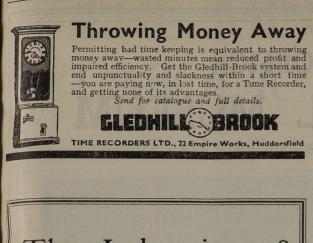
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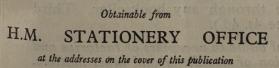
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

APRIL, 1936.

VOL. XLIV.-No. 4.]

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further substantial improvement in March, extending to the great majority of the principal industries.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 14.4 at 23rd March. 1936, as compared with 15.4 at 24th February, 1936, and 16.4 at 25th March, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 23rd March, 1936, was 16.2, and for females 9.6. At 24th February, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 17.3 and 10.3, and at 25th March, 1935, they were 18.6 and 10.7.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 23rd March, 1936, there were approximately 10,630,000 insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. This was 155,000 more than at 24th February, 1936, and 411,000 more than at 25th March, 1935.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).-At 23rd March, 1936, there were 1,560,574 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 116,503 less than at 24th February, 1936, and 185,703 less than at 25th March, 1935. The total at 23rd March, 1936, included 1,235,320 men, 51,157 boys, 224,639 women, and 49,428 girls. It was made up of 575,509 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 672,949 applicants for unemployment allowances, 183,905 other insured persons (including 20,149 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 128,211 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 23rd March, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 163,473 men, 4,475 boys, 63,482 women, and 3,850 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 235,280 was 24,012 less than at 24th February, 1936, and 82,630 less than at 25th March, 1935. It included 210,510 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 10,083 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 14,687 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 23rd March, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 83,649 men, 168 boys, 1,835 women, and 25 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 85,677 was 2,975 less than at 24th February, 1936, and 4,006 less than at 25th March, 1935. It included 66,561 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 18,405 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 711 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.-The most marked improvement, between 24th February of the disputes was 195,000 working days.

and 23rd March, occurred in the building industry; but there were also substantial reductions in the numbers unemployed in public works contracting, stone quarrying, brick and tile making, the iron and steel, engineering, and motor vehicle industries, miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, the clothing trades, the woollen and worsted and cotton industries, furniture making, etc., pottery and earthenware manufacture, printing, the food industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand there was a further increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March resulted in an increase of nearly £9,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 101,000 workpeople, and a decrease of £25 in those of 750 workpeople.

The principal groups of workers affected by the increases were coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, North Staffordshire, South Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and light castings makers in England and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the three completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £242,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 1,785,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £460 in those of 11,500 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 44 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 46 per cent. at 29th February, 1936, and 39 per cent. at 1st April, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 26, 29 and 19, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March was 64. In addition 15 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 33,000, and the aggregate duration in March

ii

#### THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (AGRICULTURE) ACT. 1936

The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which received the Royal Assent on 9th April, extends the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), subject to certain modifications to suit the special needs of the agricultural industry. It is estimated that the extension will bring approximately 750,000 persons within the scheme of unemployment insurance, of whom about 700,000 will be males and about 50,000 famalag

A summary of the Bill which has now become an Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (page 8). The only important changes made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament were the following :---

(i) The provision of the Bill that the rates of increase of benefit in respect of dependent children were to be 3s. for the first dependent child and 2s. 6d. for each other child does not appear dependent child and 2s. 6d. for each other child does not ap in the Act. The effect of this change is to make the rate w obtains under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, namely, 3s. for each child, applicable to the agricultural scheme.

(ii) The mention, in the Bill as introduced, of "employment in the harvesting or gathering of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes or in the tying, training or picking of hops, or in the peeling of onions" among the excepted employments, does not appear in the Act, it having been decided to deal with these employ-ments by means of regulations under the principal Act.

(iii) "Employment as a private gardener" still appears in the list of excepted employments; but this does not apply to gardeners employed in a business (such as a market garden) or by a Local Authority, society, club, or similar body, for example, in a park, or on a bowling green or golf course. Gardeners so employed will be insurable. Moreover, a new section (section 13) provides that, as soon as may be after the passing of the Act, the Minister shall refer to the Unemployment Insurance Statu-tory Committee the question whether it is desirable and practic-able to include employment as a private gardener among the insurable employments. The Committee is to report upon the subject, and the Minister, after considering the report, may lay before Parliament the draft of an Order amending the Act with a view to making any class of employment as a private gardener insurable under the agricultural scheme.

There are also a number of additions to the fifth schedule, which contains minor and consequential amendments of the principal Act. The most important of these prescribe rules for determining under which scheme a person is insurable in cases of mixed employment, make provision for the exclusion from insurance of certain persons who are ordinarily dependent for their livelihood on occupations in agriculture which are not insurable employment, and modify the conditions under which associations of employed persons may under-take the payment of agricultural benefit to their members. There are also a number of additions to the fifth schedule, which

The scheme comes into operation, for purposes of contributions, on 4th May next, and benefit under the Act will be payable as from 5th November next. For men of 21 or over the rate of contrifrom 5th November next. For men of 21 or over the rate of contri-bution (from the employer, the worker, and the Exchequer) will be  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . a week, and for women 4d.; and the rates of benefit will be 14s. for men and 12s. 6d. for women, with lower rates of contribution and of benefit for younger workers. Dependants' benefit in respect of adult dependants will be 7s. a week. The maximum rate of benefit (including dependants' benefit) to an agricultural contributor will be 30s. a week. In order to qualify for benefit, 20 contributions must have been paid in the last two years. Once this condition is satisfied, the length of time for which a claimant may draw benefit will be proportionate to the number of agricultural contributions standing to his credit.

The scheme does not apply to persons not under a contract of service, e.g., to persons working on their own account. Near relations of the employer (husband or wife, son or daughter, mother or father, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, etc.) will not be insurable. domestic service is not covered : this applies to ordinary household servants, game keepers, private grooms, hunt servants and the like. Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom who are ordinarily resident outside the United Kingdom are excluded from the scheme; but their employers must pay the employer's contribution.

Workers covered by the scheme should make application for unemployment books as soon as possible at the nearest local office of the Ministry of Labour (the address of which can be obtained from the local post office), where an explanatory leaflet, giving particulars as to the rates of contribution and of benefit and other information regarding the scheme, can be obtained. The Ministry of Labour are making special arrangements for getting the scheme started. They are sending out letters to all employers of persons coming under the scheme who are known to them, enclosing a leaflet outlining the provisions of the scheme, and explaining the procedure for obtaining unemployment books. Special temporary offices are being opened, where necessary, during the next few weeks; and the Ministry are prepared, when distance from a local office makes personal attendance unreasonable, to make special arrangements for visiting farms for the purpose of issuing books, or for issuing them by post.

#### REMUNERATION LIMIT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OF NON-MANUAL WORKERS.

April, 1936.

# REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

The question of raising the remuneration limit for unemployment insurance in the case of non-manual workers was referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee by the Minister of Labour on 27th February, 1935, in pursuance of an undertaking given when the Unemployment Bill of 1934 was under discussion in the House of Commons. The Committee's Report has now been published.\*

At present employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year is excepted from the scheme of unemployment insurance, and the question whether this remuneration limit should be raised has been under onsideration at various times during the past five or six years.

The Committee point out that until about 1929 there was general The Committee point out that until about 1929 there was general acceptance of the existing exception, but that in the past five years the attitude of many employees has changed, no doubt as a direct consequence of trade depression. Insecurity of tenure has spread into sections of the population who had felt themselves immune from unemployment, and a persistent demand began to be made by various associations of professional and clerical workers in favour of raising the remuneration limit. The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance considered the question in 1932, and came to the conclusion that it was desirable on general grounds to raise the limit from £250 to £350 a year; but they felt it desirable for administrative reasons to maintain the same limit for the several branches of social insurance, and expressed the opinion that the limit for unemployment insurance should not be raised unless and until the limit for health insurance was raised.

the extension of unemployment insurance has strengthened. With very few exceptions the evidence tendered to the Statutory Com-mittee from the side of employees was in favour of micine the line Since the date of the Royal Commission's Report the demand for On the side of the employers, however, there is still, in the main, opposition to any change in the limit, largely on the ground that the fall in the cost of living has resulted in materially extending the effective operation of the limit; further, that it would be a dis-advantage to have different limits for the various branches of social advantage to have different limits for the various branches of social insurance, and that if the limit were raised for unemployment insurance the issue would arise of making a similar increase in the limit for the other services; that industry is already required to bear heavy burdens in respect of these services; and finally that there is no evidence tending to show that the amount of unemployment amongst non-manual workers above the present limit would justify their inclusion within the scheme of compulsory unemploymen insurance, or that there is any substantial or well-founded demand for the change. Some organisations of employers took the view that if there were general agreement in favour of an extension they would not oppose it so far as their own industries were concerned.

Persons employed by way of manual labour remain insured irrespective of their rate of remuneration. The Statutory Com-mittee point out that the application of the limit for non-manual workers involves two assumptions: first, that a satisfactory practical distinction can be drawn between manual labour and other work; second, that those excluded by the limit are not liable to a risk of unemployment comparable to the risk of those not excluded, or such as they cannot meet by private saving. The Committee found that both these assumptions fail to stand the test of examination.

The distinction between those employed by way of manual labour The distinction between those employed by way of manual labour and those not so employed is in many cases so fine as to be unreal. In many occupations the duty of supervising others, which is not manual labour, is combined in varying degrees with the duty of sharing in manual labour oneself. There is a constant movement into and out of insurance as employees pass between non-manual and manual work. Another difficulty is that the distinction be-tween the "manual" work of using a hand guided by the brain and the "non-manual" work of using a hand as the instrument of the brain is by now unreal. In innumerable occupations nearly everything in the nature of hard physical labour is performed by machines and in the nature of hard physical labour is performed by machines, and the skilled manual labourer of the past has become to a very large extent the supervisor of a machine or machines, as the "non-manual" foreman is a supervisor of men.

A fresh set of difficulties arises in the interpretation of the remunera-tion limit. In practice the limit is not, and cannot be, interpreted with reference to annual earnings. The exception applies whenever the rate of remuneration exceeds £250 a year, however short the period of employment, and in consequence the limit excludes from insurance many people whose work is irregular, so that they are paid at relatively high rates by the week or the hour, but who never expect to earn £250 a year or anything near it; they may have lower expect to earn £250 a year or anything near it; they may have lower incomes and more unemployment than many of those covered by insurance. The working of the limit gives rise to anomalies in many occupations, and the Report illustrates this point by reference to the case of actors, musicians, variety artists and others. In cases such as that of the correctors of the press the regular employees, with relatively little risk of unemployment, are insured, while casual employees, by receiving a higher hourly rate of pay, are excluded from insurance, although they have a high risk of unemployment. These difficulties arise from the fact that the limit is, and must be, a remuneration limit and not an income or salary limit. remuneration limit and not an income or salary limit.

\* Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Remnineration Limit for Insurance of Non-Manual Workers. H.M. Stationery Office price 6d. net (7d. post free).

The Committee also came to the conclusion that among those now excluded from insurance by the limit there is, in fact, unemployment for which provision should be made. They found it impossible to give any statistical estimate of the extent of this unemployment,

give any statistical estimate of the extent of this unemployment, but they describe several forms of it. These include, first, a number of occupations in which there is at all times a good deal of irregular and casual employment, such as that of public entertainers, journalists, correctors of the press. Second, the severe contraction of some of the staple industries, and of international trade, has thrown out of employment large numbers of managers, under-managers, adminis trative, technical, and clerical officers of all kinds, and has reduced them in many cases to circumstances of all kinds, and has reduced them in many cases to circumstances of dire need. Third, the general depression of 1930–1933 has shown the existence of in-security, and has spread the sense of insecurity among classes of employees who in the past have felt themselves to be almost immune from unemployment.

The Committee then discuss the relation of any increase in the The Committee then discuss the relation of any increase in the remuneration limit for unemployment insurance to health and pen-sions insurance. They point out that, although there is a substantial administrative advantage in having the same boundary for all the schemes of insurance, this has not been held in the past to be a reason for making the schemes co-terminous where there appeared to be strong reasons against it. They take the view that if, on merits, the remuneration limit ought to be raised for unemployment in-surance and ought not to be raised for health or pensions insurance, a distinction can be made between the two services with less difficulty than is involved in many other administrative problems. The Comthan is involved in many other administrative problems. The Com-mittee give grounds for making a distinction between the two schemes. They point out, in particular, that in relation to health and pensions insurance, the needs of those who wish to continue insurance after they have passed the limit can be met by voluntary insurance, but that this method is not applicable to unemployment.

The Committee discuss the possibility of (i) applying a remunera tion limit equally to manual and non-manual work; or (ii) having no remuneration limit for either class. Either of these proposals would have awkward practical conclusions, and they express the opinion that some remuneration limit should continue to apply to persons engaged otherwise than by way of manual labour. The figure most commonly named by those who advocated an increase was for a year. The Committee point out the objections to going too high as well as the danger in not going high enough. On a balance of the considerations a majority of the Committee were more impressed by the danger of fixing toolow a limit than by the objection to going too high, and they accordingly proposed the substitution of £400 a year for the present limit of £250 a year.

The Committee recommend that no other change should be made in the scheme for those who would be brought into insurance by the raising of the limit. They discuss the alternatives of having a finanraising of the limit. They discuss the alternatives of harding a limit cially separate scheme, with different contributions and benefits, like that for agriculture, and of having a supplementary scheme, under which supplementary benefits and contributions would be added to the standard benefits and contributions, on terms which would provide these supplementary benefits at a lower rate of unemploy-ment than obtains among those insured under the general scheme. The Committee found that, quite apart from any question of practica-bility, the objections on grounds of principle to a separate scheme for persons above the present remuneration limit are overwhelming. On the other hand, they were satisfied that the practical objections a compulsory supplementary scheme would outweigh its ad-antages. The Committee accordingly came to the conclusion that vantages. those who need supplementary provision for unemployment must be left to provide it either by personal saving or by insurance through their unions or other associations. They were of opinion, however, that the extension of unemployment insurance in the way recommended might call for the setting up of special Employment Exchanges or departments of exchanges in some at least of the principa cities, in order to render adequate service to those who would be brought into insurance by the raising of the remuneration limit.

The Committee point out that it is not possible to make any precise estimate of the numbers that would be brought into insurance by their proposals, or of the probable rate of unemployment among them. They took the view that, for the practical purpose of estimating the burden that would be thrown on the various parties to insurance, it seemed reasonable to put the numbers that would be brought into insurance by raising the limit from  $\pounds 250$  to  $\pounds 400$  a year at about 400,000 persons. This would involve contributions of  $\pounds 800,000$  a year each from employers, employees, and the State, and a gross addition of  $\pounds 2,400,000$  to the annual income of the Unemployment Fund. If the limit were raised to £350 a year instead of £400 a year, each

of the figures just given would be reduced by about one-ninth, while on general grounds it seems likely that with a limit of £300 a year the in general grounds in second by about one-third. With a limit of  $\pm 500$ a year they would probably be increased by less than 10 per cent. The Committee were of opinion that it was safe to assume that the inclu-sion, on the same terms as others, of those now excluded by the remuneration limit, would strengthen rather than weaken the Unemployment Fund, though this was not in any sense the ground of their recommendation. Two members of the Committee add a minority note, expressing

disagreement with the recommendation of the majority of the Statutory Committee that the remuneration limit should be increased to £400 a year. But for the anomalies to which the present lin gives rise they would have considered the present limit to be fair and reasonable. They recommend that the limit should be raised to a figure about, but not exceeding, £300 a year, on the ground that they consider that a case has been made out by those whose remuneration, actual or rated, is in and around the figure of £250 a year, for a removal of the grievances from which some of them suffer.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBER: REVISION OF BASIS.

121

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 7th April, asking the Minister of Labour whether he proposes to revise the basis of the cost-of-living index number, the Minister said :--

sis of the cost-of-living index number, the Minister said :--"Yes, Sir. I have recently given further consideration to this matter, and have decided that a revision of the basis of the cost-of-living index number should now be undertaken. For this purpose it will be necessary to collect data with regard to the distribution of the main items of expenditure of working-class households at the present time. An enquiry of this character, on a scale sufficiently comprehensive to provide representative information covering different seasons of the year, cannot be completed before the end of next year. In the meantime the cost-of-living index number will continue to be calculated on the existing basis, and I anticipate that the new index number can be so linked on to the previous numbers as to continue the series without a break. I should add that, as regards the methods to be adopted in the conduct of the enquiry, I hope to have the assistance of a small advisory comenquiry, I hope to have the assistance of a small advisory com-mittee, which will include representatives of employers and trade unions.

The Minister also stated the terms of reference of the Advisory mmittee, which are as follow :-

"To advise the Minister of Labour as to the methods to be adopted in the collection of information, by means of family budgets, showing the approximate average weekly expenditure of working-class families on the items which should be taken into account in the construction of index numbers, designed to measure the percentage changes, from month to month, in the cost of maintaining a present-day standard of living."

#### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (page 7), a statement was published giving for the period from January, 1933, to December, 1935, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to March, 1936. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment

i chronen 		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64. Numbe Unem- ployed		Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.: (A) Including Persons directly involved.in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.		
(1)	200	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)	
1077		Thousands	Thomanda	Thousanda	Thousands	Inhomen de	
1933. JanMarch		Thousands. 12,595	Thousands. 2,819	9,776	Thousands. 9,335	9.332	
AprJune	***	12,613	2,548	10.065	9,624	9,621	
July-Sept.		12,631	2,380	10,251	9,809	9,807	
OctDec.		12,648	2,238	10,410	9,967	9,966	
1934.		and the second	Contraction of the second		and the second second	1	
JanMarch		12,663	2,257	10,406	9,963	9,961	
AprJune		12,682	2,063	10,619	10175	10 170	
July-Sept.		12,702	2,064	10,638	10,193	10,191	
OctDec.		12,724	2,045	10,679	10,234	10,231	
1935.		and a state of the second	E CONTRACTOR	Construction of the second	1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	BURGER	
JanMarch		12,745	2,165	10,580	10,134	10,128	
AprJune		12,766	1,951	10,815	10,368	10,364	
July-Sept.		12,795	1,891	10,904	10,457	10,451	
OctDec.	•••	12,838	1,826	11,012	10,563	10,543	
1936.		10.007	1.040	10.047	10 100	10.00	
JanMarch		12,883	1,942	10,941	10,490	10,485	
January		12,865	2,063	10,802	10,352	10,349	
February		12,885	1,949	10,936	10,485	10,475	
March		12,900	1,814	11,086	10,634	10,630	
		ALL AND	A	age 1924 =	- 100	and the state	
	In	rdex Numb	ers. Aver	ago 1924 =	- 100.	sand and a series	
1933.	In	ndex Numb	ers. Aver	ago 1924 =	- 100.		
1933. JanMarch		113.7	250.6	98.3	97.7	98.0	
	1007	113·7 113·9	250·6 226 4	98·3 101·2	fat ward	98·0 101·0	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept.		113·7 113·9 114·1	250.6 226 4 211.5	98·3 101·2 103·0	97.7 100.7 102.6	101·0 102·9	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		113·7 113·9	250·6 226 4	98·3 101·2	97·7 100·7	101.0	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934.		$     \begin{array}{r}             113 \cdot 7 \\             113 \cdot 9 \\             114 \cdot 1 \\             114 \cdot 2         \end{array}     $	$250 \cdot 6$ 226 4 211 \cdot 5 199 \cdot 0	98·3 101·2 103·0 104·7	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3	101·0 102·9 104·6	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch		113·7 113·9 114·1 114·2 114·4	250 · 6 226 4 211 · 5 199 · 0 200 · 6	98·3 101·2 103·0 104·7 104·6	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3 104.2	101.0 102.9 104.6 104.6	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune		113.7 113.9 114.1 114.2 114.4 114.5	250.6226 4211.5199.0200.6183 4	98·3 101·2 103·0 104·7 104·6 106 8	$97 \cdot 7$ 100 · 7 102 · 6 104 · 3 104 · 2 106 · 4	101.0 102.9 104.6 104.6 106.8	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept.		113.7 113.9 114.1 114.2 114.4 114.5 114.7	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6	101.0 102.9 104.6 104.6 106.8 107.0	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935.		$ \begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3	$97 \cdot 7$ 100 · 7 102 · 6 104 · 3 104 2 106 · 4 106 · 6 107 · 1	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch		113:7 113:9 114:1 114:2 114:4 114:5 114:7 114:9 115:1	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7 192.5	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6 107.1 106.0	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune		113.7 113.9 114.1 114.2 114.4 114.5 114.7 114.9 115.1 115.3	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7 192.5 173.5	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 108.7	97.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6 107.1 106.0 108.4	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept.		$\begin{array}{c} 113\cdot7\\ 113\cdot9\\ 114\cdot1\\ 114\cdot2\\ 114\cdot4\\ 114\cdot5\\ 114\cdot7\\ 114\cdot9\\ 115\cdot1\\ 115\cdot3\\ 115\cdot6\end{array}$	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7 192.5 173.5 168.1	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 108.7 109.6	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6 107.1 106.0 108.4 109.4	101.0 102.9 104.6 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8 109.7	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		113.7 113.9 114.1 114.2 114.4 114.5 114.7 114.9 115.1 115.3	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7 192.5 173.5	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 108.7	97.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6 107.1 106.0 108.4	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1936.		$\begin{array}{c} 113\cdot7\\ 113\cdot9\\ 114\cdot1\\ 114\cdot2\\ 114\cdot4\\ 114\cdot5\\ 114\cdot7\\ 114\cdot9\\ 115\cdot1\\ 115\cdot5\\ 115\cdot6\\ 115\cdot6\\ 115\cdot9\end{array}$	250.6 226.4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183.4 183.5 181.7 192.5 173.5 168.1 162.3	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 106.3 109.6 110.7	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8 109.7 110.7	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1936. JanMarch		$\begin{array}{c} 113\cdot7\\ 113\cdot9\\ 114\cdot1\\ 114\cdot2\\ 114\cdot4\\ 114\cdot6\\ 114\cdot7\\ 114\cdot9\\ 115\cdot1\\ 115\cdot3\\ 115\cdot6\\ 115\cdot9\\ 116\cdot4\end{array}$	250.6 226 4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183 4 183.5 181.7 192.5 168.1 162.3 172.6	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 108.7 109.6 110.7 110.0	97.7 100.7 102.6 104.3 104.2 106.4 106.6 107.1 106.0 108.4 109.4 110.5	101.0 102.9 104.6 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8 108.7 110.7 110.7	
JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1934. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1935. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. 1936.		$\begin{array}{c} 113\cdot7\\ 113\cdot9\\ 114\cdot1\\ 114\cdot2\\ 114\cdot4\\ 114\cdot5\\ 114\cdot7\\ 114\cdot9\\ 115\cdot1\\ 115\cdot5\\ 115\cdot6\\ 115\cdot6\\ 115\cdot9\end{array}$	250.6 226.4 211.5 199.0 200.6 183.4 183.5 181.7 192.5 173.5 168.1 162.3	98.3 101.2 103.0 104.7 104.6 106.8 106.9 107.3 106.3 106.3 109.6 110.7	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	101.0 102.9 104.6 106.8 107.0 107.4 106.3 108.8 109.7 110.7	

The estimated numbers insured, and numbers in employment from August, 1935 onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information as to the numbers of insured persons becomes available from the annual exchange of books in July, 1936.

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# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1935.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, a summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1935. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, with comparative statistics for previous years. Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry and local correspondents in the principal industrial centres; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a potification as to a change enquiry forms are sent by in the principal industrial centres; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars; and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The to employers' associations and trade unions for vermitation. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 144 to 146 of the present issue), with a summary showing the approximate numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages

and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour. For the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in the average earnings of a class due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid workpeople; (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages; (c) changes in the terms of employment pro-viding merely for compensation for extra work; (d) changes in earnings arising out of variations in the amount of work done or in the amount of employment available; and (e) changes in earnings arising from alterations in the system of payment (time-work, piece-work, etc.). It should be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associ-ations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes

required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department, and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

The general level of wage-rates, which had shown a slight upward tendency in 1934, continued to rise during 1935. In those industries and services for which statistics are regularly compiled,\* the changes and services for which statistics are regularly complied, the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in 1935 resulted in an aggregate net increase estimated at about  $\pounds 197,000$ in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 2,355,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of nearly  $\pounds 7,000$  in those of about 50,000 workpeople. The net effect of all the changes reported was, therefore, an increase of about  $\pounds 190,000$  in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered. As explained above, these statistics are exclusive of changes in rates of wages in agriculture, and certain other employments, in which there was also some increase in wage rates during 1935. In all the industries (including agriculture) for which information is available, the average level of weekly full-time rates of wages is estimated to have risen during 1935 by about 11 per cent.

#### MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1935.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople, in the industries covered by the statistics, who were affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1935, and the estimated amount of the change in their weekly wages. A considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year, and in such cases the same workers appear among the total number affected in two or more months.

Month.			Approximat Workpeop Rates of V		Estimated Weckly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		
			Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease	
January February March May June June July September October November December			567,850 40,300 106,300 197,250 464,150 39,350 1,329,700 1,329,700 1,85,650 30,100 126,100 76,200 86,750	$1,700 \\ 1,750 \\ 3,900 \\ 163,950 \\ 37,550 \\ 5,775 \\ 53,000 \\ 32,800 \\ 25 \\ 12,500 \\ 1,450 \\ 1,450 \\ 1,750 \\ 1$	£ 14,750 3,875 6,525 12,875 24,175 3,200 109,800 17,325 2,400 5,300 5,300 4,475 6,000	£ 500 2500 10,8500 1,0500 425 6,7000 1,1500 5 2200 250	

• The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers,

In each month of 1935 the increases in rates of wages were considerably in excess of the decreases; and the great majority of those who sustained reductions at some time during the year obtained who sustained reductions at some time during the year obtained increases, of at least equivalent amounts, at some other period of the year. Thus, the large numbers whose wages were reduced in April consisted mainly of workpeople in the hosiery industry, and the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries, whose rates of wages fluctuate in accordance with changes in the cost of living; and in both of these industries the reductions which occurred in April were followed by increases in July. The number of workpeople, covered by the statistics, whose rates of wages were lower at the end than at the beginning of 1935 was only about 50,000.

#### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN INDUSTRY-GROUPS.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by net increases and decreases in rates of wages, and the estimated net amounts of increase or decrease, in each of the groups of industries covered. It should be observed that, as the changes or industries covered. It should be observed that, as the unique in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head to be deduced from the figures are affected by the varying memory and women and women persons employed in the oportions of men, women and young persons employed in different groups of industries.

Industry-Group.	Approx Number o indivi reported a b	f separate duals as affected	Estimat Weekly of Ch in Rates of	Amount ange	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	Workpeople affected.
Coal Mining	27,950	550	£ 1,200	£ 15	£ 1,185
Other Mining and Quarrying	18,950	Perr and the	1,750	-	1,750
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	101,300	-	10,250		10,250
Iron and Steel Engineering *	118,500 484,100	150	11,800 40,525	5	11,795 40,525
Shipbuilding	10,250	25	1,075	5	1,070
Other Metal	115,500 180,000	25 41,000	11,050 16,350	10 6,050	11,040 10,300
Textile Clothing	11,500	150	1,150	35	1,115
Food, Drink and	Contraction of the	0.000	and the second second	215	2,835
Tobacco Woodworking, Furni-	26,450	2,800	3,050	215	2,000
ture. etc	29,300	-	2,875	-	2,875
Paper, Printing, etc.	3,250		750	Constanting	750
Building, Public Works Contract-	The second second	I det aller	Carl Carl	Caller Back	
ing, etc	524,000	100	47,450	10	47,440
Gas, Water and Elec- tricity Supply	59.000	25	6,000	5	5,995
Transport*	536,5001		23,650	250	23,400†
Public Administra- tion Services	81,150	1,400	15,150	25	15,125
tion Services Other	26,800	2,625	2,425	175	2,250
Total	2,354,500	49,600	196,500	6,800	189,700

In addition to the numbers shown in the above Table, about 110,000 workpeople received increases and sustained decreases of equal

workpeople received increases and sustained decreases of equal amounts during the year. It will be seen that in each industry group the numbers of work-people who obtained increases in rates of wages during 1935 were greatly in excess of the numbers who sustained reductions. The textile group was the only one in which considerable numbers of workpeople were affected by reductions in wage-rates, and even in this group, much larger numbers obtained increases.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages.—Of the total of nearly 2,355,000 workpeople, in the industries and services covered by the statistics, whose rates of wages were increased in 1935, 1,545,000, or over 65 per cent., were accounted for by the engineering, building, and transport groups of industries. In the engineering and certain other metal trades, adult male

increase of similar amount in July.

increase of similar amount in July. In the *building* industry there was a general increase, in nearly all districts of Great Britain, of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for labourers as from July (in England and Wales) or August (in Scotland); earlier in the year the workers in this industry in a number of towns, mainly in the south and east of England, had received increases owing to the reclassification of these towns under the grading scheme of the industry. In the *transport* industry group the great majority of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased consisted of railway servants. For workpeople in the employment of the main line companies in Great Britain a further portion of the percentage deductions from earnings that had operated since March, 1931, was discontinued in January, 1935, a first instalment of the deductions having previously been

that had operated since March, 1931, was discontinued in January, 1935, a first instalment of the deductions having previously been discontinued in 1934. As regards the traffic grades the deduction from the earnings in excess of the first 40s. per week was reduced from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; while as regards the railway engineering staffs, numbering about 120,000, who are included for

• Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport." † These figures are exclusive of the effect (other than in the London area) of increases in the rates of wages of drivers and assistants in the road motor transport (goods) industry resulting from the Conciliation Board Agreements for England and Wales and Scotland made in 1935, as to which statistics are are not yet available.

the purpose of these statistics in the engineering group, the deduction the purpose of these statistics in the engineering group, the deduction from all earnings was reduced from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board the balance of the percentage deductions was totally discontinued during 1935, a first instalment having been restored in 1934. The wages of seamen, estimated to number about 80,000 to 90,000, were increased by the understing of one fourth of a 10 per cent medicing medicing 1935. restoration of one-fourth of a 10 per cent. reduction made in 1932, the increase amounting generally to 4s. 6d. a month, or 1s. 6d. a week for those on weekly articles. Dock labourers in Northern Ireland received an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Tramway and omnibus drivers and conductors in the Metropolitan area also received increases.

increases. In the brick, pottery, etc., industry group there was an increase in the wages of about 30,000 adult male workers engaged in brick, tile, etc., making, amounting in the case of time workers to 2s. a week; while nearly 50,000 pottery workers received increases of amounts varying according to class of work. In the *iron and steel* industry, there were increases in the wage mates of the mainity of workers

rates of the majority of workers, including those engaged in pig-iron manufacture in Cleveland, Cumberland, North Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and South Staffordshire (lower-paid workers), in iron puddling and iron and steel rolling in the Midlands, and in steel nelting and rolling in various districts in Great Britain.

In the *textile* group, nearly 70,000 workers in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in various parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland received increases in their basic received increases in their basic rates amounting to 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. or 2s. a week for adult workers, and also, after fluctuations during the year, in the cost-of-living wage that is paid in addition to these rates. The rates of wages of cotton weavers were affected by the adoption of a new uniform price list, which resulted in increases for some workers and decreases for others, while for a small number there was no appreciable change. There were also increases in the wages of operatives engaged in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry in Northern Ireland, where one-half of a deduction that had operated since February, 1931, was discontinued, and in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workers

the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workers in flax and hemp manufacture in Great Britain. In the gas, water and electricity supply group the increases mainly affected men in electricity supply undertakings, for whom there was a general increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, an hour. In the *public administrative services* those affected included manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of a number of individual local authorities, including some who regulate the wares of their employees in accordance with movements in the

the wages of their employees in accordance with movements in the wages in the building trade. Among industries not specified above, rates of wages were increased during 1935 for workpeople engaged in coal mining in North Staffordshire and for lower-paid men and boys in South Derbyshire; iron mining in Cumberland, Cleveland, Northamptonshire and North Linceheimer, abels mining in South of the more in arrays Lincolnshire; shale mining in Scotland; trottal protain protain areas; cement manufacture; flint glass making; tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire; brass manufacture in Birmingham and Yorkshire; electrical cable manufacture; electrical contracting; steel and metal pen, etc., making in Birmingham and district; the retail bespoke tailoring trade in London; brewing at Burton-on-Trent; seed crushing and compound cake manufacture; and furni-ture making in various districts. There were also increases under Trade Board Orders in chain making; keg and drum making; general waste materials reclamation; brush and broom manufacture; retail bespoke tailoring in the south-eastern counties; and for certain classes of workers in hollow-ware and in linen and cotton handkershief making in Northern Ireland. In the cutlery industry the Trade Board minimum rates were raised for some workers and reduced for a small number of others; and in Northern Ireland there were decreases for certain classes of females in the dressmaking trade and for males in aerated water manufacture.

Industries in which Wages remained unchanged .- The industries in which wages generally remained unchanged in 1935 included coal mining in all districts except North Staffordshire and South Derbyshire; chemicals and explosives manufacture; iron and steel manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire; shipbuilding and ship repairing; and light castings manufacture and various other metal industries. In the textile industries there was no change in cotton spinning; woollen and worsted (except at Leicester); lace making (except the plain net branch); and carpet manu-facture. Other important industries in which no change occurred included boot and shoe making; flour milling; cocoa and chocolate manufacture and food preserving; printing and bookbinding; coopering; public works construction and civil engineering; the railway service in Northern Ireland; dock labour (except Northern Ireland); and the gas industry. The statutory minimum rates fixed by Trade Boards also remained unchanged in 1935, except in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

There were also about 110,000 workpeople for whom there were two or more movements in wages during the year which left the general level of wages the same at the end of the year as at the beginning. Of these the principal classes were coal miners in Warwickshire and Cannock Chase districts; the higher-paid men employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland and in the North-East Coast area; bobbin makers; hosiery workers in the Midlands; and felt hat makers.

Agricultural Labourers and Government Industrial Employees and other classes of employees excluded from the statistics.—The foregoing statistics, as already explained, exclude (among other classes) agri-cultural labourers and Government employees. As regards agricul-tural labourers, increases took place during 1935 in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924,

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

for adult male labourers in 34 counties in England and Wales. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1935, was 31s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per week, compared with 31s. 1d. at December, 1934. In Scotland, which is not covered by the above Act, the available information indicates that there were increases in rates of wages in some districts, with the result that there was a slight rise in the average level of agricultural wages generally. As regards employees in Government Industrial Establishments, a large number of workpeople, in the industrial grades, employed by the Admiralty, War Department, Air Ministry and H.M. Office of Works were affected by increases in rates of wages made, in July, in Admiralty, War Department, Air Ministry and H.M. Office of Works were affected by increases in rates of wages made, in July, in restoration of the remaining half of the temporary reductions made in 1931, one-half of the reductions having already been restored in 1934. The remaining half of the reductions made in 1931 was also restored in 1935 in the cases of members of the Civil Service and of H.M. Foreau teachers and pairs H.M. Forces, teachers and police.

#### METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

Methods by which changes in wages were arranged. In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1935, the figures in the Table on page 122 relate to the *net* amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £210,700, and that of all the decreases was £21,000 per week, the net effect being an increase, as shown, of £189,700 per week. The following Table gives the aggregate amounts of the total increase and total decrease which were effected by various methods during 1935, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work.

