s. 5d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen an apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates and supplementary cost-of-living allowances, include journeymen 4s. 4d. an hour, journeywomen 2s. 10\{\frac{1}{2}d\}. Payment-by-result workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 25 per cent. (individual schemes) or 15 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain (142)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½ to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women anyounger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance an special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 7d., qualified packers and hand sandpapered 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d., labourers and porters 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d.; women 20 and over—journeywomen 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., labourers, porters and other women on nor productive work 3s. 2d., 3s. 0¾d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33½ per cent. (individual schemes) or 22½ per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Window Blind Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	Decreases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½ to 1s 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women an younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting a current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance an special allowance, include: men 21 and over—bench hands, London districts. 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 7d., fixers 4s. 8d., 4s. 6d., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 4d., 4s. 2d., labourers 4s. 1½d., 4s.; women 20 and over—journeywomen (sewers and sewing machinists) 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., labourer 3s. 1½d., 3s. (women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work). Payment-by-results worker of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33½ per cent. (individual schemes or 22½ per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum

^{*} These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 402 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

[‡] The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme, which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates; 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 October-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)
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (145)	First pay day following 6 Oct.	Dayworkers	Decreases* in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 6½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 5½d.
Cinematograph Film	Great Britain	13 Oct.	Pieceworkers Cine technicians (except those engaged in the production of newsreels and short films)	Decrease* of 4 per cent. (124 to 120 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.† Increases in minimum weekly salaries of 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: scenario dept. £13 10s. 6d. to £25 5s. a week, according to occupation, publicity, film editing, sound recording and sound maintenance depts.
Production	bil ist sinker but be	ill charging	employed in film studios	£14 13s. to £28 1s., stills dept. £14 13s. to £25 5s., floor, production and casting £11 8s. 6d. to £26 7s. 6d., cine-camera dept. £14 13s. to £48 5s., process and special effects dept. £17 9s. to £48 5s., art dept. £14 13s. to £30 17s. film dubbing dept. £14 13s., £25 5s., film library £12 8s., £17 9s., negative cutting dept. £13 10s. 6d., £17 9s.; supplementary grades, first year £7, second year £7 11s., third year £8 2s. 6d., thereafter £11 8s. 6d. (employees who attain the age of 21 in the first, second or third years receive an additional 10s. 4d. a week).
	United Kingdom	First pay day in Oct.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s, a week, and learners employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (62s. to 60s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (40s. 4d. to 39s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 25 Sept.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (6s. 6d. to 5s.) for worker. 18 and over, and by 1s. (4s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	do.	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers; employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 50s.) for worker 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger workers.
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	20 Oct.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for engineers and trainees, of 1½d for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates afte change: thermal insulation engineers 4s. 7½d. an hour, trainee engineer 3s. 11½d. in first year, 4s. 2d. in second year, 4s. 5d. in third year, apprentice 1s. 8¾d. in first year rising to 4s. 1d. in fifth year, labourers 3s. 8½d.
Building	England and Wales (165)	6 Oct.	Certain building operatives	Extra payments above basic plain-time rates amended as follows:—operative employed on new firebrick work in connection with retorts, boiler setting and industrial furnaces of all descriptions 5d. an hour extra; for repair an reconstruction of firebrick work on retorts, boiler settings and industric furnaces of all descriptions 7d. an hour extra. Operatives, other than craft men, employed on dry cleaning stonework by mechanical process for the removal of protective material and/or discoloration to be paid 2d. an hour below craftsmen's rate.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 6 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers em- ployed in the building in- dustry and similar classes of workpeople employed in civil engineering construction	include: craftsmen 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 9d. an hour, according to district, laboure
Electricity Supply	Great Britain	First full pay period following 1 Oct.	Workpeople (other than build- ing trade workers) in the service of Electricity Boards:—	Control of the Contro
	A CONTROL CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF	T Oct.	Craftsmen	Increase in basic rates of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: armature winder blacksmiths, drivers (fitters), electricians, electricians (telephone), fitte (electrical), fitters (mechanical), instrument mechanics, jointers (extra hittension), linesmen (overhead power—over 30,000 volts), meter repaire (mechanicians), meter testers, riggers (Grade 1) skilled, turners and welde (craftsmen)—London 5s. 0½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d., installationspectors 5s. 5d., 5s. 1d.
to be the care of	A fine a manufacture to the control of the control	any something in the state of t	Shiftworkers (including craftsmen)	Enhancement over day rate increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for all sh work from Monday to Friday inclusive. For normal shift work perform on a Saturday or Sunday, payment will be made at time-and-a-half or doubtime respectively, based on the appropriate Schedule day rate.
	and the second s	Dispassion of the Control of the Con	Building trade workers :— Craftsmen	Increase in basic rates of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 0½d. hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d.
	to a processor and a second se	AND THE STATE OF	Shiftworkers (including craftsmen)	Enhancement over day rate increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for all sh work from Monday to Friday inclusive. For normal shift work perform on a Saturday or Sunday, payment will be made at time-and-a-half or doubtime respectively, based on the appropriate Schedule day rate.
Water Supply	England and Wales (173)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 19 Oct.	Fully skilled engineering crafts- men, other than those em- ployed by the Metropolitan Water Board	coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters or turners, motor mechanic
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (183)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Oct.	staff employed by company- owned omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage	in garages and running sheds an added rate of quarter time (previously added rate of 3d. an hour) over the corresponding rate for day work, to paid for all hours worked on permanent night work; for skilled maintenan workers night shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter (previously the shift to be paid for at the shift to be shift

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

† Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to the existing piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ These increases were the result of an award (No. 1154) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 446 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October-continued

		0.7	of the remote of the good re	AL THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport (continued)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) (182)	First full pay period following 20 Oct.	Operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolley- bus and omnibus under- takings (drivers, conductors, and depot and garage staff except skilled maintenance workers)	Increases of 7s. a week for all adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. (For employees of undertakings in Coventry, Luton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton, deviation payments being made at the time of the award are concurrently reduced by 1s. 6d. a week.) For semi-skilled and unskilled depot and garage staff an added rate of quarter time (previously an added rate of 3d. an hour) over the corresponding rate for day work, to be paid for all hours worked on permanent night work. Basic rates after change (day work) include: drivers, commencing rate 179s. a week, rising to a maximum of 182s. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 174s. to 177s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages—grade AI 181s. 7d., grade I 173s. 3d., grade II 167s. 9d., grade III, cleaners and labourers 164s.
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day in week com- mencing 6 Oct.	Workpeople employed in general warehouses	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for permanent workers, including porters 21 and over, of 1s. 4d. a day for casual porters 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for permanent and casual porters under 21. Minimum rates after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 207s. 6d. a week, assistant warehouse keepers 196s. 6d., assistant captains 192s. 6d., chargehands 186s., crane drivers 179s. 6d., weighers, bookmen, samplers, pilemen and doormen 178s. 6d., permanent porters 21 and over 172s. 6d.; casual porters 21 and over 31s. 10d. a day.
Wholesale Grocery and Allied Trades	Northern Ireland (199)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers—men 21 and over, Belfast 166s. 6d. a week, Londonderry 164s. 6d., Provincial areas 163s. 6d., women 21 and over 117s., 117s., 113s.; drivers of motor vehicles of under 2 tons carrying capacity, Belfast 169s. 6d., Londonderry 167s. 6d., Provincial areas 163s., of 2 tons or over 177s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 171s.; assistants on motor vehicles 168s. 6d., 166s. 6d., 162s.*
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales	Pay day in week com- mencing 6 Oct.	School caretakers, assistant school caretakers, school cleaners - in - charge and cleaners, employed in all non-residential educational establishments†	New standard minimum basic rates established for full-time school caretakers (employed where floor area is 7,200 square feet or more) and assistant caretakers as follows:—London 191s. 6d. a week, Zone A 180s. 6d., Zone B 177s. 6d.‡ Female cleaners-in-charge (employed where floor area is less than 7,200 square feet) to be paid on a percentage scale, according to hours worked, applied to an hourly rate of one forty-fourth of the basic weekly rate of a full-time caretaker; male cleaners-in-charge undertaking full duties of a full-time caretaker to be paid an hourly rate of one forty-fourth of the basic weekly rate of a full-time caretaker. Female cleaners to be paid an hourly rate based on 75 per cent. of the adult male Group 1 rate as prescribed for general classes of manual workers.§
River Authorities	England and Wales (229)	Commencement of first full pay period on or after 1 Sept.	Men and youths	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum adult rates, and of proportional amounts for youths. Minimum rates after change for men 20 and over: Greater London area 4s. an hour (180s. for a 45-hour week), other areas 3s. 10d. (172s. 6d.).
Health Services	Great Britain (230–231)	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Aug.¶	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers** employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in standard rates for men 21 and over, and of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (group 1 occupations): London, men 178s. 4d. a week, women 135s. 9d., elsewhere 170s. 4d., 127s. 9d.†
Cinema Theatres	Great Britain (232–233)	29 Sept.	Workpeople other than managers	Increases of 7s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for adult male workers, of 5s. for probationers, juvenile male workers and female workers (all grades), and of 3s. (1½d. an hour) for cleaners. Rates after change for London and the Home Counties include: first projectionists 160s. to 231s. 6d. a week, according to grade of cinema, second projectionists over 20 139s. 6d. to 181s. 6d., third projectionists 98s. 6d. to 155s. 6d., fourth projectionists 116s. to 125s., house engineers 210s., 231s. 6d., assistant house engineers 174s. 6d., 181s. 6d., head attendants or foremen 142s. to 173s., utilitymen, doormen, assistant foremen and boilermen 138s. to 150s. 6d., night watchmen/cleaners (male) 134s. 6d. to 146s. 6d., male attendants over 20 123s. to 146s. 6d., chief cashiers 85s. 6d. to 126s., cashiers 99s. to 116s. 6d., usherettes/relief cashiers 83s. to 111s. 6d., female attendants 79s. to 105s., cleaners (24-hour week) 56s. to 66s. 6d. Minimum rates are also fixed for eight other zones covering the rest of Great Britain.‡
Catering	Great Britain	30 June§§	Engineering and artisan staff employed by the British Transport Hotels and Catering Services	Increases of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, and of 4s. for female workers. Rates after change: skilled men 206s, a week, mates 174s. 6d., stokers 165s., coal trimmers 161s., labourers 155s. 6d., upholstresses 132s.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Provender Milling	Northern Ireland	25 Oct.	Shift workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	Working week com- mencing after 17 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.
Cinema Theatres	Great Britain (232–233)	29 Sept.	Male workers other than managers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 44 for projectionists, an from 48 to 46 for other male workers.

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 1233) of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See page 401 of the October issue of this GAZETTE

† Excluding employees of the London County Council.

‡ For defined areas in excess of 8,200 square feet, full-time school caretakers receive additional amounts calculated on an ascending scale of floor coverage from 1s. per 1,000 square feet to 1s. per 5,000 square feet.

§ See item "Local Authorities' Services" on page 361 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

** Other than building trade craftsmen and labourers, semi-skilled engineering workers and engineering craftsmen.

†† The deductions for board, lodging and laundry for resident staff have been increased from 49s. 3d. to 51s. 9d. a week for men, and from 48s. to 50s. for women.

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

§§ These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st OCTOBER, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 116 Manufacturing Industries only 116

At 31st October, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 116 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of September were 114 for all industries and services and 114 for manufacturing industries only.

industries and services and 114 for manufacturing industries only.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and

I-All Industries and Services All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957 1958	100 107 112	101 107 113	104 108 113	105 108 113	105 111 113	105 111 113	106 111 114	106 111 114	106 112 114	106 112 116	106 112	106 112

Detailed Figures

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly 1957 averages	05. 2	104·8 110·0	104·2 109·7	105·5(-) 111·3	104·7 110·0
1956, March June September December		103·8 105·5(-) 106·0 106·3	103·1 104·6 105·7 106·3	104·2 106·1 107·2 107·5(+)	103·7 105·4 106·0 106·4
1957, March June July August September October November December		107·6 110·8 111·2 111·5(-) 111·5(+) 111·8 111·9 112·1	107·2 110·0 110·5(-) 111·0 111·1 111·4 111·8 112·1	108.9 111.8 112.3 112.6 112.7 113.2 113.4 113.7	107·6 110·7 111·1 111·5(-) 111·5(+) 111·8 112·0 112·2
1958, January February March April May June July August September October		112·2 112·5(-) 112·5(+) 112·6 112·7 113·3 113·6 113·9 114·2 115·5(+)	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·8 113·1 113·6 114·0 114·7 114·9 115·7	113·9 114·3 114·4 114·5(-) 114·7 115·3 115·6 116·0 116·1 117·4	112·3 112·6 112·7 112·7 112·9 113·4 113·7 114·1 114·4 115·6

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1958, were given in an article on pages 329 to 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956, and that of Table II the corresponding figures for manufacturing industries only. The figures in this series may be linked with those of the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement in rates of wages since June, 1947. For this purpose the detailed figures, expressed to one decimal place in the second parts of the Tables, should be multiplied by the following factors:—

Target de la Carte	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services Manufacturing industries only	1·545	1·598	1·687	1·561
	1·517	1·631	1·708	1·545

The publication of the detailed figures must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

II—Manufacturing Industries only

The second secon												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957 1958	100 107 112	100 107 112	104 107 113	105 108 113	105 111 113	105 111 113	106 111 113	106 112 114	106 112 114	106 112 116	106 112	106 112

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly 1957 averages	 104·9 110·1	103·9 109·6	104·9 110·6	104·7 110·0
1956, March June September December	 104·5(+) 105·7 106·1 106·3	102·8 103·9 105·5(+) 106·1	103 · 8 105 · 4 106 · 6 107 · 0	104·2 105·4 106·1 106·3
1957, March June July September October November December	106·8 111·0 111·4 111·9 111·9 112·0 112·1 112·2	107·2 110·1 110·4 111·1 111·2 111·2 111·4 111·6	107·9 111·2 111·7 112·3 112·3 112·4 112·5(+) 112·7	107·0 110·9 111·2 111·7 111·8 111·9 112·0 112·1
1958, January February March April May June July August September October	 112·3 112·5(-) 112·5(-) 112·6 112·7 112·9 113·1 113·4 ////////////////////////////////////	111·8 112·4 112·5(-) 112·7 113·1 113·4 113·5(+) 113·9 114·1 115·3	113·0 113·4 113·4 113·5(+) 113·9 114·1 114·3 114·5(+) 114·7 116·3	112·3 112·5(-) 112·5(+) 112·6 112·9 113·1 113·3 113·5(+) 113·8 115·7