	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in the first column.						
Method.	Incr	eases.	Decreases.				
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.			
Under sliding scales* based	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.			
Cost of living Selling prices, proceeds of	18,750	8.9	11,750	56.0			
industry, etc Conciliation Boards*	7,300 54,800	3·5 26·0	<b>2</b> ,825 5	13·4 0·0			
Arbitration and Mediation	6,500 ( <i>50</i> )	3·1 (0·0)	-	-			
By other methods : Direct negotiation, etc	108,150 (1,360)	$51 \cdot 3$ (0 · 7)	6,375 (10)	30·4 (0·0)			
Joint Industrial Councils*	13,200	6.3					
Trade Boards*	2,000	0 · 9	45	0.2			
Total	210,700 (1,410)	$\frac{100\cdot0}{(0\cdot7)}$	21,000 ( <i>10</i> )	100·0 (0·0)			

It will be seen that of the total amount of the increases, over half was the result of direct negotiations and over one-quarter was effected by conciliation boards. Of the total amount of decreases over two-thirds was due to the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, mostly those under which wages in a number of industries are regulated in accordance with movements of the cost-of-living index number.

#### COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS. In the following Table the number of workpeople recorded as affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in 1935, in the industries for which statistics are available,<sup>†</sup> are shown in comparison with similar figures for previous years. The figures quoted in the Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place, it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indica-tion of the direction of the movement of wages in any year, and a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small variations in the amount of change between different years. Further, that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small variations in the amount of change between different years. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period since 1914, in which such fluctuations have been very considerable. The movement towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for much changes do not essence being when a sense to be the sense being when the sense the sense being the sense the sense being when the sense the sense to be sense being when the sense the sense to be sense being when the sense the sense to be the sense being when the sense to be sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense to be sense being when the sense to be sense being being when the sense to be sense being bein for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the

\* Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Conciliation Boards, Joint Industrial Councils, or Trade Boards are included under "sliding scales." † The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and elerks. rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1935, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reductions from the aggregate amount of increases recorded. The figures, however, afford an indication of the general trend of money rates of wages during the period covered.

Year.	of set individual	te Number barate s* reported cted by	Estimated I Amount of Rates of		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of		
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	Wages of all Workpeople affected.		
1915          1916          1917          1918          1920          1921          1922          1924          1925          1926          1927          1928          1929          1930          1931          1932          1934          1935	4,305,000 4,848,000 6,362,000 6,240,000 7,867,000 73,700 1,202,000 3,019,000 873,000 420,000 287,000 142,000 768,000 768,000 779,500 1,344,000 2,354,500	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & $	£ 867,100 885,250 2,986,200 3,434,500 2,547,200 4,793,200 13,600 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,900 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 17,250 5,500 196,500	£ 	$\begin{array}{c} \pm\\ + & 867,100\\ + & 885,200\\ + & 2,986,195\\ + & 3,434,500\\ + & 2,547,140\\ + & 4,793,020\\ - & 6,661,000\\ - & 4,210,050\\ - & 317,000\\ + & 553,900\\ - & 78,100\\ + & 49,300\\ - & 78,100\\ + & 49,300\\ - & 78,800\\ - & 142,000\\ - & 78,800\\ - & 56,600\\ - & 401,150\\ - & 249,200\\ - & 65,250\\ + & 91,500\\ + & 189,700\\ \end{array}$		

It will be seen that the numbers of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates, and the aggregate net weekly increase in rates of wages were greater in 1935, than in any year since 1924.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries for which statistics are available; the number of workpeople whose normal weekly hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1935 was approximately 46,000. Of these nearly 44,000 had their working time reduced by an average of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week, and nearly 2,500 had their hours increased by an average of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week. The principal classes of workpeople whose hours were reduced were shift-workers in the heavy chemical industry, and workpeople in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry. There were also reductions in the weekly working time of some of the workers in the road haulage (goods) industry, as the result of the adoption, in 1935, of agreements by the National and Area Joint Conciliation Boards which have been established in this industry: but statistics are not yet available as to the numbers of workpeople affected by these reductions.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1915 to 1935 in the industries for which statistics are available<sup>†</sup>, with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours :---

	Year.		Approximate Num whose Hours of	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or	
	1001.		Increased.	Reduced.	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
1915			620	20,500	- 63,000
1916			1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917			2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918			1,750	148,000	- 568,000
1919			1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920			2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921			31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922			16,000	302,700	- 93,000
923			325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924			13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
925			1,300	3,925	- 11,750
926			934,200	340	+ 3,984,650
1927			18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928			1,400	2,000	- 200
1929	***	•••	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930	•••		13,175	349,225	- 873,500
1931		•••	294,000	111,000	+ 142,000
932			6,000	3,750	+ 7,000
933		•••	2,500	12,500	- 36,000
			520	5,000	- 11,500
1934			2,450	43,700	- 153,850

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919 and 1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours, apart from those of building trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners formed the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931.

In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table, there have been in each year since 1920 (except 1922) certain workpeople whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts during the year. The numbers of such workpeople are as follows: 1921, 110,000; 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000; 1926, 447,000; 1927, 62,000; 1928, 187,000; 1929, 295,000; 1930, 85,000; 1931, 7,000: 1932, 16,000; 1933, 114,000; 1934, 122,000; 1935, 110,000.
 The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks. They are also exclusive of any changes in the hours of road haulage workers resulting from the adoption of agreements by the Joint Conciliation Boards, as to which figures are not yet available.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD.

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

UNDER the Road and Railway Transport Act (Northern Ireland), 1935\*, a public authority, the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, was set up for the purpose of acquiring and operating road goods and passenger services. The Board is empowered to take over all road motor undertakings operated for hire or reward in Northern Ireland, whether belonging to railway companies or to private operators, with certain exceptions. The exceptions include the local transport of goods in Belfast and Londonderry, the tramway and omnibus undertakings of the Belfast Corporation, the passenger and freight road transport services of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, passenger vehicles licensed to carry not more than six persons in addition to the driver, furniture removing, milk distribution, the carriage of goods made or sold by the owner of a vehicle, and farmers' vehicles carrying the goods of other farmers residing within one mile from the owner of the vehicle. Undertakings acquired are to be paid for up to £5,000 in cash, and any excess in stock issued by the Board. Existing employees of the acquired undertakings, if not taken over by the Board, are to receive compensation, provided they satisfy certain conditions. The Act contains a clause to the effect that the wages and condi-

tions of the Board's employees shall not be less favourable than the wages which would be payable and the conditions that would have to be observed under a contract complying with the requirement of any resolution of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland for the time being in force and applicable to contracts with departments of the Government of Northern Ireland; these provisions are also applied to employees of the local carriers in Belfast and Londonderry. The Act specifies the procedure to be followed in the event of disputes arising in respect of rates of pay, hours of labour, or other conditions of employment

The Board has now arrived at agreements with the Railway Clerks' Association, the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, and the National Union of Railwaymen as to the rates of wages and working conditions of (a) clerical staff; (b) drivers and conductors and the garage staff engaged on passenger services; and (c) drivers, assistants, storemen and loaders engaged on goods

The rates of wages agreed upon for classes (b) and (c) are summarised on page 146 of this issue of the GAZETTE. The working conditions regulated by the agreements include hours of labour, the rates of payment for overtime, Sunday work, night-work and work on statutory holidays, annual holidays with pay, lodging allowances, supply of uniforms, and disciplinary procedure.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT (NORTHERN IRELAND AGREEMENT) ACT, 1936.

THE Unemployment (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act, 1936, received the Royal Assent on 19th March, 1936.<sup>+</sup>

The Act gives effect to an Agreement made on 29th July, 1935, between the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, superseding earlier agreements made in 1926 and 1928 and embodied in the Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Acts of 1926 and 1929.<sup>‡</sup> The purpose of those agreements was to assimilate the burdens falling upon the two Exchequers in connection with unemployment insurance, by providing means of keeping the Unemployment Funds of the two countries in a state of parity. Three-quarters of the sum required to equalise, per head of total population, the payments out of the two Exchequers to their respective Unemployment Funds were to be paid by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to the Exchequer of Northern Ireland or vice versa, as the case might be.

The new agreement covers unemployment assistance (under Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934) as well as unemployment insurance. Contributions are payable from one Exchequer to the other, as before; but for the purposes of unemployment insurance, the proportions in the two countries insured against unemployment (excluding persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and for the insurance industries) are to be taken into account, instead of the respective total populations; while, for unemployment assistance, the numbers coming within the Contributory Pensions Acts (excluding voluntary contributors and persons over 65 years of age) are used, as approximately equivalent to the numbers coming within the schemes for unemployment assistance. On this basis the Northern Ireland proportion would be approximately 2.1 per cent. for both unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance, as against not quite 2.75 per cent. on the population basis.

Under the previous agreements the contribution payable from one Exchequer to the other was, as stated above, 75 per cent. of the sum required to equalise the Exchequer payments into the Unemploy-ment Funds. Under the new agreement any contribution payable to Northern Ireland will be subject to a progressive reduction if the percentage of unemployment in Northern Ireland falls to 19 per cent. or below, and no contribution at all will be payable in any year when the unemployment percentage in Northern Ireland falls below 8 per cent.

\* 25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 15. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s.0d. net (1s. 1d. post free). † 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 10. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1<sup>1</sup>d., post-free).  $\ddagger$  See the issues of this GAZETTE for April, 1926 (page 143), and for April, 1929 (page 121).

#### April, 1936.

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, particulars were given of the provisions regarding payment for holidays contained in a number of collective agreements, between organisations of employers and workpeople, which were then in operation. Since that date, a few further agreements on this subject have been adopted, while some agreements then existing have been modified or have lapsed. The Table below contains a revised list of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to be at present in operation dealing with this subject, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid, and the length of the qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless

the contrary is indicated. the contrary is indicated. The majority of the agreements provide the made for public holidays and for a certain varying in different cases, usually from thr in each year. Payment for this period is on the employee having had six or twelve mo at the date of the holiday or at dates specified while in a number of cases the extent of the governed by the length of service. The service governed by the length of service. The se occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding absence without sufficient cause for more than of days during the qualifying period resulting for the holiday. Instances also occur of p being made conditional on good conduct an satisfactory service.

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Fruit	Prese	erving Tr	ades				
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For footnotes see page 126.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Industries or Occupations.

B .- DISTRICT AGREEMENTS \_\_ continued

Textile and Clothing Industries :--

### 125

Qualifying Service in Months.

Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.\*

12 days¶

6 days

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that payn	nent shall	Lancashire, Ch parts of Derb	vshire a	North nd Staf	Wales :	and	1 week	12
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d in the ag	reements;	(London)				S. S. S. S. S.	{1 week	6
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rvice quali	fication is	(London)				YESTATIO	1 week	6
g good tim	e-keeping,	Laundry Workers Societies in van	rious dis	tricts in	o-operat	tive	6 days	6
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6 days§	12§	Somers	et)	100 million (100 million)		St. Saler	6 days	12
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o 14 days	12 .	Omnibus Worke operating in Y	ers (ce	rtain e Lan	compar	the	the second Fall where a	
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#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.\* Qualifying Service in Months. Industries or Occupations B.-DISTRICT AGREEMENTS-continued. Shift Day Workers, Workers, Public Utility Services—continued. Electricity Supply Undertakings—continued. lectricity Supply East Coast ... Home Counties 14†§ 14† 7† 14† 12§ 12 12¶§ 7||† .... .... South Coast ... 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 ... ... ... ... 12¶ ... ... 7 or 14† ... ... 10† ... ... 14¶ ... ... 7 or 14† West of England ... Devon and Cornwall South Wales and Mon. Scotland ... ... .... 7|| 10¶ 14¶§ 7|| Other Industries :--{3 days 1 week 1 week 1 week 1 week 1 week Chemical Workers (London) 12 12 12§ Sawmilling (North-East Coast and Humber) Sawmilling (Liverpool) Brewery Coopers (Burton and Nottingham) Brewery Coopers (Birmingham and Wolver-12 1 week Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "trade" work (Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle) ... ... ... ... 1 week 12 2 weeks 2 weeks 2 weeks¶ 1 week 6 days 1 week 1 week 1 week 6 12 12 .... Transport Workers ... ...  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ week} \\ 6 \text{ days} \\ 12 \text{ days} \end{cases}$ 12 6 12 Packers, Porters and Assistants ... Carters, Porters and Assistants ... ... Carters employed by ale and porter and mineral water bottlers (Liverpool) ... Meat Distribution (wholesale—London) ... Export Packing (London) ... ... , and Currying (London) ... ... Cinema Employees (London) ... ... Cinema Employees (London) ... ... Cinema Operators (Scotland—Clyde arca) ... 1 week 1 week 1 week 1 week 12 12 12 12 12 12 t 1 week† 1 week 3 days 6 days 6 days 12 24 Butchers (Bath) ... ... ... (Wellingborough) ... employed by Co-operative Societies (Bolton, Manchester, Runcorn, Widnes, Crewe, Burslem and {6 days 10 days .... widnes, Crewe, Burslem and Stockport) employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs) employed by Co-operative Societies (Oldham) employed by Co-operative Societies (Swindon) of Retribution of the stock of the sto 12 12 12 24 (Swindon) .... Employees of Retail Distributive Co-operative Societies :— 12 24 36 6 days
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10 London ... ... ... ... Northern Counties ... ... under 6 6 or over under 6 N.E. Area ... ... ... ... N.W. Area ... ... ... ... or over 12 24 Midlands ... ... ... Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol and Somerset 12 24 12 24 36 12 24 36 12 24 24 Kent ... ... ... ... ... 6 days 6 days 9 days 6 days 6 days 6 days 8 days 12 days 12 days 9 Surrey ... ... Cornwall ... ... ... South Wales and Mon. ... ... 6 12 Dowlais, Merthyr and Troedyrhiw .... 6§ 12§

In addition to the general and district agreements of which details

are given in the Table, it is known that others are in existence covering employees of individual firms. Moreover, provision for holiday payments is recognised by some employers' associations although not actually embodied in agreements effected with the workpeople's organisations. It has been recommended by the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and holiday the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation that holiday payments should be made to employees with six months' continuous service prior to 1st August. The British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation has also recommended that certain holidays should be granted with pay. The Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's

Unless otherwise stated, the usual public holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.
† In these cases, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on public holidays. In some cases work on such holidays is paid for at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates.
‡ Payment is made by contributions from both employees and workpeople.
§ A pro rate holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.

amount specified. || No payment is made in respect of public holidays to those not called upon to work. ¶ Public holidays are included in the period specified. \*\* The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrange-ments (see below) have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils : .g., in London it was agreed to grant one day's holiday (apart from public holidays) for every two months' service up to 6 days, with an additional day for every year of service beyond two up to a maximum of twelve consecutive days.

t<sup>1</sup> Those with between 6 and 12 months' service are allowed a week's holiday with a proportionate payment. <sup>1</sup> In certain districts provision has been made for payment for additional days.

§§ See article on page 124.

Light Clothing Section of the London Employers' Association has recommended that workers who are in the employ of the firms concerned at the holiday period be allowed six days' holiday with pay after twelve months' continuous service. It has also been pay after twelve months' continuous service. It has also been recommended by the Trade Boards for the brush and broom trade and for the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade that employers in those trades should grant one week's holiday with pay to employees with twelve months' service; and a similar provision has been recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry. Payment to time worker

Payment to time workers is generally made at the full weekly time rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for payment to pieceworkers on the same basis. In the printing trade in the provinces pieceworkers receive an amount equivalent to the in the provinces pieceworkers receive an amount equivalent to the average of their weekly earnings during the preceding six months; but compositors employed by London newspapers receive payment at the rate of their average earnings, less overtime payments, as shown on their income tax returns for the preceding year. In the paint, colour and varnish trades the pieceworkers' holiday pay is based on their average weekly earnings during the month preceding the holiday. In the match manufacturing industry the holiday payment is calculated on the average weekly number of hours worked by the factory during the twelve months prior to the holiday. The payment to employees of more than twelve months' service in the leather tanning industry in Lancashire and Cheshire and to pieceworkers in the gold, silver and allied trades in London is based on their average earnings during the preceding twelve is based on their average earnings during the preceding twelve months, with the provision, in the latter case, that the basis of payment shall in no case be less than forty-seven hours at the minimum day work rate. In a number of agreements it is provided that employees shall not receive pay in lieu of the holidays to which that employees sh they are entitled.