April, 1956, and April, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with an increase of 7 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were also $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for earnings and 7 per cent. for rates of wages.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1958

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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Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 270. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October in these 291 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 54,200. The aggregate number of working days lost during October at the establishments concerned was about 136,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in October due to industrial disputes:—

by one-half of one to the mearest whole		of Stoppa ress in Mor	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
ndustry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Engineering Food, Drink and	3 4	197	200 13	24,200 2,300	41,000 17,000	
Tobacco	_	. 1	1	3,000	6,000	
Building and Contrac- ting Transport All remaining indus-	6	23 4	29 4	3,600 4,700	24,000 23,000	
tries and services	8	36	44	16,400	25,000	
Total, October, 1958	21	270	291	54,200	136,000	
Total, September, 1958	12	244	256	41,600	103,000	
Total, October, 1957	26	278	304	42,400	120,000	

Of the total of 136,000 days lost in October, 105,000 were lost by 50,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 49,000 were directly involved and 1,800 indirectly involved (*i.e.*,thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in October also included 31,000 days lost by 3,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 271 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during October, 120, directly involving 17,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 76, directly involving 11,400 workers, lasted two days; 29, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 20, directly involving 6,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 270 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 25, directly involving 9,600 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 102, directly involving 11,300

workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 37, directly involving 17,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 86, directly involving 7,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 900 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Five stoppages, directly involving 1,300 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first ten months of 1958 and 1957:—

shore and the	January	to Octobe	er, 1958	January to October, 1957			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1,771	700 228,600†	2,000 416,000	3 1,868	800 224,700†	5,000 446,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of	1	4	+	2	‡	‡ 1,m	
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products	5	700	2,000	10	4,900	29,000	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	2	200		3	100	‡	
ture Shipbuilding and	31	9,100	31,000	36	57,600	435,000	
Ship Repairing Engineering	78 59 71	18,100 13,300	310,000 59,000 144,000	63 52 61	187,600† 421,500 153,500†	2,704,000	
Vehicles Other Metal Industries	10	63,500†	5,000	23	36,900	244,000	
Textiles Leather, etc Clothing	$-\frac{15}{10}$	1,600 3,700	9,000	27 1 9	5,600 200 3,600	37,000 ‡ 7,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9	5,500	18,000	12	2,200	4,000	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	12 4	800 900	7,000 3,000	13 2	1,600 300	5,000 1,000	
Other Manufac- turing Industries Building and	11	2,200	5,000	11	6,800	34,000	
Contracting Gas, Electricity	155	23,200	131,000	107	13,800	70,000	
and Water Transport, etc. Distributive	69	95,600	5,000 2,113,000	104	100 161,700†	1,000 991,000	
Trades Other Services	8 6	3,400 1,800	67,000 2,000	13 10	4,500 1,000	90,000 8, 00 0	
Total	2,333§	476,100†	3,339,000	2,423	1,289,000	8,277,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
nex, begading the "weighting" r morel and letthe calculation	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	TOT CHARACTER	bna sawasala ranga a
Coal MINING:— Colliery workers—Whitburn (one colliery)	1,725	detytusy ar detytusy ar	22 Oct.	25 Oct.	To protest against the employment of boys and youths on work alleged to be appropriate to adults	Work resumed.
ENGINEERING: — Workers employed in the manufacture of machine tools—Coventry (one firm)	500	of against	20 Oct.	14 Nov.	To support a demand that as long as redundancy persisted it should be dealt with by short-time working rather than dismissals	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Bread Baking:— Operative bakers—Northern Ireland (various firms)	3,000	—¶	28 Oct.	29 Oct.	To support demands for a 40-hour week, with no work before 6 a.m. and after 7 p.m., and for payment at the rate of time and a half for second shift working	Work resumed pending negotiations.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING: Steelfixers, steelfixers' labourers and other workers employed on a building site—London (one firm)	1,000		15 Sept.	8 Nov.	A dispute over a bonus scheme, and other grievances, resulting, in conjunction with earlier disputes, in a closure of the site to permit a rephasing of the work	Re-phasing programme completed.
AIR TRANSPORT:— Aircraft maintenance workers— Feltham, Middx. (one firm)	4,000		14 Oct.**	21 Oct.	To protest against the alleged dismissal of men who had refused to perform overtime because of dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations for a wage increase	Work resumed to permit further negotiations. [The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquire to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 375 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).]

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. † Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and shiprepairing and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 158,000 and 48,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 167,000 and 140,000 respectively. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the shipbuilding and shiprepairing and transport industries in the period January to October, 1957, were approximately 168,000 and 141,000 respectively. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 380,000 and 1,166,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage in September, 1958, involved electrical workers in two industry groups but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ It is estimated that about 2,000 workers engaged in the distribution of bread were rendered idle on 29th and 30th October as a result of the stoppage of work

¶ It is estimated that about 2,000 workers engaged in the distribution of bread were rendered idle on 29th and 30th October as a result of the stoppage of work by the operative bakers.

** The stoppage began on the night shift of 13/14th October.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1958

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 109

At 14th October, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 108 at 16th September and with 107 at 15th October, 1957. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of potatoes and milk.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th October, 1958, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

nguic	s into a single an items index.		7		
			FIGURE FOR TOBER, 19		
	GROUP AND 14 Sub-Group		January,		VEIGHT
T	Food:		= 100)		LIGHT
1.	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits	and	1 6 1 6 1 6 1 9		
	cakes	1	118		52
	Meat and bacon	.15	108		89
	Fish		114		9
	Butter, margarine, lard and co	oking	78		19
	fat	101	114	• •	53
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, e		100		22
	Sugar, preserves and confections	ery	103		39
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and cann	ied	115		33
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	1	99		19 15
		BID S.	108.1	•	350
6003	Total—Food		105.8	•	71
	Alcoholic drink			7618	80
	Tobacco		107.8		87
	Housing		123.8		81
V.	Fuel and light:		109		28
	Coal and coke Other fuel and light	1000	113	•	27
	Total—Fuel and light		110.9		55
VII		50 :	MATERIAL PARTY	i	N 505
VI.	Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and	soft			
	furnishings		103		35
	Radio, television and other h	nouse-			
	hold appliances		95		21
	Pottery, glassware and hardwar		101	•	10
	Total—Durable household goo	ods	100.0		66
VII.	Clothing and footwear:		1 Brigos II		
	Men's outer clothing	300.0	104		20
	Men's underclothing		104		7
	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing	a mar	104	200	22
	Children's clothing		104		11
	Other clothing, including hose, !	haber-			
	dashery, millinery and materi	als	98		21
	Footwear		103		19
	Total—Clothing and footwea	ır	102.8		106
VIII.	Transport and vehicles:		105		20
		•••	105 119		30
	Fares and other transport		112.7	5000	68
	Total—Transport and vehicle	s	112-1	•	
IX.	Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodic	ale	126		16
	Medicines, toilet requisites,	soan.	120	1	10
	cleaning materials, matches, e	etc	110	130	26
	Stationery, travel and sports	goods,			
	toys, photographic and o	optical	107		17
	goods, etc		107		17
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		113.5		29
X.	Services:		122		
	Postage and telephones	1000	132 112	1000	23
	Other services, including do	mestic	114	1	45
	help, hairdressing, boot and	shoe			
	repairing, laundering and dry	clean-	The same of the same of		
	ing		114		29
	Total—Services	ed age	115.2		58
	ATT TTPME		109.4		1 000

The "all items" index figure at 14th October was therefore 109.4, taken as 109.

ALL ITEMS

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

A marked increase in the average price of potatoes and smaller increases in the average prices of milk, eggs, beef and tomatoes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of fresh fruit. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 1st October. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 2½ per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 106 for the previous month.

As a result of increases in local rates in most areas in Scotland, the average level of housing costs rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 124, compared with 123 for the previous month.

The main change in this group was an increase in the average price of toilet soap. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 111, 100, 103, 113 and 115 respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO OCTOBER, 1958

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr,	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957 1958	100 104 108	100 104 108	101 104 108	103 104 110	103 105 109	102 106 110	102 107 109	102 106 108	102 106 108	103 107 109	103 108	103 108

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee. A list of members of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 449 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 445.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 8th September, 1958.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,446, and 3,082 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,697 males and 385 females; of the total, 2,002 were disabled persons. During the period 1,079 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

器 接近十世间	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	ond state)		
Able-bodied	472 797	18 159	490 956
Total	1,269	177	1,446
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at: Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	982 935	20 67	1,002 1,002
Able-bodied	58 312	15 191	73 503
Able-bodied Disabled Residential (Disabled) Centres and	5 22	-3	5 25
Voluntary Organisations	383	89	472
Total	2,697	385	3,082
Trainees placed in Employment during	NOTE THE REAL PROPERTY.	off making	Lenina
Able-bodied	396 516	26 141	422 657
Total	912	167	1,079

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 8th September, 1958, the number of trainees placed in employment was 138,237, of whom 122,385 were males and

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th September, 1958, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 60, compared with 93 in the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1958, and 82 in the 13 weeks ended 28th September, 1957. The corresponding numbers of persons reportably injured at such mines were 467, 517 and 428. For the purpose of these statistics, reportable injuries are injuries which, because of their severity, or the nature of the accident in which they are sustained, are, under the terms of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	K	ber of Per illed durin weeks end	ng	Number of Persons Reportably Injured during 13 weeks ended			
ALLE BOOK	27th Sept., 1958	28th June, 1958	28th Sept., 1957	27th Sept., 1958	28th June, 1958	28th Sept., 1957	
Underground: Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in- cluding shaft acci- dents)		 44 26	6 36 16	1 158 131	3 163 117	1 134 101	
Total	53	86	77	428			
Surface : All causes	7	7	5	39	470	369	
Total, underground and surface	60	93	82	467	517	428	

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in October was 73, compared with 102 (revised figure) in the previous month and 107 (revised figure) in October, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 10 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 6 in the previous month and 7 in October, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1958. The figures in this article are provisional.

October, 1958. The figures	in th	is article are provisional.	
Mines and Quarries* Coal Mines; Underground	13	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factori Act, 1937	R ES
Surface	1	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
Other Street's 1 Mines		and Ships	2
		Building Operations	16
Miscellaneous Mines	1	Works of Engineering	5
Quarries	3	Construction	_
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	18	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	50
	NO V	Then Intell	
Factories		Railway Service	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Brakesmen and Goods	
tery and Glass	1	Guards	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4	Firemen	
Metal Conversion and		Guards (Passenger)	
Founding (including		Labourers	1
Rolling Mills and Tube		Permanent Way Men	2
Making)	8	Porters	0
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Shunters	1
etc	- 2	Contractors' Servants	
Railway and Tramway		Contractors Servants	1
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	5
craft Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	73
Shipbuilding	5	The state of the s	_
Other Metal Trades	1	Andrew Street Company of the Street Street	
Cotton		Seamen	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	Trading Vessels	9
Other Textile Manufac-	1	Fishing Vessels	1
ture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	10
Food and Drink	2	(aso.)	_
Donor Drinting ata	1	Total (including Seamen)	83
raper, Finning, etc	1		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in: Shipbreaking Other contact with Molten Lead	1 2	Chrome Ulceration Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating TOTAL	10
Pottery	1 1 5	Total, Cases	4:
TOTAL Phosphorous Poisoning	10 - 2	II. Deaths	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Pitch and Tar	11	Pitch and Tar	
Mineral Oil	5	Mineral Oil	-
TOTAL	16	TOTAL	-

• For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th October, 1958.

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Third Quarter of 1958

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of the Factory Inspectorate of employer is the occupier of the factory. accidents notified to District Offices of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period 1st July, 1958, to 30th September, 1958 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to industry. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection

1. A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed, the day of occurrence of the accident being excluded. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151–153. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or

4. In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspec-

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Third Quarter, 1958, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions			Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern E. and W. Ridings (Leeds) E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield) North Midland Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western Wales Midland (Birmingham) Midland (Wolverhampton) North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Scotland			19 4 5 6 27 9 21 8 7 9 7 9	3,826 1,817 2,384 2,124 3,203 3,219 3,038 1,780 2,434 1,949 2,129 3,910 2,425 4,665	3,845 1,821 2,389 2,130 3,230 3,228 3,059 1,788 2,441 1,958 2,136 3,919 2,436 4,686
Totals			163	38,903	39,066

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Third Quarter, 1958, by Industry

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	
Toutile Bonion's C. L.	other mer	2 450 3	Chemics	H
Textile Cotton	-	785	785	(
Wool Worsted and Shoddy		568	568 214	
Flax, Hemp and Jute	-1	214	100	
Silk, Rayon, etc	2001	53	53	
Hosiery Other Textiles	-	111	111	
Total Textile	1	1,830	1,831	7
Action Company Services	1030		.5.55	7
Non-Textile	WASSECULE	The land	Paratius.	
Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement Brick, Pipe and Tile Making	2	464	466	
Other Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	1	450	451	
Total Total	3	914	917	
Metals		207	389	
Metal Extracting and Refining	2 6	387 911	917	1
Metal Conversion Iron, Steel and Other Metal Rolling	4	1,145	1,149	
Metal Tube Making and Wire Drawing	1	488	489	
Metal Founding	5	1,807	1,812	
Metal Galvanising, Tinning, Plating and Enamelling	-022000	146	146	
Hi TORTO, MANAGEMANTA	18	4,884	4,902	
Total	10	4,004	no book	I
Engineering Works (other than Machine Making), Machine and Other Tools		a misni	Pagner F	1
Making), Machine and Other Tools	1	275	276	
Marine Engine-building and Repairing Locomotive-building and Repairing	1	351	352	
Other Engine-building and Transmission		201	221	
Machinery	110011	221 261	221 262	
Boiler Making Constructional Engineering	1	517	518	
Electrical Engineering	2	1,279	1,281	1
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic Engineering	1	193	194	
Machine Tool and Other Tool Making	o missouring	287	287	
	7000 91E	2 204	2 201	
Total	7	3,384	3,391	
Machinery, Machinery Accessories, etc.		126	126	9]
Textile Machinery and Accessories	- 1	136 671	136 672	
Other Miscellaneous Machine Making General and Jobbing Engineering, Mak-	199	SMERRA E	VISCOSIO	
ing and Repairing Machinery	4	1,958	1,962	
Railway and Tramway Plant and	2	767	769	
Vehicles	Same -	314444444		
Carts	1	1,623	1,624	
Ordnance and Munitions of War	1	434	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Total	9	5,589	5,598	
Light Metal Trades	2	841	843	
Industrial Appliances (Locks, Bolts, Screws,		363	362	To
Springs, Chains, etc.)	_ 2	362 466	468	Pl
Shipbuilding	10	1,872	1,882	1.
Aircraft	-	394	394	
General Woodwork				
Sawmills, Joinery and General Wood-	nontra	alette	1.040	
working	3	1,039	1,042	
Box and Packing Case Making Brushes and Other Special Woodware	_ 1	88	88	
Other Builders' Materials	-	152	152	
	4	1,367	1,371	
Total		1,007	MAN	
Furniture, etc.			00	
Cabinet and Chair Making, Upholstery	000	98 242	98 242	To
Out Tourisms Make				
Other Furniture Making	Library Rose	340	340	