Many of the agreements specify that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases also it is provided that the holiday period shall fall between definite dates in the summer months. In the military musical instrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to close his works entirely for a week, on giving two months' notice, or to allow his individual workers to take their holidays at agreed dates. The agreement for London omnibus workers provides, in the case of drivers and conductors, that two-thirds of the holidays shall be appointed between October and March and the remainder between April and September, and in the case of the garage inside staff that half the staff shall be away during case of the garage inside star that half the star shall be away during each period. In the case of the omnibus workers employed by an undertaking operating in North Wales, etc., the agreement provides that the drivers and conductors shall have 12 days' holiday, paid for as 96 hours, 6 days taken in summer and 6 in winter. In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their believe the provided in the start of the start

In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday, although, in a few instances, such allowance is specifically debarred. In the printing trades and in printing ink manufacture an employee who leaves without having had his holiday receives an allowance on the basis of one day for each completed two months' service subsequent to the preceding 30th June; and he is entitled to a similar pro rata allowance from his new employer from the date he takes up his appointment up to the following 30th June. News-paper printers in London who leave their employment between the end of the holiday period and the following 31st March receive one-twelfth of two weeks' wages for each completed month's service. In drug and fine chemical manufacture employees leaving before their holidays are due, for any reason other than misconduct or resignation, receive payment on the basis of one half-day for each completed month's service up to a maximum of six days; and in the process engraving trade the allowance is one day's holiday or pay for each completed month. In the electricity supply industry in certain areas, an employee who may leave the undertaking, other than for misconduct, is entitled to a pro rata holiday, or pay in lieu. A few of the agreements provide for a contribution from the work-people, in one form or another, towards the payment for holidays. In the boot and shoe industry equal contributions are made to a holiday fund by employers and workpeople, the amount being Is. 2d, per week in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls; withdrawals of small fixed amounts are made for the Easter and Whitsun holidays, and larger amounts for the longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas. In the lambs-wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester equal con-tributions are paid by employers and workpeople for 48 weeks in

wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester equal con-tributions are paid by employers and workpeople for 48 weeks in the year, the amount of contribution being 6d. in the case of males over 18, with smaller amounts in respect of women and boys and girls; payment from the fund is made not later than the day following resumption of work after August bank holiday. In the tanning and currying trade in London a voluntary contributory scheme provides for 50 equal contributions each year from employers and workpeople, the amount in the case of men being 1s. 3d., with smaller contributions in respect of women, boys and girls; with-drawals of fixed amounts are made at Christmas, Easter, Whitsun and Areas the holiday and for a boliday work to one half of and August bank holiday, and for a holiday week; one-half of each contribution is considered as earmarked for the full holiday week, the other half being available for payments at bank holidays. In the baking trade in a number of districts in Scotland payment for holidays is made in lieu of payment for Sunday sponging. The particulars given above relate to manual wage earners. It is

The particulars given above relate to manual wage earners. It is estimated that approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions of such workpeople are at present covered by the general or district agreements referred to in the foregoing Table. In addition, large numbers of salaried clerks and shop assistants, and other salaried employees, are regularly granted holidays with pay, as well as many workers on "standing" wages and wage earners employed by some inon "standing" wages, and wage earners employed by some in-dividual firms who are not parties to collective agreements arranged by employers' associations and trade unions.

#### **REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL** EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

April, 1936.

By the Conditions of Employment Act, dated 14th February, 1936, fundamental provisions have been laid down for the regulation of industrial employment in the Irish Free State. To the extent that these provisions revise and supersede earlier provisions contained in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907, the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, these latter Acts are repealed. Responsibility for the administration of the present Act is vested in the Minister for Industry and Commerce, who is to determine the date from which it will come into operation. According to a state ment by the Minister, the Act forms part of a projected comprehensive legislative programme whereby all matters, including health and safety, relating to both industrial and commercial employment ntually to be regulated. The Act lays down specific provisions are eventually to be regulated. The Act lays down specific provisions with regard to the conditions of employment in industry generally, and, at the same time, empowers the Minister for Industry and Commerce to issue regulations prescribing special conditions or establishing minimum standards of employment in individual branches of industrial employment. In general, before issuing such regulations, the Minister is required to consult the representatives of interested employers and workers, and in all cases he must submit the proposed regulations to both Houses of the Legislature for approval. The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Act :---of the Act :--

Scope.—The Act applies only to "industrial work"; this term does not include work in agriculture, commerce, domestic service, mining, and transport.

Age and Sex Limitations on Employment.-Except in cases where Age and Sex Limitations on Employment.—Except in cases where some other age-limit is fixed by the competent Minister for specified forms of industrial work, children under 14 years of age are prohibited from following industrial employment; and young persons, defined as those aged between 14 and 18 years of age, may be engaged for such employment only after satisfactory evidence of age has been produced to the employer. Furthermore, the Minister is empowered to make regulations either prohibiting or numerically restricting the employment of young nearons other than those serving regular employment of young persons, other than those serving regular apprenticeships, in particular forms of industrial work. Similar regulations may also be issued as regards female workers.

Working Hours .- The provisions respecting working hours fix 40 hours for adults (*i.e.*, persons aged not less than 18 years), and 40 hours for young persons, the duration of the normal working week, which must include one "short day" on which work is to cease not later than 1 p.m. The normal duration of the "ordinary" or full working day may not exceed 9 hours for adults and 8 hours for young persons, the work terminating on ordinary working days not later than 8 p.m., and, in the case of women and young persons, commencing not earlier than 8 a.m. on any day.

commencing not earlier than 8 a.m. on any day. Special provisions regulate shift-working; these provide that, except in the case of industrial work done in or about the printing or pub-lishing of newspapers, shift-work may not be performed unless (a) the work normally requires to be carried on continuously, or for at least 15 hours at a time without intermission, or (b) a licence to employ workers on shift-work is granted by the Minister upon application by the employer. Both shift-work on continuous processes and licensed shift-work are subject to certain conditions which, *inter* alia, prohibit the employment of a worker on two consecutive shifts, and limit the duration of the shift to a maximum of 9 hours. In the case of shift-work on continuous processes, no worker may work for more than 56 hours in any week; while, in the case of licensed shift-work, the weekly working time, on an average over a period of 3 weeks, may not exceed 48 hours.

At the discretion of the employer, "uncontrolled" overtime may e worked by adults up to the limits of 2 hours a day, 12 hours a week, 35 hours in any period of four consecutive weeks, and 240 hours in any year. For young persons the limits are 2 hours on any "ordinary day" or 1 hour on any "short day," 10 hours a week. 30 hours in any year. The Minister may, however, issue regulations restricting the working of "uncontrolled" overtime in the case of particular forms of industrial work. On the other hand, upon application by the employer, the Minister may, for a specified period and subject to specified conditions, authorise the working of "permitted" overtime, *i.e.*, overtime in excess of the limits for "uncontrolled"

overtime, *i.e.*, overtime in excess of the limits for "uncontrolled" overtime. For all overtime work payment must be made at rates not less than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal rates. Other provisions respecting working hours regulate Sunday work, the intervals and rest-periods between work, and also prohibit, in principle, the employment of women on night-work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. of the following day, and of young persons between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. of the following day. From the application of all or any of the provisions regulating working hours, the Minister is empowered, in consultation with the representatives of interested employers and workers, to exclude

representatives of interested employers and workers, to exclude by regulations specified forms of industrial work. The Minister may also issue to individual employers exclusion permits valid for not more than two weeks in cases where the amount of work is abnormally increased in the undertaking.

Regulation of Wages .-- The Act institutes no direct regulation of wages, but provides that wages agreements concluded between employers and workers who are substantially representative of the employers and workers in a particular branch of industrial work, in the whole or any particular part of the Irish Free State, may,

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

upon application by one or more of the parties to the agreement, be compulsorily extended by the Minister to all employers and workers engaged in the kind of industrial work in the area to which workers engaged in the kind of industrial work in the area to which the agreement relates, the wages fixed by such agreements then constituting minimum standards, which may be exceeded. The extension of agreements is to be effected by their registration in a "Wages Agreements Register" to be established and maintained by the Minister. Applications for registration must be made within six months after the commencement of the Act in the case of agree-ments already current at that date, and within six months after the date of the agreement in other cases. The conditions of regis-tration also require that the agreements shall be " in all respects suitable for registration," and, if concluded after the commencement of the Act, they must be operative for at least one year. Notification of the registration of agreements is to be made in the official Gazette, and within one month after the date of such notification application for the annulment of the registration may be made by any person to for the annulment of the registration may be made by any person to the High Court. The court may approve the application, and order the annulment of the registration, if the employer and worker signatories to the agreement are not, in either case, representative to prescribed extent.

Other provisions respecting wages prescribe that piece-work ages must be fixed in such a way as to enable the workers to check he reckoning, and that the rates fixed must be comunicated to wages m the reckoning, and that the rates fixed must be communicated to the workers by written notice, in advance, and also by the posting of placards in the workplaces. The Act also provides that existing rates of wages may not be reduced by reason of the fact that working hours are reduced either directly by the Act or by regulations that may be issued thereunder, and also that, in the case of piece-work wages and wages calculated by direct reference to the number of hours worked, the rates shall be so adjusted that the average weekly earnings shall remain unchanged earnings shall remain unchanged.

Holidays.—The provisions of the Act respecting holidays require the employer to grant the worker, in addition to the specified public holidays, a period of not less than six consecutive days of annual leave with pay in every complete employment year of the worker during which he has been continuously in the employment and has worked in such employment for not less than eighteen hundred hours hours

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

#### RATIFICATION OF TWO DRAFT CONVENTIONS BY H.M. GOVERNMENT.

THE London Gazette for 31st March, 1936, contains the text of three THE London Gazette for 31st March, 1936, contains the text of three notices relating to the proceedings of the Privy Council on 24th March, 1936. The Privy Council on that date ordered two draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1934 to be confirmed and approved, viz., the draft Convention ensuring Benefits or Allowances to the Involuntarily Unemployed, and the draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (as revised in 1934). They also ordered the Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupa-tional Diseases, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925, to be denounced. (This Convention has been superseded by the revised Convention of 1934, which adds silicosis and certain the revised Convention of 1934, which adds silicosis and certain other diseases to those previously scheduled.)

# PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND A RECOMMENDATION.

A Command Paper has been issued \* setting forth the proposed

A Command Paper has been issued \* setting forth the proposed action by H.M. Government regarding six Draft Conventions and a Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its seventeenth session in 1933, and regarding two Draft Conven-tions adopted by the Conference at its nineteenth session in 1935.† H.M. Government propose to ratify six Draft Conventions adopted by the 1933 Conference regarding compulsory old age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance. They are not prepared, however, at the present time, to accept the Recommen-dation adopted by that Conference concerning the general principles of such insurance, as it would require changes in the contributory pensions scheme involving heavy expenditure.

pensions scheme involving heavy expenditure. H.M. Government do not propose to ratify the Draft Convention adopted by the 1935 Conference concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of the rights of immigrant workers under invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. It is pointed out in the Command Paper that, under the scheme of pensions insurance in the United Kingdom, immigrant workers into this country already become entitled, equally with British workers, to the full pension after a short waiting period of insurable employment; and the provisions of the Con-vention could not be applied to the scheme of insurance in this country without fundamental alterations of the scheme and of its of administration.

methods of administration. H.M. Government propose to ratify the Draft Convention adopted by the 1935 Conference concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines. Such work is already prohibited under the existing law in this country.

\* Cmd. 5141. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). † The texts of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at these sessions of the Conference have been published as follows: —Seventeenth Session: Cmd. 4429. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. post free). Nineteenth Session: Cmd. 5033. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d., post free). An account of the proceedings at these sessions of the Conference was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1933 (page 244), and for July, 1935 (pages 255-6).

## EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further substantial improvement in March, extending to the great majority of the principal industries. The most marked improvement, between 24th February and 23rd March, occurred in the building industry; but there were also substantial reductions in the numbers unemployed in public works contracting, stone quarrying, brick and tile making, the iron and steel, engineering, and motor vehicle industries, miscellaneous metal goods manu-facture, the clothing trades, the woollen and worsted and cotton industries, furniture making, etc., pottery and earthenware manufac-ture, printing, the food industries, the transport and distributive and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a further increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry. The improvement affected all administrative Divisions except

Wales, where there was a slight decline.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in em-ployment in Great Britain at 23rd March, 1936, was 10,630,000. This was 155,000 more than at 24th February, 1936, and 411,000 more than at 25th March, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 23rd March, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14.4, as compared with 15.4 at 24th February, 1936, and with 16.4 at 25th March, 1935. In Great

24th February, 1936, and with 16.4 at 25th March, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 23rd March was 14.2, compared with 15.3 at 24th February, and with 16.2 at 25th March, 1935. At 23rd March, 1936, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,560,574 wholly unemployed, 235,280 temporarily stopped, and 85,677 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,881,531. This was 143,490 less than a month before and 272,339 less than a year before. The total included 1,482,442 men, 55,800 boys, 289,986 women, and 53,303 girls. The persons on the Registers included 852,580 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 141): 701,437 insured with claims for insurance benefit (see page 141); 701,437 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 199,303 insured persons (including 20,149 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances,

and 128,211 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of perso on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd March, 1936, was 1.947.998.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further decline. There was a considerable increase, between 24th February and 23rd March, in the number of persons temporarily stopped, especially in Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouth-shire. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21th Uarch 1076 characteristics of 0.2 per cont. as compared shire. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st March, 1936, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1936, but a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as com-pared with 23rd March, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, was 5.09, a decrease of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, but an increase of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement, and was moderate on the whole. In limestone quarries in the Buxton area it remained good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. At tin mines employment was slack. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. Employment improved in slate quarries in North Wales, and was good. At china clay quarries employment was fairly good; at chalk quarries it was very slack. Employment in the East of Scotland whinstone quarries remained slack

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a further improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of March, 1936, was 109, the same as at the end of February, 1936, compared with 98 at the end of March, 1935.

In iron and steel manufacture employment showed a slight improvement between 24th February and 23rd March.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. It declined also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the engineering industry employment showed a further improvement, and was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, fair to good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair to moderate in general engineering; in marine, textile, and constructional engineering it remained slack.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded in recent months continued during March, but employment was still very bad.

In the other metal trades employment improved, and was fair generally. It was good in the brasswork trade; fairly good in the sheet metal, hollow-ware, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fair in the edge tool, file, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), chain and anchor, and needle and fishing tackle trades; moderate in the wire manufacturing trade, and slack in the tube trade.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further slight improvement, between 24th February and 23rd March, in both the preparing, spinning, etc., and the manufacturing departments.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight improvein the wool textile industry employment showed a slight improve-ment, principally in the woollen section, and was good in most districts and departments. A shortage of skilled operatives was reported in many districts. In the carpet section employment declined slightly, but remained good or fair in the principal districts. Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was fairly good on the whole. In the lace trade there was a further improvement, and employment was fairly med. A slight de lit

April, 1936.

improvement, and employment was fairly good. A slight decline took place in the silk manufacturing industry and employment was fair; it continued good in artificial silk yarn manufacture, in which little change was reported. In the linen trade employment showed little change and remained slack; while in the jute trade it declined and continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades there was little change, and employment continued very slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades continued to improve and was fair on the whole. The dressmaking and millinery trades showed a further improvement, and employment was fairly good generally. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed little change and was fair. In the glove and corset trades there was some improvement, and employment at most centres was good in the former and fairly good in the latter. Em-ployment in the hat trade showed a further improvement, and was fair to good fair to good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed an improve-ment, and was fair to moderate on the whole. The improvement in other sections continued, and employment was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment was fairly good on the whole during March, and showed a consider-able improvement, affecting every occupation and every administra-tive division, as compared with the previous month; a shortage was reported, in some areas, of skilled bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed an improvement and was fair; with mill-sawyers also it improved, and was moderate generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed an improvement and was good. In the printing industry also it improved and continued fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders, however, employment showed a decline, but was still fairly good generally.

Pottery and Glass.-In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack generally; at Bristol and Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fair. Employment in the glass trades also showed an improvement; it was still very slack in the bottle-making section, but in other sections it was fair.

Fishing.-With fishermen employment declined during March and was very bad.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally. Among seamen it remained slack on the whole.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 23rd March, 1936:—

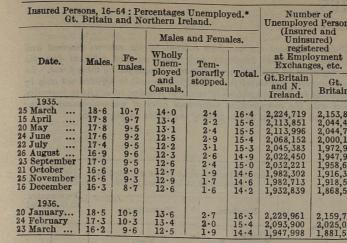
	Wo	amo	ngst ple, a	Inemployed Insured aged 16-64, Irch, 1936.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd March, 1936.			
Division.	38.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	Females	Total.	with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	20·2 23·0 34·5 25·5	6.8	18 · 1 20 · 3 32 · 6 23 · 4	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.1 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	194,444 95,435 105,528 186,744 383,964 399,886 300,387 215,143 66,467	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 17,105 \\ - & 14,867 \\ - & 19,626 \\ - & 30,013 \\ - & 22,231 \\ - & 16,409 \\ + & 1,451 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 6,557 \\ - & 20,873 \\ - & 40,932 \\ - & 93,216 \\ - & 54,127 \\ - & 30,204 \\ - & 16 \end{array}$	
Total	16.2	9.6	14.4	- 1.0	1,947,998	- 145,902	- 276,721	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from March, 1935, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons aged 14 years and upwards on

April, 1936.

the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland :---

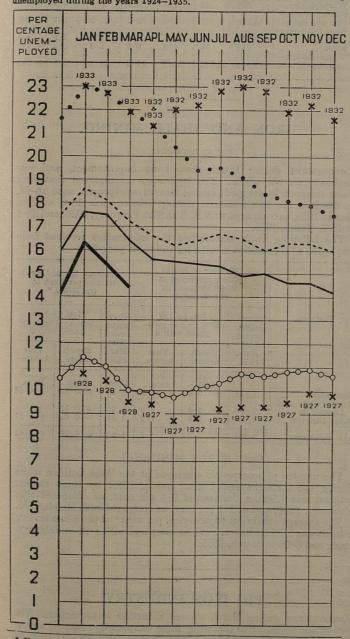


## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG PERSONS, AGE 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT

Divitini	and	NONTHERN IKELA	IND :
Thick Curve			= 1936.
Plain Curve	•	Part in internet	= 1935.
Broken Curve	1.00		= 1934.
Dotted Curve	•		= 1933.
Chain Curve		0-0-0-0-0-0	= Mean for 1924-29†

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages nemployed during the years 1924-1935.