	Industry		Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Pottery Glass				210 472	210 472
Chemicals Artifici Coal T	al Manure		_ 1	50 311	51 311
Other (Chemicals	30	_ 3	896 114	899 114
	Total		4	1,371	1,375
	Currying Leather		personal set	142	142
Clea Textile	Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing ning Printing, Bleaching and I Finishing, Raising, La	yeing	1	197	198
Cloth Mak	ing-up and Packing		-	29	29
and Laund	Dyeing		=	46 155	46 155
bas no o	Total	mon V	out to 1 m	427	428
Wearing Use	Apparel and Articles for Pe	rsonal	MATTER STATE	HE ST GIL.	ologia
Tailori	mg	and	-	76	76
Othe	er Wearing Apparel Shoes, Slippers and Clogs			183 165	183 165
Boots,	Total		_	424	424
Rubber T	rades		1 577	384	384
Paper,	rinting and Stationery Cardboard and Millboard press and Lithographic Pr	Making	1	880	881
and Cardb	Bookbinding oard and Paper Box Makin Printing, Photography, etc.	ıg		372 182 182	372 182 182
	Total	307130	1	1,616	1,617
Food Flour Bakeri	and Other Milling	10	andmine 29	209 625	209 625
Confec	ctionery (Sugar), Groceries, Foods	etc	- 3	493 1,313	493 1,316
	Total		3	2,640	2,643
Drink Alcoho Non-A	olic	30:	_ 1	671 121	672 121
	Total	i zno vi	1	792	793 155
Oilcake,	and Matches Oil Refining and Extracting arch, Candles, etc.		_ 1 _ 1	155 296 95	297 95
etc.	ruments, Jewellery, Sports A	rucies,		273 592	273 597
	l Stations		5 4 1	579 157	583 158
Total Non-	Textile		76	31,038	31,114
	under Sections 105-1 ories Act, 1937	08 of			mengy salayi I
Docks (S	Section 105)		6	1,470	1,476
Const. Maint	Operations (Section 107) ruction		41 12 5	2,841 710 129	2,882 722 134
Demo	Total		5 58	3,680	3,738
100	f Engineering Construction (Section	21	608	629 278
	uses (Section 105)	of the		211	months the
Total: Plactorie	aces under Ss. 105-108 s Act, 1937	of the	86	6,035	6,121
	Grand Total		163	38,903	39,066

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 13th October, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	739	116	855
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,318*	201* 73	1,519* 674

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 13th October, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 95,743.

Reinstatement in Civil **Employment**

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958 (page 73)

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th September, 1958, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

ranks and it M. Leasner, Compa. Por a substantial form.	September Quarter, 1958	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by	6	1,769
reason of default	10 7	998 2,210
Total of orders made	23	4,977
No orders made against the employers concerned	20	4,801
Total of cases determined	43	9,778

Of the total of 9,778 cases determined since 1st August, 1944. Of the total of 9,7/8 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,095 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the September quarter, 1958, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against two determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these determinations, one was confirmed and one varied.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the quarter, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1958

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1958, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 328, with a gross tonnage of 2,299,133 tons, compared with 336 vessels of 2,295,371 tons gross at the end of June, an increase of 3,762 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 249,860 at the end of September. This figure was 94,837 tons less than at the end of June, and was the lowest figure since June, 1946. It represented 10·9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40·4 per cent. when the peak export figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 10,205,791 tons gross, of which 22.53 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 7,906,658, an increase of 68,532 tons compared with the control of th with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was

* The figures for 15th September, given on page 391 of last month's GAZETTE, could be amended to read:—Men 1,294, Women 176, Total 1,470.

377,120; this was 62,594 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter, and the highest figure recorded. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 5,522,289 tons, or 54·1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,150,571, representing 50·0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1958 were 9 steamers, of 140,850 tons, and 41 motorships, of 157,212 tons, a total of 50 vessels, of 298,062 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 12 steamers, of 156,882 tons, and 62 motorships, of 236,911 tons, a total of 74 vessels, of 393,793 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 10 steamers, of 94,158 tons, and 48 motorships, of 207,836 tons, a total of 58 vessels, of 301,994 tons gross 301,994 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons ross. They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
The second of th	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Austria (Vienna)	The trade to a		is beli		
Austria (Vienna) All Items*	Mar., 1938 = 100 Sept., 1958	760	+ 2 + 4	+10 + 2	
Food Belgium	1953 = 100	753	+ 4	+ 2	
All Items* Food	Aug., 1958	108 107	Nil Nil	+ 1 Nil	
Finland All Items	OctDec., 1957 = 100† July, 1958	103		OHER TOO	
Food	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	103	- 1 Nil	†	
France (Paris)	July, 1956- June, 1957 = 100			SOREDER	
All Items Food	Sept., 1958	120·6 120·2	+ 0·5 + 0·7	+15·9 +16·2	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100	DO DEST			
All Items	Sept., 1958	118	- 1	+ 2 + 2	
Food Iceland (Reykjavik)	March, 1950 = 100	124	Nil		
All Items Food	Aug., 1958	202 208	+ 3 + 2	+11 +10	
Luxembourg All Items*	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 June, 1958	130.38	+ 0.55	+ 1.15	
Food	1951 = 100	136.01	+ 1.06	$+ 1.15 \\ - 0.43$	
All Items	Sept., 1958	120 117	Nil	- 4 - 8	
Food Norway	1949 = 100		Nil	C STILL	
All Items Food	Aug., 1958	162 187	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1 \\ + 2 \end{array}$	+10 +22	
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948– June, 1949 = 100 Aug., 1958				
All Items Food	Aug., 1958	107·1 108·2	+ 0.4 + 1.1	+ 1.5 + 2.0	
Sweden All Items	1949 = 100 July, 1958	152	Nil	+ 6	
Food	THE PERSON OF TH	165	+ 2	+ 7	
Switzerland All Items	Aug., 1939 = 100 Aug., 1958	182.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	
Food	,, ,,	198 · 4	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	
Other Countries Australia (6 capital					
All Items	1952-53 = 100 June, 1958	116.5	+ 0.7‡	± 1.7	
Food	1949 = 100	114.4	Nil‡	+ 1.7 + 0.2	
Canada All Items	Sept., 1958	125.6	+ 0·4 + 0·3	+ 2·3 + 1·0	
Food Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100	122.9			
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	July, 1958	103·2 102·46	- 1·3 - 2·97	- 0·4 - 3·24	
India* All Items	1949 = 100 Aug., 1958§	2007 200 0			
Food		120 124	+ 1 + 2	+ 7 + 9	
Rhodesia, Northern All Items	Aug., 1939 = 100 July, 1958	211	+ 1	+ 7 +10	
Food Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., '1949'= 100	277	+ 1	+10	
All Items Food	Aug., 1958	145 174	Nil - 3	+ 7 + 8	
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	" " 1938 = 100	12.6	PRODUCT TO		
All Items	June, 1958	219·0 258·5	+ 0·4 + 0·4	+ 8·8 +11·3	
Food United States	1947-49 = 100	的學科學學學			
All Items Food	Aug., 1958	123·7 120·7	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.0 \end{array}$	+ 2.7 + 2.8	
-115 10 to 22 to 2 12 to 1		PORTUGIA	120 S (10)	STATE OF THE PARTY	

*The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items), Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items), and Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† New index introduced from January, 1958; figures not available for earlier months.

nonths.

‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional,

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and **Conditions of Employment and National** Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During October the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 1150 to 1159.* Two of these are summarised below, the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1152 (8th October).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade and members of the trade council for the Distributive Coal Trade and members of the frade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in the minimum Regional wage rates. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded an increase in the minimum Regional wage rates of adults of 6s. a week, with proportionate increases for juveniles, with effect from 28th July, 1958.

Award No. 1154 (20th October).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. The dispute arose out of a claim as follows:—(a) that a review of wages be made to establish increases for all platform and maintenance staffs (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled); (b) that Clause 9(e) of Part II of the National Conditions Agreement, relating to Day and Night Staff employed in Garages and Running Sheds, be amended to read: "That an added rate of guarter time, over the corres-Part II of the National Conditions Agreement, relating to Day and Night Staff employed in Garages and Running Sheds, be amended to read: "That an added rate of quarter time, over the corresponding rate for day work, shall be paid for all hours worked on permanent night work, but shall not be taken into account in the calculation of any special rates of pay"; (c) that Paragraph (d)(iii) of Clause 2 of the Model Agreement, relating to Skilled Maintenance Workers, shall be altered to read: "Night shift shall be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for all hours worked. Hours worked after a full night has been worked shall be paid for at the rate of time-and-one-third for the first two hours and thereafter at time-and-a-half"; (d) that a Pension Scheme shall be introduced, covering all employees whose wages and conditions are governed by decisions of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(a) that the rates of pay of the workers concerned should be increased by 7s. a week; (b) and (c) that the Clauses in the National Conditions Agreement and the Model Agreement for maintenance workers should be amended and altered in accordance with the claims; and found that (d) the claim for the introduction of a Pension Scheme had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During October the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2705 to 2707. Two of the awards are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award Mid not fetate to a substantial part of air industry.

Award No. 2705 (14th October).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That all day overtime worked on weekdays by Railway Shopmen should be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the rate of payment for the first two hours of overtime worked on weekdays by Railway Shopmen shall be increased from time-and-a-quarter to time-and-a-third. Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 1st October, 1958.

Award No. 2706 (20th October) .- Parties: Staff's Side and Em-Award No. 2706 (20th October).—Parties: Staff's Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Gas Staffs. Claim: For increase in Metropolitan weighting accorded to staff employees over 21 years of age who work within the Metropolitan Area of the National Joint Council for Gas Staffs. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the Metropolitan weighting allowances for staff employees over 21 years of age who work within the Metropolitan Area of the National Joint Council for Gas Staffs shall be as follows: APT Grades 2 to 7 and Clerical Grades £30 per annum, APT

* See footnote * in second column on page 449.

Grades 8 to 9 £35 per annum, APT Grades 10, 11 and 12 £40 per annum. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st September,

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During October three awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, an Independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a special meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Slag Industry to consider a claim submitted by the Trade Union Side for an increase of 3d. an hour on the existing schedule rates. The two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council failed to reach agreement and the Independent Chairman accordingly exercised his powers as an Arbitrator and awarded that as from 20th October, 1958, the existing basic hourly rates should be increased by 2d. an hour. increased by 2d. an hour.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 352*, which is summarised below.

one award, No. 352*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 352 (30th October).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a shortening of the salary scale for the Senior Pyschologist grade of the Psychologist Class. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that with effect from 1st July, 1958, the salary scale (National, male) for the Senior Psychologist grade shall be as follows:—£1,188 by £36 to £1,260 by £55 to £1,370 by £50 to £1,420 by £49 to £1,469 by £23 to £1,492, (b) that in the special circumstances of this case the "corresponding points" principle of assimilation shall not apply. All staff in post on 1st July, 1958, who were then on points of the scale below that of the new minimum of £1,188 shall, as from their first incremental date thereafter, be assimilated to and be placed on the minimum of the new scale. All other staff in the grade shall be unaffected by the award.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal H.U. (23), dated 10th October, for amending the provisions relating to the conditions as to rates for apprentices.

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B.(48), dated 17th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal C.W.(60), dated 24th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal Q.(87), dated 28th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (72), dated 31st October, for fixing special general minimum time rates for certain male workers, and amending the provisions relating to the payment of overtime.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:—

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1659 (F.H. (88)), dated 6th October and effective from 20th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 436.

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1660 (F.H. (89)), dated 6th October and effective from 20th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to the payment of holiday remuneration for customary holidays and holidays in lieu of customary holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

During October notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.79), dated 17th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers

Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.L.(N.58)), dated 24th October and effective on and from 6th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to England and Wales

Orders Nos. 2242 to 2288 were made on 7th October by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 27th October, 1958, raising in general the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 415 and 431.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. His decisions,† which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.‡

Appeals to the Thomas was not under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.‡

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 19/58 (23rd April)

A tanyard employee was working short time and claimed benefit for a Saturday. His employment was governed by an agreement which provided that the normal working week was one of five days (Monday to Friday inclusive). The agreement also required the claimant to work on Saturdays if needed. In the 52 weeks before the claim he had worked on 39 Saturdays. Held that the Saturday was not a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work in an employed contributor's employment. What was normal for the claimant could be determined not from the agreement but from his record of employment over a period of time, just as in judging whether in a certain week a person was employed to the full extent normal in his case.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that Saturday, 17th August, 1957, is to be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant.

as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant's association is whether Saturday, 17th August, 1957, should be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant. This question was referred by the local insurance officer to the local tribunal for their determination and, in his summary of facts, the insurance officer related that the claimant was employed at the W.T. Co. Ltd., where short-time working was in operation and that in the week ended 17th August, 1957, the claimant did no work on Monday, Tuesday or Saturday and had claimed unemployment benefit for those days.