\* Up to and including June, 1935, these percentages are revised figures alculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred b; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at uly, 1935, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes vailable as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1936. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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Ox page 136 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 23rd March, 1936, of the com-position of these statistics. Items 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while items 1, 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6 make up the number of insured persons aged, 16-64, recorded as unemployed.

in 1973 - Co <u>lon</u> skins control 1983 - Colonado Colonado - Colonado	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)	Girls (Under 18 years)	Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,264,193	16,528	221,603	10,804	1,513,128
ation 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances :	29,091	1,719	7,846	1,022	39,678
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) ,, 14 and 15 4. Uninsured persons on	134,214	5,947 9,890	35,024	5,180 10,259	180,365 20,149
5. Two months' file :	54,944	21,716	25,513	26,038	128,211
(b) persons aged	39,529	2,589	32,331	3,312	77,761
6. Unemployed—Special		3,260		4,749	8,00
Schemes Persons on Register	2,775	5	244	3	3,027
(items 1-4) Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un- employed(items 1-3(a),	1,482,442	55,800	289,986	53,303	1,881,531
5 (a) and 6)	1,469,802	26,788	297,048	20,321	1,813,959

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*** ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 23RD MARCH, 1936, AND

24TH FEBRUARY 1936

1000000		Share and the strength and		Jan 1, 1900	· James in	
			23rd Ma	rch, 1936.	ind to get	24th Feb., 1936.
	Persons no Regular En	ormally in aployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Employ- ment.				Total.	
2 7 7 10 77 -			Great 1	Britain.		
Boys		1,235,320 51,157 224,669 49,428	163,473 4,475 63,482 3,850	83,649 168 1,835 25	1,482,442 55,800 289,986 53,303	1,589,316 65,564 308,357 61,784
Total		1,560,574	235,280	85,677	1,881,531	2,025,021
		Great	Brítain and I	Northern Irel	and.	and south
Boys Women		1,275,583 52,949 240,726 50,458	164,815 4,497 66,896 3,954	86,055 168 1,872 25	1,526,453 57,614 309,494 54 437	1,635,428 67,419 328,132

#### VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.\***

240,162

88,120

54.437

1,947,998

62 921

2,093,900

Total ....

1.619.716

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

23rd Ma	eks ended ar., 1936.	Period 26th March, 1935, to 23rd March, 1936.						
		Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†				
	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) OF Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year hefore.			
130,886 27,205 52,128 22,164 232,383	121,584 20,454 39,49 <b>1</b> 16,881 198,410	1,646,146 344,991 710,770 311,336 3,013,243	+ 178,330 + 51,209 + 19,274 + 30,244 + 279,057	1,534,213 271,806 549,592 245,823 2,601,434	+ 153,068 + 34,032 + 209 + 19,239 + 206,548			
	Vacancies Notified. 130,886 27,205 52,128 22,164	130,886 27,205 52,128 22,164 16,881	Vacancies Notified.         Vacancies Filled.†         Vacancies           130,886         121,584         1,646,146           27,205         20,454         344,991           52,128         39,491         710,770           22,164         16,881         311,336	Vacancies Notified.         Vacancies Filled.†         to 23rd M           130,886         121,584         1,646,146         + 178,330           27,205         20,454         344,991         + 51,209           52,128         39,491         710,770         + 19,274           22,164         16,881         311,336         + 30,244	Zord Mar., 1936.         to 23rd Mar. h, 1936.           Vacancies Notified.         Vacancies Filled.†         Vacancies Number.         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year         Vacancie Or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year           130,886         121,584         1,646,146         + 178,330         1,534,213           27,205         20,454         344,991         + 51,209         271,806           52,128         39,491         710,770         + 19,274         549,592           22,164         16,881         311,336         + 30,244         245,823			

The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. both now embodied in Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.
 \* "Vacancies Filled " include certain types of cases (described as Class B enragements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 23rd March 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,723 per week.

## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 136.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline. There was a considerable increase, between 24th February and 23rd March, in the number of persons temporarily stopped, especially in Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $21 \cdot 7$  at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with  $20 \cdot 2$  at 24th February, 1936, and  $24 \cdot 8$  at 25th March, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by  $0 \cdot 3$  (from  $17 \cdot 1$  to  $16 \cdot 8$ ), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by  $1 \cdot 8$  (from  $3 \cdot 1$  to  $4 \cdot 9$ ).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st March, 1936, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent., as compared with 22nd February, 1936, but a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1935.

with 23rd March, 1935. The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, was 5.09, a decrease of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, but an increase of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

23rd March, 1935. The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st March, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Japan ( Crauser)	Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.			
Districts.	21st March,	(-)asc	) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-)ascompared with a		
And Andrews	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	44,105 108,442	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0.0 \\ + 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.5 \\ - 0.7 \end{array}$	Days. 5.51 5.23	Days. - 0.01 - 0.14	Days. +0.04 +0.34	
Cumberland and West- morland	4,920 96,098 42,482	+ 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.1	-29.0 + 0.2 - 3.0	5.67 4.75 4.60	-0.02 -0.25 -0.63	+0.06 +0.27 +0.10	
West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick	59,734 45,482 54,197 16,560	-0.3 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.4	-1.7 -1.2 -1.4 -0.5	5.27 4.31 4.54 5.49	-0.15 -0.48 -0.54 -0.24	-0.08 +0.10 +0.29 +0.11	
North Staffordshire South Staffs.t, Worcs. and Salop	22,852 28,610 9,215	+ 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.6	+ 0.4 - 2.9 - 1.7	5.46 5.29 5.50	-0.12 -0.61 -0.08	+0.09 +0.29 +0.22	
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	7,305 9,271 129,493	+ 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.5	+ 2.4 + 3.7 - 2.3	5.56 5.72 4.92	$-\frac{0.07}{0.10}$	+0.01 + 0.27 - 0.54	
England and Wales	678,766	+ 0.1	- 1.3	5.00	-0.24	+0.04	
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,619 22,189 51,142	+ 1.0 + 1.4 - 0.1	+ 1.5 + 4.7 + 3.1	5.65 5.65 5.81	-0.11 -0.09 -0.06	+0.12 - 0.07 - 0.01	
Scotland	85,950	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	5.75	-0.08		
GREAT BRITAIN	764,716	+ 0.2	- 0.8	5.09	-0.22	+ 0.05	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, was 0.70 of a day per week, of which 0.63 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, was 0.48 of a day per week, of which 0.39 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935, were 0.75 and 0.68 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week. The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 21st March, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,196,200 tons, as compared with 19,739,200 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1936, and 18,616,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd March, 1935. The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 23rd March, 1936, and 25th March, 1935, are shown in the following Table :--

\* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. ↑ Including Cannock Chase.

	Une	mployed	36.	Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared			
A POILS TRACK	Numl	bers.	Pe	ercentage	<b>s.</b>	as con wit	
Атеа.	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year befoie.
Freat Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	157,900 137,503 20,397	45,358 43,223 2,135	16.8 16.6 18.5	4·9 5·2 2·0	21.7 21.8 20.5	+ 1.5 + 1.6 + 0.4	-3.1 -3.4 -1.7
Wales :	24,060	259 1,452	13·8 18·2	0.5 1.1	14·3 19·3	-0.3 -0.6	-2.1 -8.3
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	4,634 18,211	35 13,780	46·4 11·6	0·3 8·8	46·7 20·4	-1.0 + 3.2	+14.8 - 9.0
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lei-	13,960 4,593	1,178 1,330	18·1 8·1	1.5 2.3	19·6 10·4	+ 0.5 + 1.2	- 0.6 - 3.3
cestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	6,272 786	1,425 60	10·6 6·2	2·4 0·5	13·0 6·7	+ 1.0 - 0.2	+ 0.1
ter and Salop Glos. and Somer- set	1,260	1,712	8·3	2.7	11·0 14·1	+ 1.7 - 1.6 - 0.2	- 0.8 - 8.8 - 0.4
Kent Wales and Mon- mouth	341 49,641	56 21,663	4·5 25·7	0·8 11·2	5·3 36·9	+ 3.6	+ 2.1

Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Inc. (+) or

April, 1936.

#### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed an improvement, and was moderate on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 15.5 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 16.8 at 24th February, 1936, and 23.4 at 25th March, 1935.

at 25th March, 1955. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

Districts.	pec	imber of W ple employ ines include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	21st Mar., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Mar., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,624	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.8 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 5.9	Days. 5.86	Days. + 0.42	Days. + 0.95	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,600 1,767	+ 8.4 + 1.4	-9.9 +7.9	6.00 5.68	+ 0.13 - 0.02	+ 0.07	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,991	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	5.84	+ 0.21	+ 0.41	

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st March, 1936, by firms making returns, was 1,986, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with February, 1936, and of 1.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1935. The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.97 in March, 1936, as compared with 5.96 in February, 1936, and 6.04 in March, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.9 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 17.1 at 24th February, 1936, and 22.5 at 25th March, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 14,829 workpeople at the end of March, 1936,

#### \* See footnote \* in previous column.

showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with February, 1936, and of 7.8 per cent. compared with March, 1935.

April, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of March, 1936, was 109, the same as at the end of February, 1936, compared with 98 at the end of March, 1935. The figures are analysed below :--

A CONTRACT OF	Total num-		er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	Mar., 1936.	Feb., 1936.		Month before.		
Durham and Cleveland	80 21	29 9	29 8	27 7	+''ï	+ 2 + 2	
(inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants. Lincolnshire	24 40 20 32 13	8 24 12 9 5	9 25 12 9 5	9 23 10 7 4	- 1 - 1 	-1 ++22 ++1	
England and Wales	230 78	96 13	97 12	87 11	-1 + 1	+ 9 + 2	
GREAT BRITAIN	308	109	109	98		+11	

The production of pig iron in March, 1936, amounted to 633.600 tons, compared with 584,700 tons in February, 1936, and 554,200 tons in March, 1935.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd March showed a slight improvement as compared with 24th February, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $18\cdot 3$  at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with  $19\cdot 2$  at 24th February, 1936, and  $23\cdot 1$  at 25th March, 1935.

At certain firms employing 67,791 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 21st March, 1936, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd February, 1936, but increased by 13.0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd March, 1935. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 21st March, 1936, the same as in February, 1936, compared with 5.5 in March, 1935.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :----

	empl	of Workp loyed by king retu	Firms	Aggre	egate num Shifts.*	ber
	Week ended 21st March,	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 21st	Inc. Dec. com wi	(-)
	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	March, 1936.	Month before.	be
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	: c
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	7,708 958 23,982 1,515 7,830 12,706	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	+13.3 + 7.9 +10.0 +15.1 +16.2 + 9.8	45,536 4,197 131,166 8,346 43,595 71,723	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ -9.8 \\ -1.2 \\ +9.5 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $	+++++
Mechanics, Labourers	13,092	+ 1.3	+12.4	76,010	+ 1.2	+
TOTAL	67,791	- 0.4	+11.6	380,573	- 0.4	+
DISTRICTS.					- Baller	
Northumberland, Durham, Cleve- land Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	13,683 20,308 397	+ 2.1 - 0.6 + 0.5	+10.8 +16.3 + 4.2	78,329 114,328 2,148	$+ 1.9 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.6$	+++
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,896 5,925	-1.6 -0.9	+17.1 + 5.4	26,290 33,601	-1.7 -0.6	+++
Counties Wales and Mon	6,073 8,874	+ 0.5 - 3.8	+10.5 + 5.4	33,496 49,950	+ 1.7 - 3.4	++
Total, England and Wales	60,156	- 0.5	+11.6	338,142	- 0.3	+
Scotland	7,635	+ 0.3	+11.5	42,431	- 1.1	+
TOTAL	67,791	- 0.4	+11.6	380,573	- 0.4	+

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 980,100 tons in March, 1936, as compared with 938,500 tons in February, 1936, and 841,900 tons in March, 1935.

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $34 \cdot 5$  at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with  $30 \cdot 5$  at 24th February, 1936, and  $38 \cdot 5$ at 25th March, 1935. Employment declined also in steel sheet manufacture.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 21st March, 1936, as compared with a month before and a vear before :-

	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week ended 21st	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	53 9	- 5 - 1	= 1	295 87	$-24 \\ -2$	- 3	
TOTAL	62	- 6	- 2	382	-26	- 6	

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further general improvement, and was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, fair to good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair to moderate in general engineering; in marine, textile and constructional engi-neering, however, it remained slack.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd March, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

	-	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 23rd March, 1936.								
Divisions.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as con	ase (+) rease (- mpared th a		
	General ing; Ed Iron a Four	Engi	Engir	Constr Engi	M Vehicle and A		Month before.	Year before		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,613 1,741 1,352 4,517 12,766 17,721 9,402 1,011 1,129	587 293 164 1,056 825 1,475 406 96 57	141 218 445 30 3,562 237 2,556 68 415	290 73 63 749 1,291 533 1,385 314 94	2,082 1,291 2,378 7,078 1,445 2,136 1,253 523 335	6,713 3,616 4,402 13,430 19,889 22,102 15,002 2,012 2,012 2,030	- 812 - 371 - 185 - 3,777 - 1,749 - 1,412 - 414 - 125 - 90	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2,4 \\ - & 1,0 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 4,9 \\ - & 9,8 \\ - & 6,3 \\ - & 5,8 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 1,0 \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	53,252	4,959	7,672	4,792	18,521	89,196	- 8,935	- 32,2		
	P	ercent	ages ur	emplo	yed at	23rd Man	ch, 1936			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$\begin{array}{r} 4\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 12\cdot 2\\ 16\cdot 2\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 22\cdot 8\\ 17\cdot 4\end{array}$	$3 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 6$ $7 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 2$ $12 \cdot 1$ $11 \cdot 9$ $13 \cdot 3$	$   \begin{array}{r}     30 \cdot 7 \\     6 \cdot 8 \\     7 \cdot 5 \\     25 \cdot 0 \\     24 \cdot 2 \\     32 \cdot 5 \\     17 \cdot 0 \\     18 \cdot 9 \\     8 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$6 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 7$ $8 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 4$ $16 \cdot 5$ $23 \cdot 3$ $16 \cdot 0$ $72 \cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 5.8 \\ 13.0 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.9 \\ 19.8 \\ 13.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	- 1. - 1. - 2. - 2. - 6. - 4. - 5. - 7.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	10.1	5.3	16.8	14.3	6.5	9.0	- 1.0	- 3.		
Ditto, Feb., 1936 Ditto, Mar., 1935	10.8 14.0	5.7	17.6 27.2	14·8 20·5	7.9 8.1	10.0 12.6	-	-		

On the North-East Coast employment continued to improve in On the North-East Coast employment continued to improve in marine engineering and in general engineering; it was still bad, however, in the former and slack in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment was better in general engineering, but continued slack. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in general engineering, but was still slack in that section, and in textile engineering; it also improved in motor vehicle manufacture, and was fair. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employ-ment improved generally; in motor vehicle manufacture it was fairly good; in general engineering and in electrical engineering it was good, and in constructional engineering it was fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued fair. In London and the Southern Counties it improved generally, and was good. Employment continued very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture. centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland there was a slight decline in employment in marine engineering, but an improvement was shown in general engineering; in both sections, however, employment was slack. Employment improved generally in Wales and in Northern Ireland, but it continued bad in the former division and slack in the latter

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Per ent.

13 · 4 30 · 4 12 · 4 18 · 2 18 · 6 9 · 4 12.2 13.0

 $12 \cdot 4$  $17 \cdot 2$  $13 \cdot 2$ 14·1 6·9

13·1 6·0 12.6 16.8 13.0

THE improvement recorded in recent months continued during March, but employment was still very bad. There was a slight decline in some districts, but this was more than offset by improvement elsewhere, especially in North-Eastern England. As compared with a year ago there was a slight decline in London, but a con-siderable improvement in most other areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages employed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd March, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 24th February, 1936, and 25th March, 1935.

Division.	redWorkpeople aged 16-64 nemployed at rd Mar., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Jnemployed at 23rd March, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Insured W aged Unempl 23rd Ma	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Une 231	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Wales Northern Ireland GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,790 769 3,762 65 17,553 8,961 17,180 2,675 1,993 54,748	$\begin{array}{r} + & 71 \\ + & 16 \\ + & 325 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 1,540 \\ - & 214 \\ - & 28 \\ + & 89 \\ + & 13 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 183 \\ - & 147 \\ - & 1,384 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 8,577 \\ - & 4,212 \\ - & 802 \\ - & 1,481 \\ \hline \end{array} $	23·3 12·1 15·9 36·1 44·2 36·8 41·9 53·1 21·6	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\cdot 3\\ -2\cdot 6\\ -6\cdot 3\\ +2\cdot 6\\ -17\cdot 6\\ -17\cdot 6\\ -9\cdot 0\\ -13\cdot 0\\ -21\cdot 1\\ \end{array} $ -10.7

Statistics of shipbuilding in the quarter ended 31st March, 1936, are given on page 151.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd March showed a further slight improvement,

and was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 16.7 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 17.0 at 24th February, 1936, and with 21.8 at 25th March, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 16.1, 16.5 and 21.7, and in the manufacturing department 17.2, 17.5, and 22.0.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

a children have been an an all	Dente De Constanti	and the second second	CARLES PROPERTY	1. 1. 197 1. 2. 2.	and the same of the	
1995 AL	Numbe	r of Work	people.		Váges paie Vorkpeople	
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
-	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,098 22,696 19,376 6,323	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	£ 17,545 34,294 31,426 13,451	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 2.1 \\ - & 2.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \\ + 6 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$
Total	59,493	- 0.5	+ 3.4	96,716	- 0.1	+ 5.3
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop	4,317	- 6.8	-15.5	6,787	- 6.0	- 8.7
and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	6,287 10,169 9,550	+ 1.0 - 0.3 - 1.4	+ 1.5 + 15.1 - 0.6	9,895 17,825 15,073	+ 1.6 + 0.9 - 1.8	+ 3.3 + 19.5 - 2.4
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,649 2,865 3,831	+ 1.2 - 5.0 + 3.7	+7.9 +20.1 +5.4	9,669 4.493 6,004	+ 2.5 - 4.4 + 2.6	+ 8.9 + 23.3 + 4.6
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen	3,842	- 0.5	- 3.5	6,127	- 0.4	- 5.7
Burnley and Padi- ham	2,881 2,376	+ 5.9 + 0.4	+ 4·3 + 5·3	5,245 4,768	$^{+2.1}_{+1.7}$	+ 8.2 + 2.6
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,965 2,050 2,711	-0.5 -3.5 -0.5	+ 3.9 + 0.4 + 3.7	3,724 3,174 3,932	+ 0.2 - 3.1 + 1.2	+ 7.2 - 0.4 + 6.4
Total	59,493	- 0.5	+ 3.4	96,716	- 0.1	+ 5.3

Returns from firms employing about 59,100 workpeople in the week ended 21st March showed that  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, *e.g.*, reductions in the number of looms worked by individual

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight decline in the spinning

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight decline in the spinning department. At Stockport there was a further slight improvement. Employment improved at Hyde also. At Glossop full-time was worked both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. In the Oldham district there was little change in the spinning department: employment was still reported as bad, though con-siderably better than a year ago; for those still working in the industry, employment represented about 70 per cent. of full employ-ment. In the manufacturing department there was much under-employment in the section producing velvets, fustians and sheetings. At Bolton employment with spinners and cardroom workers remained bad; employment with weavers, winders and warpers was remained bad; employment with weavers, winders and warpers was

described as good. At Leigh there was a marked improvement in the spinning department, as compared both with the preceding month and with last year; with weavers there was a slight improvement. At Bury there continued to be steady improvement. At Rochdale there was a slight decline in the spinning department; employment in the weaving department remained good.

At Preston employment showed a further slight improvement, At Freston employment showed a further slight improvement, At Blackburn there was a slight decline as compared with February, but employment was better than a year ago. At Accrington there was a slight decline in the weaving department. At Darwen there was little change as compared with February, but a considerable im-provement as compared with a year ago. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement with weavers. At Burnley the improvement previously reported was maintained : many weavers who had been previously reported was maintained; many weavers who had been unemployed were working with their full complement of looms. At Nelson there was a slight decline. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued moderate, and was better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad with spinners and card-room workers, but showed some further improvement with doublers. At Todmorden full time continued in the spinning department, and the improvement in the weaving department was maintained.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 23rd March, 1936 :--

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on 23rd March, 1936       Department.     Wholly Unemployed.       Men.     Women.       Men.     Women.       Men.     Women.       March     2320	Wh	olly	23rd M Temp	orarily	the Reg	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared	
	1. 14	mo	with a month before.				
Hoom Spinning	1,466 8,998	3,180 2,623	432 3,527	2,239 2,098	7,317 17,246	=	86 394
Beaming, Winding and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,448 5,752 962	4,510 13,065 279	805 873 167	4,177 2,405 114	10,940 22,095 1,522		197 102 17
Total	18,626	23,657	5,804	11,033	59,120	-	796

#### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement, principally in the woollen section, and was good in most districts and departments. A shortage of skilled operatives was reported in many districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 8.6 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 9.7 at 24th February, 1936, and with 16.1 at 25th March, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 7.0, 6.1, and 6.0.

Worsted Section.-Employment showed little change as compared with February, and was fairly good for the time of year.

At Bradford and Shipley employment continued good, and was rather better than in February in the wool-combing department at Shipley. At Huddersfield employment with a number of firms in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade was still moderate to poor. At Halifax employment remained good, but showed a slight decline in the spinning department. In the spinning and weaving departments at Keighley employment showed some seasonal slackness but remained very good, and was much better than a year ago.

Employment in the wool sorting department was good. In the wool-combing department employment showed a slight improvement in the crossbred (carding and preparing) sections, but a decline in the merino section; in the trade as a whole it remained fairly good.

In the worsted spinning department employment remained good. In the worsted weaving department employment continued to be fairly good at most centres, and better than a year ago.

fairly good at most centres, and better than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 21st March showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 12 per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns were on short time \* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. worked overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 15½ per cent. were on short time, losing on the average 12 hours, and 20 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the spinning department 7½ per cent. worked short time, with an average loss of 10 hours each, and 26 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving depart-ment the corresponding figures were : short time,\* 13½ per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 12 per cent. and 5 hours.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement in most of the principal districts, and was good on the whole.

In the Huddersfield district employment remained good, though In the Huddersfield district employment remained good, though some firms making woollen dress and mantle cloths reported a decline towards the end of the month. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District showed a further slight improvement, and was fair to good. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was described as better than it had been for some years. At Leeds there was little

• The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.

change, but employment was much better than a year ago. At Morley there was a slight further improvement. At Otley and Guiseley employment continued to be good.

Employment in the blanket trade in Yorkshire remained fair for the time of year, at Witney it remained good. At Rochdale and in the Stockport area employment remained moderate to fair. Mills in the West of England remained generally busy. In the South of Scotland there was an improvement with some firms, several mills having resumed full-time working. The Harris tweed indus-try at Stornoway was again reported to be very busy.

Employers' returns for the week ended 21st March showed that 13 per cent. of the workpeople in the section as a whole were on short time\* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, while short time\* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, while 22 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. The short time working was mostly in the Heavy Woollen District and in Scotland. In the *spinning* department 11 per cent. were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 32 per cent. were on overtime, averaging nearly 8 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time\*, 15 per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 18 per cent. and 5 hours.

Carpet Section .- Employment declined slightly, but remained good or fair in the principal districts.

The following Table summarises the information received from

employers :	1968	Ter	h		m		0.000-	
L		$\begin{array}{c c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{$					ages p orkpeo	
A COLORED COLO	Week ended 21st March, 1936.	Dec	or c. $(-)$ on a onth	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 21st March, 1936.	De	c. $(+)$ or c. $(-)$ on a nonth efore.	Index Figure. (Jan.,† 1926 = 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section:				11.19	£		Fer Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified		1+1	0.5 0.1 1.3	91·7 84·6 98·1	24,161 54,272 29,701 20,405 2,336	++++++	1.8 0.3 2.0 0.8 7.5	80·3 84·7 78·2 80·8 67·4
Total—Worsted	74,056	-	0.1	91.1.	130,875	+	0.9	81.6
WOOLLEN SECTION :						12	-	
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	+1,002 12,638 21,854 15,480 2,257	+++	1.0 1.8 0.4	91·8 97·0 91·3	2,162 26,429 38,933 33,504 4,432	+++++	2.9 1.9 3.5 1.2 4.4	80·9 98·1 98·9 91·6 85·0
Total—Woollen	53,231	+	1.2	93.2	105,460	+	2.4	95.1
CARPET SECTION	11,141	-	0.0	137 · 4	21,204	-	0.8	140.0
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,428	+	0.4	94 • 4	257,539	+	1.4	90.2
Districts:						1		
WORSTED SECTION :								
Bradford Hudderafield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	7,977	1-	$0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.8$	87·3 81·8 95·9	58,959 13,942 13,716 13,804 11,854	++ +++	1.0 1.9 1.5 2.3 0.2	77.0 75.5 74.2 92.7 90.0
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,498	-	6.2	106.2	4,874	1	7 · 8	97.0
Total—West Riding	66,440	-	0.3	90.4	117,149	+	0.5	80.0
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	366	+	1.9	127.2	9,018 603 4,105	+++	0.7 16.0 12.2	86.8 115.6 150.5
Total-Worsted	74,056	-	0.1	91.1	130,875	+	0.9	81.6
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	13,390	+	1.2	100.4	29,498	+	2.9	97.7
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds		+			17,570 17,452	++	1·5 0·2	87·3 112·9
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,512 1,211	11			5,461 2,452	+	0·7 4·0	88·9 81·7
Total-West	34 927	+	1.1	97.0	72,433	+	1.5	99.3
Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	3,172	-	0.8	90.4	6,398	+ -	1.3	90.2
Wales Scotland	3,422 11,710	++++	0.3	84.6 87.5	6,478 20,151	++	0·6 7·7	100·1 84·2
Total-Woollen	53,231	+	1.2	93.2	105,460	+	2.4	95.1
CARPET SECTION	11,141	-	0.0	137.4	21,204	-	0.8	140.0
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,428	+	0.4	94.4	257,539	+	1.4	90.2

\* note in second column on page 132.

\* See \* note in second column on page 132. † Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 192 ‡ Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st March, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd February, 1936 :--

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-, without a figure, signifies "few or noworkpeople returned.")

a contract the state of the second					
and the second second	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	+ 2.5 + 0.1 + 7.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 2.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 1.3 \end{array} $	- 4.6 - 1.2 + 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
TOTAL	+ 2.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.1
WoolLen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	1 11 11	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 & 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 1.2 + 2.7 - 0.0 - 1.0 + 2.6
TOTAL		+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 23rd March, 1936 :--

	23rd March, 1936.							
Department.		Wholly Unemployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)as compared		
An and the state of the	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		with a month before.		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	80	2	55	5	142	- 32		
Preparing	444	137	297	102	980	- 159		
Wool Combing	226	172	443	182	1,023	- 191		
Wool Carding	373	59	311	56	799	- 97		
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	242	36	285	87	650	- 42		
Spinning Woollen Winding and	287	433	154	508	1,382	- 189		
Warping	59	18.	182	33	292	- 94		
Worsted Winding and Warping	47	102	170	710	000	1 110		
TIT II III	92	102	139 124	318 909	606 1,249	+ 110 - 316		
Woollen weaving	73	55	55	525	708	+ 9		
Other Processes	756	50	676	136	1,618	- 38		
Total	2,679	1,188	2,721	2,861	9,449	-1,039		

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement in most districts during March; it was fairly good on the whole, and better than a

year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.3 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 12.9 at 24th February, 1936, and with 14.5 at 25th March, 1935. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who made returns for the three periods :-

anot hereiner minister		Number of orkpeop		Total all V	wages pa Norkpeop	ple.
These version paids as	Week ended 21st		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st		(+) or $(-)$ on s
AND IN THE CASE OF	March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	March, 1936.	Month before.	Year
the second second		Per	Per	1	Per	Per
England and Wales :	and Real	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent
London	1,713	+ 1.6	- 2.2	3,623	+ 1.0	- 0.
Leicester	8,742	+ 1.7	- 1.9	20,836	+ 3.0	- 0.
Leicester Country Dis-				Contraction of the	S. P. MELLY	Contraction of
trict	4,595	+ 0.7	+14.5	10,117	+ 1.4	+12.
Northampton	5,806	- 1.3	- 2.0	13,387	- 1.7	- 3.
Higham, Rushden and		and the second	Section 10	and the second second	C. State	The states
District	6,386	+ 0.8	+ 5-7	14,975	- 1.1	+11.
Kettering and District	4,743	- 0.3	- 0.9	10,870	+ 0.1	- 0.
Rest of Northants	1,265	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	2,739	+ 1.3	+13.
Stafford and District	2,492	+ 1.9	+ 4.6	5,593	+ 4.6	+ 6.
Norwich and District	6,149	+ 0.7	- 2.6	12,103	+ 0.6	- 0.
Bristol, Kingswood and		1200	135302	and the state	Part Contraction	10 - 30 - 1 Aug
District	1,559	+ 2.0	+10.2	2,654	- 2.8	+15
Leeds and District	1,426	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	3,324	+ 5.7	+ 1.
Lancashire (mainly			10000	and the second	1000000	R.L.
Rossendale Valley)	7,059	+ 3.2	+13.8	13,925	+ 5.0	+19.
Birmingham and Dis-		1		E States		
trict	857	- 2.2	- 3.2	1,624	- 4.0	- 5
Other parts of England	Carlo and	A State	2212:3124	Part Conten	C. C. S.	
and Wales	4,648	+ 1.1	+ 7.3	9,260	+ 5.6	+ 7.
						-
England and Wales	57,440	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	125,030	+ 1.6	+ 5.
<b>a</b> 11 1	0.01-	1.0.1				1
Scotland	2,015	+ 0.4	+ 8.5	4,338	+ 1.3	+10.
Great Britain	59,455	+ 0.9	+ 3.5	129,368	+ 1.5	+ 5.
	A STATE TO	In Contract	10 million and a string and	Press W. may	Maintering	

Returns from firms employing about 58,400 workpeople in the week ended 21st March, 1936, showed that 23 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average, while 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 4 hours each on the average. The short time was fairly general, though most marked at Northampton, in the Northamptonshire country district (except the Higham and Rushden district), and in the Bristol and Kingswood district: the overtime was most considerable at Norwich Kingswood district; the overtime was most considerable at Norwich, in the Higham and Rushden district, and in the Stafford district.

Employment in North London improved, and was good; there was an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers. In East London employment was fair.

At Leicester employment improved, and was fairly good; in the Leicestershire country district it improved generally, and was good at most centres, and much better than last year.

Employment at Northampton was fairly good, though short time continued to be largely worked.

In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained good; at Kettering it remained moderate. In the other principal country districts of Northamptonshire employment remained fair or fairly good generally, and considerably better than last year.

At Stafford employment was fairly good on the whole; it remained fair at Norwich, though some firms were much busier than others.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district short time continued to be largely worked; employment, however, was better than a year ago. At Leeds employment was fairly good.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment remained fairly good with most firms, and was much better than a year ago.

Employment was moderate at Glasgow; it remained good at Kilmarnock; it was slack at Maybole and at Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd March, 1936 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd March, 1936.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	CONTRACTOR OF	compared with a month before.			
Boot and Shoe M'f're:	La II				1				
Preparing Dept	200 374	23 9	105 154	23 5	351 542	-31 - '62			
Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept	704	4	729	8	1,445	+ 138			
Closing Dept	24	440	19	623	1,106	+ 41			
Making Dept	2,052	32	1,179	26	3,289	+ 9			
Finishing Dept	1,332	306	574	131	2,343	- 313			
Slipper Making	298 18	156	517	517	1,488	-165 -3			
Repairing and Hand	10	1	4		44	- 3			
Sewn Work	789	-	41		830	- 44			
TOTAL	5,791	971	3,320	1,334	11,416	- 430			

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack generally. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, and at Derby it remained fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.5 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 21.9 at 24th February, 1936, and 19.8 at 25th March, 1935.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :---

		Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
and all a	21st Mar., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Mar., 1936.	Month before.	Year* before.		
Earthenware	. 2,116 . 6,550 . 1,997	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.5 \\ 0.8 \\ - 1.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +11 \cdot 8 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	£ 3,796 12,023 3,657	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 2.4 \\ + \ 0.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +13 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \\ +2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$		
Тотац	10,663	- 0.4	+ 2.2	19,476	+ 1.5	+ 1.5		
and the second state of th	8,738 1,925	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$+ \frac{3 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot 8}$	14,663 4,813	+ 2.4 - 1.2	+ 4.7 - 6.9		
TOTAL	. 10,663	- 0.4	+ 2.2	19,476	+ 1.5	+ 1.5		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,517 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,137, or nearly 201 per cent., were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st March, 1936; on the other hand, 542, or about 5 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during March. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.4 at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 13.6 at 24th February, 1936, and 12.6 at 25th March, 1935. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

and the second	Numbe	r of Worl	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. ( ended Dec. (-			
	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	21st March, 1936.	Month before.	Year* before	
Northern Countles,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,628	- 0.4	+ 3.2	4,225	+ 2.8	+ 2.1	
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South-	8,392	+ 1.9	+ 8.6	23,491	+ 5.3	+ 8.3	
West Countles and Wales Scotland	1,823 230	+ 2.1 + 2.7	+ 2.4	4,778 601	+ 8.0 + 5.8	+ 5.9 + 8.9	
Total	12,073	+ 1.6	+ 6.7	33,095	+ 5.4	+ 7.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 12,073 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 2 per cent. were working on an average about 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st March, 1936. On the other hand, nearly 5 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average. each on the average.

#### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good during March, and showed a considerable improvement compared with the previous month. Compared both with February and with a year ago there was an improvement in every occupation and in every administrative division.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, and good with carpenters and plasterers; in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported. With masons and plumbers employment was fair, and with painters there was a marked seasonal improvement. With labourers, etc., employment showed some improvement, but was still slack or bad. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd March, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with March, 1935 :—

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at 23rd at July, March, March Stoneorius		(-) in age as			
		at 23rd			Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Plumbers Labourers to above and	139,970 88,910 23,830 8,670 31,590 129,740 39,280	11,854 4,081 2,233 1,040 2,533 17,460 3,751	616 218 163 116 259 382 184	8.5 4.6 9.4 12.0 8.0 13.5 9.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 16 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
B u i l d e r s' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers All other occupa-	271,080 96,130	39,257 30,858	1,330 553	14·5 32·1	- 3.6 - 5.6	-3.9 -2.9 -1.2
tions Total	147,590 976,790	31,956 145,023	1,076	21·7 14·8	$\frac{-2\cdot 4}{-5\cdot 5}$	- 2.5
DIVISIONS, London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	199,120 156,340 114,550 117,270 121,040 123,970 92,690 33,000 18,810	25,616 11,817 12,106 14,188 23,110 24,072 18,206 10,365 5,543	214 147 293 739 1,573 878 848 199 6	12.9 7.6 10.6 12.1 19.1 19.4 19.6 31.4 29.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.3\\-4.3\\-4.5\\-4.1\\-7.7\\-5.3\\-7.8\\-5.2\\-3.9\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 7 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	976,790	145,023	4,897	14.8	- 5.5	- 2.5

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during March have been received from 139 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,897,000 in 1931). These returns show that in March, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,828,700 as compared with £9,626,200 in March, 1935. An analysis of these figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 151 of the present issue.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

#### April, 1936.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement during March, and was good on the whole; it was better than in March, 1935.

East Coast.—Employment continued slack on the whole at most of the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields it was moderate; at the Hartlepools it remained fair. At Middlesbrough it improved somewhat. At Hull it remained bad with coal workers, but it improved with dock workers. Employment at Grimsby remained clock At Inswich it was fair. in March, 1955. Employment in the letterpress printing industry showed an improve-ment as compared with the previous month, and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. In some centres, however, including Bradford, Cardiff, Plymouth, and Edinburgh (machine branch) it was described as slack; while at Leeds, Newcastle, Liverpool, Birmingham and Bristol it was described as moderate. slack. At Ipswich it was fair. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good

generally. Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford and Manchester, however, again described employment as bad; whilst at London, Bristol and Belfast it was described as fair. With lithographic artists it was fair. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline but was still fairly good on the whole; it was better, than in March 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was  $6 \cdot 1$  at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with  $6 \cdot 9$  at 24th February, 1936, and  $6 \cdot 9$  at 25th March, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and book-binding industries were 8.6, 9.2 and 9.1, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries, 6.9, 7.3 and 7.2.