* See footnote * in second column on page 449.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 449.

† These requiriess operative at the size these decisions and second column on page 449.

† These provisions, operative at the time these decisions were given, have now seen modified (see article on page 180 of the May issue of this GAZETTE).

"In his submission to the local tribunal the insurance officer referred to section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which came into operation on 5th August, 1957, and observed that the system of short-time working at the place where the claimant was employed was governed by an agreement between the employers' association and the trade unions concerned in which it is provided that the normal working week shall be 45 hours worked in five days with a condition that the operatives shall work on Saturday as and when required by the management, subject to reasonable leave of absence being granted on application. Saturday work shall be paid for at time and a quarter up to noon and time and a half thereafter. If operatives are voluntarily absent without adequate reason during If operatives are voluntarily absent without adequate reason during the five normal working days (Monday to Friday inclusive) they shall, if required to do so by the management, work on Saturday morning at ordinary rates until the completion of 45 hours for the

"The insurance officer observed that evidence had been provided by the employers to show to what extent the works as a whole had by the employers to show to what extent the works as a whole had been in operation on a Saturday over the past twelve months and submitted that, although the claimant's employment was governed by an agreement which stated that the normal working week was one of five days only, regard must be paid to the claimant's individual record of Saturday working and to the extent of Saturday working in the factory as a whole, before it could be determined whether 'in the normal course' the claimant would not work on the

in the factory as a whole, before it could be determined whether 'in the normal course' the claimant would not work on the Saturday in question.

"Prior to the hearing of the question referred the timekeeper of the company employing the claimant stated that from his daily record the claimant had worked 35 Saturdays out of a possible 46 Saturdays during 'the last financial year'. He stated that the maximum number of Saturdays that could be worked was arrived at by deducting all holiday Saturdays, Christmas, Easter, Whitsun and the three Saturdays included in their general holiday, one prior, two actual, a total of six Saturdays not normally workable.

"At the hearing by the local tribunal of the question referred to them the claimant was represented by a member of his association who referred to the agreement, clause (ii) whereof showed that the claimant was under an obligation to work on Saturday as and when required by the management. He pointed out that the claimant had in fact been required to work on Saturday on 35 occasions out of a possible 46 in the last year. He contended that as this represented 76 per cent. of the possible Saturdays it was reasonable to say that it was normal for the claimant to work on a Saturday. The claimant's representative did not know in how many cases the Saturday was worked in order to complete the 45-hour week. It was probable, he said, that in most cases the Saturday was additional to the 45 hours, but he submitted that the agreement meant that the 45 hours could be distributed over the six days.

"The local tribunal was a forming that the the whole question to be a submitted to the submitted that the days.

"The local tribunal was a forming that the the whole question to be a submitted to be a submitted to submitted the submitted to submitted that the submitted that th be distributed over the six days.

"The local tribunal were of opinion that the whole question to be

"The local tribunal were of opinion that the whole question to be decided was what was the 'normal course' and observed that in the agreement supplied clause (i) stated that the 'normal working week shall be 45 hours worked in 5 days.' From this angle in the tribunal's opinion Saturday was not in the 'normal course.' The tribunal did not accept the contention of the claimant's association that clause (ii) constituted a variation, so that as and when the management required there was an obligation on the employee to work on Saturday. The tribunal considered that clause (ii) was an arrangement under which the employee undertook to work overtime over and above the normal week as and when the management required it. Overtime was not a part of the normal week, however frequently it occurred. The second paragraph of clause (ii) stated frequently it occurred. The second paragraph of clause (ii) stated conditions under which the Saturday working might be included in the 45 hours, but since in this case such hours were to be worked only if required by the management the tribunal thought that this fort distributed the same of t fact did not make the normal week one of six days. It was considered by the tribunal to be merely a variation of the overtime rate of pay when the employee had failed voluntarily to complete the normal week.

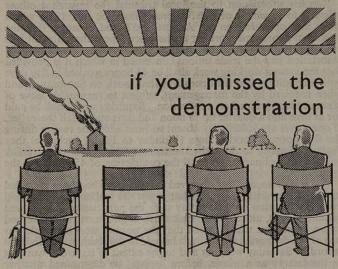
"In the light of decisions of the Commissioner to which the

"In the light of decisions of the Commissioner to which the insurance officer had referred the tribunal also considered what had happened in the claimant's case and whether or not he had worked on Saturday to such an extent that Saturday work was 'in the normal course' in his case. The tribunal decided that Saturday was not a day worked in the normal course and observed that under the agreement a special rate of pay was given for Saturday working which is the generally accepted manner in industry for overtime, that is time worked over and above the normal week. Even in those cases where the rate of pay is the same, this lower rate is by way of a penalty because of voluntary failure to work the full normal week during the five days. Nor was this overtime 'systematic overtime' such as existed in some industries where there was an agreement that certain men should work hours in excess of the usual agreement. Saturday was only worked as and when the management required it Saturday was only worked as and when the management required it and, even though in this case the management required it on 75 per cent. of the occasions, there was no mutual recognition of a right to Saturday work and it could not be considered to be in the 'normal course.' Accordingly, the tribunal disallowed the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit in respect of Saturday, 17th August, 1957. "The question referred to the local tribunal and now the subject of this appeal falls to be determined under section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which by subsection (1) provides that 'For the

Insurance Act, 1957, which by subsection (1) provides that 'For the purpose of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment. "Thus the first and paramount consideration is whether 'in the normal course' that person would not work on a certain day in any week and, with due respect to the local tribunal who have given this their most careful consideration, it does not seem to me that the agreement to which reference has been made has really very much

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 449.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 449.



You are invited to write for a copy of 'Report and Findings on Experimental Firing at Cowley Bridge Works, Uxbridge on 28th May 1957'. In this public, full-scale firing of a 3-bay factory building lined with ASBESTOLUX, the structure stood up to temperatures in excess of 6-hour test requirements—2500°F. As a result of this demonstration, fire resistance specifications can now be drawn up to meet practically any fire protection problem. Send for your copy today



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to do with the determination of the issue involved in this case. It is not what were the rights and obligations of the claimant under the agreement, but whether by Saturday, 17th August, 1957, the time had come when it could properly be said that in the normal course he would not be employed on Saturdays. Even had there been no provision in the agreement for Saturday work, it is, in my opinion, necessary to have regard over a period of time to the particular person's record of employment, so as to be able to judge whether, in the normal course, that person would not work on the day in question. The fact that the agreement which regulated certain conditions of his employment spoke of a normal working week of five days could not determine what was the normal working week of the claimant. The answer to that question, which is one of fact, can only be determined by a survey of the claimant's own record of work over a period of time and therefore the record of other persons in the employment of the same employers is not to the point. The question is whether Saturday, 17th August, 1957, may be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant, not whether other persons in the employment of the same employer may be treated as unemployed on that day. Applying the test suggested in Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) to the facts that disclosed that the claimant had by 17th August, 1957, worked on 35 Saturdays out of a possible 46 I would agree with the member of the claimant's association who represented him before the local tribunal that Saturday, 17th August, 1957, was a day on which the claimant would normally have worked.