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemploy-ment amongst their members :---

and an entrance of the	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1936.		te c end of	Increase Decrease on a		
		March, 1936.	Feb., 1936.	March, 1935.	Month before.	1
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	33,465	4.5	4.8	4.9	-0.3	
shire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern	14,242	6.9	7.5	7.7	-0.6	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,585 5,357 9,915	$\begin{array}{c} 3\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 3\end{array}$	3 · 8 8 · 5 4 · 6	4.5 8.6 5.1	-0.4 -1.3 -0.3	
Total	70,564	5.1	5.5	5.7	-0.4	1
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	11,735 8,044	6 · 0 8 · 5	6·5 7·9	6·3 9·9	-0.5 + 0.6	A STATE OF
not distinguished)	27,262	2.2	2.5	3.2	-0.3	-

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32·1 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 33·2 per cent. at 24th February, 1936, and with 32·7 per cent. at 25th March, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 23rd March, 1936; was 15·4, the same percentage as at 24th February, 1936; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding percentages were 35·0 and 36·3. Corresponding figures for a year ago are not available.

London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :—

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed i Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.											
	In	Docks.		1.0.0	1 1 14							
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Tota Docks Princi Wharv							
Week ended— 7th March, 1936 14th """ 21st """ 28th """	3,111 3,775 3,851 3,167	2,164 2,185 1,584 1,791	5,275 5,960 5,435 4,958	6,014 6,128 5,918 5,942	11,28 12,08 11,35 10,90							
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th March., 1936	3,476	1,931	5,407	6,000	11,40							
Average for Feb., 1936	3,399	1,913	5,312	6,368	11.68							
Average for Mar., 1935	3,658	1,663	5,321	6,161	11,48							

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

e (+) or se (-)

Year before. - 0.4

- 0.8 -1.1-1.4-0.8- 0.6 -03-1.4

- 1.0

and ipal ves.

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during March was 800, compared with 829 in February, and with 830 in March, 1935.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate. At Garston it was slack; at Salford it was moderate to fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th March, 1936, was 11,143, compared with 11,518 in February, 1936, and with 11,273 in March, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £27,358 in the four weeks ended 27th March, 1936, compared with £29,261 in February, 1936, and with £26,885 in March, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff was moderate; at Penarth it continued slack. At Swansea it improved and was moderate with dock workers, and fair with coal trimmers. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth was fairly good; at Southampton and at Plymouth it was fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained fair. At Dundee it declined slightly but was still fair. At Greenock and at Grangemouth it was fair; at Leith it continued moderate. Employment at Belfast remained good.

#### SEAMEN.

DURING March employment among seamen remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd March, 1936, was 28.2; compared with 29.5 at 24th February, 1936, and 30.8 at 25th March, 1935.

Stopped) at 25rd March, 1935, was 28-2, compared with 29-5 at 24th February, 1936, and 30-8 at 25th March, 1935. The demand for men on the Thames was quiet, especially in the second week. On the Tyne, Wear and Tees the demand was poor generally; at the Hartlepools it declined from fair to very poor in the first three weeks but improved thereafter and was good. At Hull there was a fairly good demand except in the third week, when it was poor; there was an adequate supply, except for British carpenters and ordinary seamen and good class boys. The demand at Southampton was generally quiet. At Bristol demand was very slack, with periods of slightly greater activity at the beginning and end of the month; at Avonmouth it was moderate to fair. The demand at Cardiff was moderate, with a better tendency about the middle of March; a scarcity was reported of white British carpenters and efficient ordinary seamen. At Newport the demand was fairly good except in the middle of the month, when it was poor; white British ratings were in short supply. At Swansea the demand declined from good to slack in the first fortnight, but gradually improved thereafter and, at the end of March, was very good. At Manchester the demand was fair on the whole; on the Mersey it gradually declined from moderate to very slack. On the Clyde it fluctuated between poor and fairly good; there was some difficulty in obtaining engine-room ratings with experience of pumping in tankers. The demand at Leith varied from very slack to fairly good. At Belfast, apart from a period in the third week when it was fair, the demand for men was very dull. demand for men was very dull.

The following Table shows the number of seamen\* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March :---

		Number of Seamen* shipped in									
Principal Ports.	Mar.,	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Three M							
	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	Mar., 1936.	Mar., 1935.						
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton	6,224 451 6,984 2,486	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 79 \\ + & 50 \\ - & 689 \\ - & 1,890 \end{array} $	-634 -98 +450 -3,518	21,892 1,442 23,233 13,108	22,461 1,610 22,851 17,718						
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	1,495 114 161 725	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 7 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 60 \\ + & 86 \end{array} $	+ 69 - 36 - 92 + 36	4,904 384 766 2,136	3,697 461 749 2,048						
Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	580 303 1,695 785	- 82 + 34 + 64 + 578	-76 + 40 - 244 + 224	1,805 1,176 5,515 1,608	2,009 996 5,108 1,677						
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	222	+ 81	+ 60	617	618						
Grangemouth • Glasgow	204 1,715	- 20 - 546	-142 -147	1,024 6,271	749 6,046						
NORTHERN IRELAND :	226	+ 67	- 6'	563	4.74						
Total for above Ports	24,370	- 2,410	- 4,114	86,444	89,272						

numbers given are the numbers of separate

estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, at July, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 23rd March, 1936, together with separate figures for those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) and those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The increase or decrease in the total percentage unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively, is also shown.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935,\* provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture\* and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of such juveniles recorded as unemployed at 20th January, 24th February, and 23rd March, 1936, are given on page 141.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping when employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the | be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 129 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 129.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries† given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at February and March, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for March, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on

## INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd MARCH, 1936.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		Темроі	RARY STOI	PPAGES.	TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
manager is even in a second in the	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	9,198	153	9,351	153	13	166	9,351	166	9,517	9,300	166	9,466
Mining :       Coal Mining         Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.         Lead, Tha and Copper Mining         Stone Quarrying and Mining         Slate Quarrying and Mining         Other Mining and Quarrying         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits         Total, Mining	157,303 1,532 1,017 6,861 695 1,221 1,793 170,422	632 1 1 11 3 137 6 791	157,935 1,533 1,018 6,872 698 1,358 1,799 171,213	45,333 134 24 1,566 52 810 261 48,180	25 1 4 5 5	45,358 134 24 1,567 52 814 266 48,215	202,636 1,666 1,041 8,427 747 2,031 2,054 218,602	657 1 12 3 141 11 826	203,293 1,667 1,042 8,439 750 2,172 2,065 219,428	202,601 1,652 1,041 7,268 747 1,980 1,924 217,213	657 1 12 3 141 11 826	203,258 1,653 1,042 7,280 750 2,121 1,935 <i>218,039</i>
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	1,943 3,354 1,382 6,679	7 95 34 136	1,950 3,449 1,416 <i>6,815</i>	112 562 226 900	19 2	112 581 228 <i>921</i>	2,055 3,916 1,608 7,579	7 114 36 157	2,062 4,030 1,644 7,736	2,055 3,892 1,500 7,447	5 113 31 149	2,060 4,005 1,531 7,596
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,131	664	9,795	1,583	144	1,727	10,714	808	11,522	10,414	808	11,222
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,816	2,983	6,799	2,761	4,708	7,469	6,577	7,691	14,268	6,565	7,685	14,250
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,265 2,733 <i>4,998</i>	173	2,570 2,906 5,476	605 1,071 <i>1,676</i>	. 32	709 1,103 <i>1,812</i>	2,870 3,804 6,674	409 205 614	3,279 4,009 7,288	2,860 3,804 6,664	409 205 <i>614</i>	3,269 4,009 7,278
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	7,366 630 1,155 4,062 13,213	263 254 986	8,530 893 1,409 5,048 15,880	591 28 63 838 1,520	16 26 161	740 44 89 999 1,872	7,957 658 1,218 4,900 14,733	1,313 279 280 1,147 3,019	9,270 937 1,498 6,047 17,752	7,896 657 1,210 4,862 14,625	1,132	9,207 936 1,489 5,994 17,626
Metal Manufacture :	2,216	4	2,220	345	5 2	347	2,561	6	2,567	2,559	6	2,565
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	17,021 3,054 2,745 2,866	134 164 233 63 239	17,155 3,218 2,978 2,929 2,280 <i>30,780</i>	12,379 677 6,329 2,094 941 22,767	28 7 24 9 430 5 6 1 30	12,407 701 6,759 2,102 971 23,287	29,400 3,731 9,074 4,962 2,982 52,710	162 188 663 69 269 1,357	29,562 3,919 9,737 5,031 3,251 54,067	29,397 3,702 9,074 4,961 2,981 52,674	162 188 663 69 269	29,559 3,890 9,737 5,030 3,250 54,031
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	42,334 3,900 7,284 4,028	651 29 3 51	43,842 4,551 7,313 4,079 <i>59,785</i>	8,894 337 358 710 10,299		9,410 408 359 713 10,890	51,228 4,237 7,642 4,738 67,845	722 30 54	53,252 4,959 7,672 4,792 70,675	50,109 4,183 7,227 4,644 66,163	719 30 54	52,123 4,902 7,257 4,698 68,980
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	13,983 1,420 2,313	$\begin{array}{c c} 110 \\ 32 \\ 32 \end{array}$	15,024 1,530 2,345 <i>18,899</i>	3,277 91 495 3,863	1 - 18 - 3	3,497 109 498 4,104	17,260 1,511 2,808 21,579	1,261 128 35 1,424	18,521 1,639 2,843 23,003	16,937 1,450 2,796 21,183	128	18,186 1,578 2,831 22,595
Shipbuilding and Ship Revairing	52,672	189	52,861	1,836	5 51	1,887	54,508	240	54,748	52,517	238	52,755

The ( nemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extends the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, comes into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936 (see page 120).
 † See, however, footnote ‡ on page 139 as to the general percentage for all industries combined.

	GREAT			BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.							GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (incl	LY UNEMP uding Casu	LOYED Ials).	Темроі	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	AY UNEMPI RARY STOP ID CASUAL	PAGES,		
SECTO COLUMN	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
ther Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied M-tal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	6,934 4,488 5,906 2,871 1,292 1,042 1,040 1,634 12,409 <i>37,616</i>	413 59 5,586 882 645 623 19 1,120 4,711 14,058	7,347 4,547 11,492 3,753 1,937 1,665 1,059 2,754 17,120 51,674	3,143 256 764 1,367 296 311 127 536 2,212 9,012	142 9 1,050 142 134 3 341 1,426 3,573	3,285 265 1,814 1,693 438 445 130 877 3,638 <i>12,585</i>	10,077 4,744 6,670 4,238 1,588 1,353 1,167 2,170 14,621 46,628	555 68 6,636 1,208 787 757 22 1,461 6,137 17,631	10,632 4,812 13,306 5,446 2,375 2,110 1,189 3,631 20,758 <i>64,259</i>	10,024 4,407 6,598 4,228 1,587 1,347 1,145 2,148 14,417 45,901	555 67 6,636 1,205 787 757 22 1,460 6,125 17,614	10,579 4,474 13,234 5,433 2,374 2,104 1,167 3,608 20,542 63,615		
extiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine. etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Total, Textiles	12,738 9,177 21,915 5,334 1,043 1,043 1,043 2,631 917 1,190 325 454 1,421 7,148 47,866	$\begin{array}{c} 10,639\\ 20,384\\ 31,023\\ 3,668\\ 1,219\\ 476\\ 8,203\\ 4,867\\ 1,196\\ 3,577\\ 2,84\\ 630\\ 2,647\\ 2,776\\ 60,566\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,377\\ 29,561\\ 52,933\\ 9,002\\ 2,312\\ 1,519\\ 12,598\\ 7,498\\ 2,113\\ 4,767\\ 609\\ 1,084\\ 4,068\\ 9,924\\ 108,432 \end{array}$	5,028 2,331 7,359 4,766 1,033 553 470 444 123 1,241 346 315 253 8,847 25,750	7,402 6,045 13,447 5,252 2,117 311 1,408 872 350 5,498 284 728 1,317 2,956 34,540	12,430 8,376 20,806 10,018 3,150 864 1,316 473 6,739 630 1,043 1,570 11,803 60,290	$\begin{array}{c} 17,766\\ 11,508\\ 29,274\\ 10,100\\ 2,126\\ 1,596\\ 4,865\\ 3,075\\ 1,040\\ 2,431\\ 671\\ 769\\ 1,674\\ 15,995\\ 73,616\end{array}$	18,041 26,429 44,470 8,920 3,336 787 9,611 5,739 1,546 9,075 568 1,358 3,964 4,5732 96,106	35,807 37,937 73,744 19,020 5,462 2,383 14,476 8,814 2,586 11,506 8,814 2,586 1,239 2,127 5,638 21,727 168,722	$17,766 \\ 11,498 \\ 29,264 \\ 10,030 \\ 2,124 \\ 1,596 \\ 614 \\ 3,075 \\ 909 \\ 2,406 \\ 671 \\ 768 \\ 1,505 \\ 14,890 \\ 67,852 \\ \end{array}$	18,041 26,428 44,469 8,879 3,310 787 1,581 5,739 1,264 9,007 567 1,357 2,827 4,400 84,187	35,807 37,926: 73,733 18,909 5,434 2,383 2,195 8,814 2,173 11,413 1,238 2,125 4,332 19,290 152,039		
eather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	3,455 988 4,443	927 695 1,622	4,382 1,683 <i>6,065</i>	826 167 <i>993</i>	203 201 404	1,029 368 1,397	<b>4,281</b> <b>1,155</b> <i>5,436</i>	1,130 896 2,026	<b>5,411</b> <b>2,051</b> 7,462	4,277 1,137 5,414	1,129 875 2,004	5,406 2,012 7,418		
Isthing :	8,792 787 982 799 501 8,627 20,488	5,707 3,904 836 5,735 700 2,044 18,926	14,499 4,691 1,818 6,534 1,201 10,671 <i>39,414</i>	995 34 231 63 119 4,197 5,639	2,704 860 597 2,798 339 1,654 <i>8,952</i>	3,699 894 828 2,861 458 5,851 14,591	9,787 821 1,213 862 620 12,824 26,127	8,411 4,764 1,433 8,533 1,039 3,698 27,878	18,198 5,585 2,646 9,395 1,659 16,522 54,005	9,243 816 1,209 664 611 12,546 25,089	8,027 4,636 1,433 3,983 1,034 3,682 22,795	17,270 5,452 2,642 4,647 1,645 16,228 47,884		
ood Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food Drink, etc	13,191 2,270 2,684 8,908 7,644 801 35,498	5,110 199 4,621 8,962 2,548 1,395 22,835	18,301 2,469 7,305 17,870 10,192 2,196 58,333	723 437 390 451 553 43 2,597	745 36 1,859 1,077 503 371 4,591	1,468 473 2,249 1,528 1,056 414 7,188	13,914 2,707 3,074 9,359 8,197 844 38,095	5,855 235 6,480 10,039 3,051 1,766 27,426	19,769 2,942 9,554 19,398 11,248 2,610 65,521	13,239 2,531 3,033 9,150 7,837 806 36,596	5,758 224 6,468 9,953 2,997 1,635 27,035	18,997 2,755 9,501 19,103 10,834 2,441 63,631		
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	8,525 1,799 13,233 2,328 25,885	136 226 1,671 426 2,459	8,661 2,025 14,904 2,754 28,344	547 262 1,526 446 2,781	21 39 272 180 <i>512</i>	568 301 1,798 626 <i>3,293</i>	9,072 2,061 14,759 2,774 28,666	157 265 1,943 606 2,971	9,229 2,326 16,702 3,380 31,637	8,662 2,000 14,502 2,662 27,826	155 264 1,921 581 2,921	8,817 2,264 16,423 3,243 30,747		
Aper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	2,237 1,343 340 222 16,327 20,469	568 2,402 243 242 5,799 <i>9,254</i>	2,805 3,745 583 464 22,126 29,723	719 84 49 13 799 1,664	193 718 116 18 874 1,919	912 802 165 31 1,673 3,583	2,956 1,427 389 235 17,126 22,133	761 3,120 359 260 6,673 11,173	3,717 4,547 748 495 23,799 <i>33,306</i>	2,925 1,380 389 230 16,765	751 2,836 359 260 6,502	3,676 4,216 748 490 23,267		
uilding and Contracting : Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting	139,745 123,715 263,460	381 31 412	140,126 123,746 263,872	4,874 1,946 <i>6,820</i>	23 2 25	4,897 1,948 6,845	144,619 125,661 270,280	404 33 437	145,023 125,694 270,717	21,689 139,085 120,714 259,799	10,708 395 31 426	32,397 139,480 120,745 260,225		
ther Manufacturing Industries :	3,967 1,165 785 911 1,388 728 <i>8,944</i>	1,754 96 315 356 600 764 3,885	5,721 1,261 1,100 1,267 1,988 1,492 12,829	643 577 211 45 284 125 1,885	356 82 129 39 63 106 775	999 659 340 84 347 231 2,660	4,610 1,742 996 956 1,672 853 10,829	2,110 178 444 395 663 870 4,660	6,720 1,920 1,440 1,351 2,335 1,723 15,489	4,598 1,741 946 947 1,665 848 10,745	2,109 176 444 391 663 870 <b>4</b> ,653	6,707 1,917 1,390 1,338 2,328 1,718 15,398		
as, Water and Electricity Supply ansport and Communication :	18,139 11,946 7,977 34,973 40,180	227 294 563 418 607	18,366 12,240 8,540 35,391 40,787	533 570 717 1,856 354	12 16 53 13 40	545 586 770 1,869 394	18,672 12,516 8,694 36,829 40,534	239 310 616 431 647	18,911 12,826 9,310 37,260 41,181	18,274 12,263 8,468 35,728 39,783	229 302 610 424 643	18,503 18,503 12,565 9,078 36,152 40,426		
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	47,753 3,511 51,264 3,475 149,815 165,130	119 32 151 183 2,216 56,875	47,872 3,543 51,415 3,658 152,031 222,005	1,130 293 1,423 159 5,079 6,025		1,130 299 1,429 197 5,245 9,960	48,883 3,804 52,687 3,634 154,894 171,155	119 38 157 221 2,382 60,810	49,002 3,842 52,844 3,855 157,276 231,965	47,268 3,704 50,972 3,578 150,792 164,828	119 38 157 220 2,356 58,786	47,387 3,742 51,129 3,798 153,148 223,614		
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,190	1,132	11,322	224	21	245	10,414	1,153	11,567	10,032	1,128	11,160		
iscellaneous Trades and Services :	15,428 70,564 5,672 19,655 34,591 2,037 1,034 39,318 788,999	1,007 1,124 1,748 5,806 40,224 5,941 1,011 3,496 60,257	16,435 71,688 7,420 25,461 74,815 7,978 2,045 42,814 42,814	368 1,718 227 498 504 113 31 1,282	67 106 74 337 1,182 2,026 89 693	435 1,824 301 835 1,686 2,139 120 1,975	15,796 72,282 5,899 20,153 35,095 2,150 1,065 40,600	1,074 1,230 1,822 6,143 41,406 7,967 1,100 4,189 64,931	16,870 73,512 7,721 26,296 76,501 10,117 2,165 44,789	15,024 70,497 5,732 19,632 34,034 2,084 1,041 38,944	981 1,212 1,776 6,076 40,510 7,699 1,067 4,133	16,005 71,709 7,508 25,708 74,544 9,783 2,108 43,077		
TOTAL	183,299 1,371,576	60,357 	248,656 .638.720* ; 88,113 ca	4,741 169,281 suals (ma	4,574 70.811 les, 86,218	9,315 240,092 3; female	193,040 1.540.857 s, 1,895).	64,931 337,955	257,971	186,988 1,496,590	63,454	250,442 1,813,959		