"At the hearing of this appeal, however, further information has to do with the determination of the issue involved in this case. It is

worked.

"At the hearing of this appeal, however, further information has been produced by the claimant's association. The association have produced a schedule showing week by week on which Saturdays the claimant worked and was absent from work and setting out the reasons for absence. The schedule shows that from 18th August, 1956, to 11th May, 1957—a period of 39 weeks—the claimant worked on 36 Saturdays and was sick on 3 Saturdays. In the period from 18th May, 1957, to 10th August, 1957, inclusive comprising thirteen Saturdays he worked on 3 Saturdays and the remaining 10 were not available to him because either work was short, or it was a works holiday. It was submitted that having regard to his record of work on Saturdays prior to and including 11th May, 1957, the claimant normally worked on Saturdays.

"The claimant gave evidence before me and described his occupation as that of a tanyard employee and said that he worked in all departments of the tanyard where his presence was required. He had been in the employment of the W.T. Co. Ltd. since 1951. He agreed that the record of his work on Saturdays which had been produced was correct. He said that until short-time working started in a period of 36 weeks he worked for 31 weeks on Saturdays. He worked so many Saturdays in the year, because there were jobs that could not be done on any other day in the week. Those jobs were 'rush orders,' he said, and in the tanyard the continuity of the job had to be kept up.

"Judged by the test laid down to assist in determining whether a person has in the week in which a certain day occurs been employed to the full extent normal in his case (cf. Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported)) I do not doubt that Saturday, 17th August, 1957, was a day on which, in the normal course, the claimant would have worked and, therefore, that day shall be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant.

"I allow the appeal of the claimant's association." At the hearing of this appeal, however, further information has

Decision No. R(U) 21/58 (18th April)

A share fisherman claimed benefit while his boat, which was damaged, was undergoing repairs. While they were repairing the boat the boat builders did not allow any person other than their own craftsmen to touch it. Moreover, there was no work on it which the crew might have been expected to do. Held that the claimant had proved that there was no work on or in connection with the vessel available to him. Distinction drawn between this case and that in Decision R(U) 15/52.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit from 11th October, 1957, to 25th October, 1957, both dates

"The claimant, who is the owner and skipper of a fishing vessel, claimed unemployment benefit for the period named at the head of

claimed unemployment benefit for the period named at the head of this decision.

"On 10th October, 1957, his vessel had been damaged on the cobble landing, and repair work to the stem and stern posts became necessary. This work was put in hand by a firm of boat builders and it appears that the claimant was unable to use the vessel for the period named at the head of this decision. As the claimant was a share fisherman within the meaning of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467], as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], in order to qualify for unemployment benefit, he had to satisfy certain additional conditions beyond those which persons in general have to satisfy.

"The particular additional condition which it was held by the local insurance officer that the claimant had not satisfied was that he had to 'prove that there was no work on or in connection with

local insurance officer that the claimant had not satisfied was that he had to 'prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on' the days for which he claimed unemployment benefit 'for the reason . . . (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of 'regulation 14B of the above quoted regulations' relates'. (See regulation 14B(2)(b). By paragraph (3)(a) of that regulation it is provided that: 'work as a share fisherman . . . shall include any of the work specified in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph which at the time of its performance is necessary for the safety or reasonable efficiency of the fishing vessel, or is likely to become so necessary in the near future, and which it is the duty of the share fisherman (whether by agreement, custom, practice or otherwise) to undertake without agreement, custom, practice or otherwise) to undertake without remuneration other than by way of a share in the profits or gross

earnings of the fishing vessel, but any other work done t fishing vessel or its nets or gear shall be disregarded'.

"Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (3) provides that 'the we included by the foregoing sub-paragraph is any work done fishing vessel or its nets or gear by way of repairs (including ru repairs) or maintenance, or in connection with the laying up vessel and its nets and gear at the end of a fishing season o preparation for a season's fishing."

"It had been held by the Commissioner in Decision R(U) that a share fisherman, who had claimed unemployment ber respect of a period during which his boat was being overhal the end of the season, was not entitled to unemployment whether he was actually working on the overhaul or not.

"The local insurance officer and local tribunal thought the present case fell within the principle of that decision, but that there is an essential difference between the two cases. A it is true that a share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is respect to the share fisherman cannot prove that 'th

it is true that a share fisherman cannot prove that 'there is r on or in connection with the fishing vessel available to him day, if the fishing vessel is undergoing repairs or maint 'which it is the duty of the share fisherman (whether by agre 'which it is the duty of the share fisherman (whether by agrecustom, practice or otherwise) to undertake without remund other than by way of a share in the profits or gross earnings fishing vessel' and, in particular, work 'in connection wit laying up of the vessel and its nets and gear at the end of a fisseason,' as was the work in the case to which Decision R(U) I related, information has been supplied by the employment exchain the area concerned in the present case that the boat builders, we were engaged to repair the claimant's vessel, did not allow apperson (other than their own craftsmen) to work on a job, so that none of the crew was allowed to touch the boat, while it was being repaired. That is normal practice, according to the report of the repaired. That is normal practice, according to the report of the employment exchange. It has been further explained that, even if the claimant and his crew had been allowed access to the boat, there was no work thereon which they might have been expected to do, such as cleaning, painting, caulking or rigging.

"It seems to me, therefore, that the claimant can prove that there

was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on the days referred to at the head of this decision for the reason that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs, which were not repairs to which paragraph (3) of regulation 14B related, because they were not repairs which it was the duty of the share fisherman (whether by agreement, custom, practice or otherwise) to undertake without remuneration other than by way of a share in the profits or gross earnings of the fishing vessel.

"The claimant's claim to unemployment benefit for the period named at the head of this decision, therefore, succeeds. I allow the

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments*, relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d net (5d including postage) include postage. Where no p. 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1659; price 4d. (6d.)); The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1660; price 5d. (7d.)). These Orders were made on 6th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act 1945 — See page 446 Act, 1945.—See page 446.

Act, 1945.—See page 446.

(i) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1768 (S.88)), dated 23rd October; (ii) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (No. 2) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1786), dated 24th October. These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. They amend (i) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, and (ii) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954. They provide for increases, with effect from 1st August, 1958, in the scales of pay of whole-time members of fire brigades below the rank of assistant chief officer (assistant firemaster in Scotland), and in the rates of overtime allowance. and in the rates of overtime allowance.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1796; price 3d. (5d)), made on 30th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 414.

* See footnote * in next column

Intern Majesty's See page 419.

National Insurance.—Fr. ment of the National Insurance.
Pensions and National Insurance.

Recruiting,—(i) Report of the Advisory Com-Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.). (ii) Government's Comm-Advisory Committee on Recruiting. Cmnd. 570. Price

Standard Industrial Classification.—Standard Industrial cation. Revised. 2nd Edition, 1958. Central Statistical Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 417.

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

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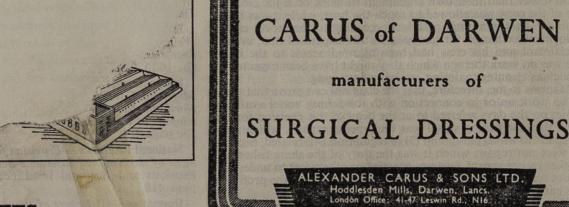
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