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territor to an and	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		P	ERCENT	AGES A	T 23RD	) MAR	он, 193	6.*		DECH	EASE (+ REASE (-	-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-	INT	USTRY.	IN	OSTIMAT NSURED 16-64,	PER
- INDUSTRY.		AT JULY,		Un (i	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Jasuals)	ED g		MPORAR OPPAGE			TOTAL.		T	AL PERC AGES* A PARED V	8	OENTAGES AT 23RD MAR.,				[ales.	Fems
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH FEB., 1936	25TH MAR., 1935.	19TH MAR., 1934	1936.	Paper, Printing, e Paper and Paper Cardboard Box	r Board es. Paper Bags	and 4	46,160	15,2
Fishing	31,890	940	32,830	28.8	16.3	28.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	29.3	1.44		C. C	+ 2.9		29•0	Stationery Wall Paper Mal Stationery and (not paper)	ting Cypewriting Requ	isites 2	23,260 4,930 3,720	42,7 2,3 4 9
Mining :	934,420 10,730 4,420	4,190 10 20		14·3 23·0	$   \begin{array}{r}     15 \cdot 1 \\     10 \cdot 0 \\     5 \cdot 0 \\     2 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	14·3 22·9	4.9 1.2 0.6 3.4	$\frac{0 \cdot 6}{-}$	4·9 1·2 0·6 3·4	21.7 15.5 23.6 18.3	10.0	15.5	- 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 7.9 \\ - 5.2 \\ - 4.9 \end{array} $	-12.8	21.7 15.4 23.5 16.6	Printing, Publis	hing and Bookbin oper, Printing, etc.	ding 18	86,210 64,280	4,8 91,2 <i>156</i> ,1
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	46,040 10,080 10,920 17,480 1,034,090	410 20 1,300 170 6,120	46,450 10,100 12,220 17,650 1,040,210	$     \begin{array}{c}       6 \cdot 9 \\       11 \cdot 2 \\       10 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}             2 & 1 \\             15 \cdot 0 \\             10 \cdot 5 \\             3 \cdot 5 \\             12 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       6 \cdot 9 \\       11 \cdot 1 \\       10 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	3.4 0.5 7.4 1.5 4.6	0·3 3·0 0·6	0.5 6.7 1.5 4.6	7·4 18·6 11·8 21·1	15·0 10·8 6·5	7·4 17·8 11·7	-1.7 -1.8 -2.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.7 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 3.3 \end{array} $	-1.6 -5.0 -7.2	7·4 17·5 11·1 21·0	Building Public Works O Total, Bu	ontracting, etc. ilding and Contrac	27	65,810 76,090 <i>41,900</i>	10,9 1,2 12,9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14,160 22,650	160 1,580 430		13.7	4·4 6·0 7·9	13·6 14·2 9·3	0.8 2.5 1.5	1.2	0.8 2.4 1.5	14·5 17·3 10·9	7·2 8·4	16·6 10·8	-2.8 -3.1	-2.9 -2.8 -2.8	-5.0 -4.5	14·4 16·7 10·4	Oilcloth, Linole Brushes and Br	im, etc	1	38,800 11,400 6,520	23,0 1,3 5,9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	14,750 51,560 94,540 33,340	2,170 6,300 39,870	53,730 100,840 73,210	13·0 9·7	6.3 10.5 7.5		1.7 1.6 8.3	0.9 2.3 11.8	1.7 1.7 10.2	14.7 11.3 19.7	7·2 12·8	14·4 11·4	-2.2 - 2.2	-2.7 -1.2 -0.3	$\frac{-5\cdot 4}{-2\cdot 9}$	14·3 11·3 19·5	ments and A Musical Instrum Toys, Games a	Photographic Ins oparatus nents nd Sports Requis her Manufacturin	2 1	20,600 16,180 8,160	10, 7, 9,
Pottery, Earthonware, etc Glass :	22,260	6,450	28,710	10.2	4.7	9.0	2·7 6·0	1.6 1.6	2·4 5·6	12·9 21·5	6·3 10·0	11.4	- 0.9	-2.1 -2.3	- 3.4	11·4 20·3	Gas, Water and E Transport and Con	lectricity Supply	12030 1221	91,660 91,510	58, 8,
Glass Bottles Total, Glass Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals	17,670 <i>39,930</i> 76,090	2,050 8,500 26,640	19,720 48,430 102,730	15.5 12.5 9.7	8·4 5·6 4·4	14.7 11.3 8.3	4·2	1·6 0·5	3·7 0·7	16·7 10·5	10.0 7.2 4.9	15.0	- 1.0	-2.3 -1.1	-2.4 -2.5	15·0 9·0	Railway Service	mnibus Service	17	31,750 78,920 07,740 39,840	7, 9, 9, 6,
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	11,790 17,480 51,510 156,870	4,910 6,300 20,500 58,350	16,700 23,780 72,010 215,220	5·3 6·6 7·9 8·4	5·4 4·0 4·8 4·6	5·3 5·9 7·0 7·4	0·3 0·4 1·6 1·0	0·3 0·4 0·8 0·6	$0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.8$	5·6 7·0 9·5 <i>9</i> ·4	5·7 4·4 5·6 5·2	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.7 1.6	-1.5 -1.3 -2.3 -2.3	5.6 6.3 8.4 8.2	Dock, Harbour, Port Transpo	Canal, etc. Servic rt (Docks, Whar er and Canal Ser	e :	38,570 24,280	1,:
Metal Manufacture :	16,030 157,760	100 4,110	16,130	13·8 10·8	4·0 3·3	13·8 10·6	2·2 7·8	2·0 0·6	2·1 7·7	16·0 18·6	Real Property		1 Carlos	- 6.6 - 4.8		15·9 18·3	Total, Dock Other Transport Total, Tr	s, Harbours, etc. , Communication ansport, etc	, etc. 2	52,850 20,560 41,660	1,5 2,5 37,5
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	36,420 25,510 28,600 19,510	3,190 2,740 1,990 3,410	39,610 28,250	8·4 10·8 10·0	5·1 8·5 3·2 7·0	8·1 10·5 9·6	1.8 24.8 7.3 4.8	0.8 15.7 0.3 0.9	1.8 24.0 6.8 4.3	10·2 35·6 17·3 15·3	5·9 24·2 3·5	9·9 34·5 16·4	-1.1 + 4.0 - 2.3	-2.5 -4.0 -3.3 -3.9	-4.6 -0.7 -7.5	9·9 34·5 16·4 14·2	Distributive Trade Commerce, Bank Finance	ing, Insurance		57,100 79,280	740,
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	283,830	15,540	299,370	10.5	5.4	10.3	8.1	3.3	7.8	18.6	8.7	18.1	- 0.7	- 4·4	- 6.9	18·1 10·0	Miscellaneous Tra National Govern Local Governme	ament Service	: 10 34	00,750	20,4 22,5
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	32,150	1,260	and the second se	5·3 16·2 12·5	3.5 3.2 4.1 4.0 3.5	4·9 16·0	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 9 \\       0 \cdot 5 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       2 \cdot 2 \\       1 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	0·4 0·2	0·4 0·8	5·8 17·0 14·7	3.6 4.3 4.3	5·3 15·8 14·3	-0.4 -0.8 -0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ -10.4 \\ -6.2 \\ -4.3 \end{array} $	-5.3 -20.3 -11.4	5·3 17·9	Boarding Hou	and Sports House, Restaur se, Club, etc. Serv	ant, vice 16		64,0 41,0 260,1
Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	635,110 258,160 12,480	64,780 27,670 1,710	699,890 285,830 14,190	5·4 11·4	3·8 6·4	5·3 10·8	1·3 0·7	0·8 1·1	1·2 0·8	6·7 12·1	4·6 7·5	6·5 11·6	$- \frac{1 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 2}$	-1.6 -1.8	- 3·0 - 3·9	6·4 11·3	Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Other Industrie Total, M	r Cleaning, etc.	11	27,960 9,230 13,760 26,930	105,8 16,7 51,4 583,4
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. <i>Total, Vehicles</i>	45,420 <i>316,060</i> 154,710	1,370 <i>30,750</i> <b>2,520</b>	46,790 <i>346,810</i> 157,230	5.6	2·3 3·8 7·5	5.0 5.4 33.6	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	0·3 0·8 2·0	$1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 2$	6·2 6·8 35·2	2.6 4.6 9.5	6.6	- 1.4	-2.8 -1.8 -10.7	- 3.8	6·1 6·6 35·6	* See last parag † For 25th Mar	raph of text on p ph, 1935, and 19t	age 136. March	1934	Sena
Other Metal Industries :	85,060 33,140	<b>8,37</b> 0 2,220	<b>93,43</b> 0 35,360	8·2 13·5	4·9 2·7	7.9 12.9	3.6 0.8	1.7	3·5 0·7	11·8 14·3	6·6 3·1		- 1.3	- 4.1 - 2.1 - 1.7		11·3 13·0	t The percentag on the estimated are based on the	numbers insured	ries and	dates_	-
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	22,410 14,770 19,090	61,300 9,900 11,220 10,960	142,200 32,310 25,990 30,050	7.3 12.8 8.7 5.5	9·1 8·9 5·7 5·7	8·1 11·6 7·5 5·5 8·2	$0.9 \\ 6.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.1$	1.7 3.3 1.3 1.2 0.3	$1.3 \\ 5.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.0$	8·2 18·9 10·8 7·1 9·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     10.8 \\     12.2 \\     7.0 \\     6.9 \\     2.3   \end{array} $	16·9 9·1 7·0	-1.2 + 0.1 - 0.7 - 0.1	- 4·4 - 2·4	- 5.4	9.3 16.8 9.1 7.0 9.1	INSUREI	PERSON 23rd M			
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jowellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	11,920 21,350 154,060	950 17,030 82,520	12,870 38,380 236,580	8.1	2.0 6.6 5.7	8·2 7·2 7·2 8·0	1·1 2·5 1·4 2·0	0.3 2.0 1.7 1.7	1.0 2.3 1.6 1.9	9.8 10.2 9.5 10.5	2·5 8·6 7·4 8·6	9·5 8·8	-1.3 - 0.8		-1.6 -2.9	9.5 9.5 8.7 9.9	PROPORT	IONS IN VA	RIOUS	IND	
Total, Other Metals Textiles :	90,040 72,150	204,470 131,740 148,470	647,170 221,780 220,620	$   \begin{array}{c}     14 \cdot 1 \\     12 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	6.9 8.1 13.7	10·5 13·4	5·6 3·3	5·6 4·1	5·6 3·8	19·7 16·0	13·7 17·8	16·1 17·2	- 0.4	- 5.6 - 4.8	- 4·4 - 4·5	16·1 17·2	Industry Groups.	Number Per-	Number Tem-	Per-	Numb
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	162,190 92,860 17,610	280,210 128,860 31,120	442,400 221.720 48,730	5.7	11·1 2·8 3·9	4·1 4·7	4.5 5.2 5.9	4.8 4.1 6.8	4.7 4.5 6.5	18.0 10.9 12.1	15.9 6.9 10.7	8.6	-1.1 + 0.7		-2.7 - 1.8	16.7 8.6 11.2	Title	Total	porarily Stop- ped.	Total	Unen ploye
Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	18,780 23,320 11,130 7,340	10,550 50,820 19,460 11,520	29,330 74,140 30,590 18,860	5.6 18.8 23.6 12.5	4.5 16.1 25.0 10.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2·9 2·1 4·0 1·7	3.0 2.8 4.5 3.0	2·9 2·5 4·3 2·5	8·5 20·9 27·6 14·2	7·5 18·9 29·5 13·4	28.8	+ 0.3 + 2.6 - 0.1	-0.4 + 1.5 - 4.4	- 3.4	8·1 17·4 28·8 13·2	Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	6,679 0.5	48,180 2 900	0.5	15 79 13
Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles	26,070 6,290 12,490 16,200	89,360 9,660 17,790 33,390	115,430 15,950 30,280 49,590	4.6 5.2 3.6	4.0 2.9 3.5 7.9	3.6	4·7 5·5 2·6 1·5	6·2 2·9 4·1 4·0	5.9 4.0 3.4 3.2	9·3 10·7 6·2 10·3	10·2 5·8 7·6 11·9	7.0	-1.3 + 0.9 - 0.3	+ 0.2 + 1.0	-0.7 -1.7 +1.5 +0.2	9·9 7·8 7·0 9·5	Brick, Tile, etc. Pottery Glass Trades Chemicals	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 9,131 & 0.7 \\ 3,816 & 0.3 \\ 4,998 & 0.4 \\ 13,213 & 1.0 \end{array}$	2,761 1,676	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.9\\ 1.6\\ 1.0\\ 0.9 \end{array} $	66 2,98 47 2,66
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods :	. 76,730 471,010 34,900	714,520	108,510 1,185,530	10.2	8·7 8·5 8·4	9·1 9·1 9·5	11.5 5.4 2.4	9·3 4·8	10.9 5.1 2.3	20·8 15·6 12·3	1.	14.2	- 0.3	-1.5 -4.2 -2.8	- 2.7	19·2 13·7 11·8	Metal Manufac- ture Engineering Vehicles		10,299	$   \begin{array}{c}     13 \cdot 5 \\     6 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	83 2,23 1,18
Tanning, Currying and Dressing          Leather Goods           Total, Leather           Clothing :	11,690 46,590	13,790 24,840	45,950 25,480 71,430	8.5 9.5	5·0 6·5	6.6 8.5	1·4 2·2	1.5 1.7	1·4 1·9	9·9 11·7	6·5 8·2	a la s		$ \begin{array}{c} -2.8\\2.9\\-2.8\end{array} $	COLUMN A	March States	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades Leather	52,672 3·8 37,616 2·7 47,866 3·5	9,012 25,750	15.2 6	
Tailoring	69,880 10,020 12,530 11,350	93,090 20,140 89,080	208,750 103,110 32,670 100,430	7·9 7·8 7·0	4·1 4·2 4·2 6·4	6·9 4·5 5·6 6·5	1·4 0·3 1·9 0·6	2·0 0·9 2·9 3·2	1.8 0.9 2.5 2.9	14·0 8·2 9·7 7·6	6·1 5·1 7·1 9·6	5·4 8·1 9·4	-2.7 -2.2 -0.5	-0.9 -1.2	-0.4 -0.5 +1.6	5·3 8·1 5·6	Boots, Shoes, etc. Clothing Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,443 0·3 8,627 0·6 11,861 0·9	4,197 1,442	2·5 0·9 1	i - wal
Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	7,920 82,270 <i>193,970</i>	52,030	28,010 134,300 607,270	10.5	3.5 3.9 4.6	4·3 7·9 6·5	1.5 5.1 2.9	$1.7 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.1$	1.6 4.4 2.4	7·8 15·6 13·5	5·2 7·1 6·7	12.3	- 0.6	-2.2 -2.2 -1.7		12.2	Sawmilling, Fur- niture Printing and	35,498 2.6 25,885 1.9	2,781		2,45
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	106,010 29,050 25,670	3,790	169,270 32,840 72,680	12·4 7·8 10·5	8·1 5·3 9·8	10.8 7.5 10.1	0.7 1.5 1.5	1·2 0·9 4·0	0.9 1.5 3.0	13·1 9·3 12·0	9·3 6·2 13·8	9.0	- 0.3	-0.1 -1.1 -1.8	+ 0.1	Contraction of the second	Paper Building and Contracting Other Manufac- turing Industries	20,469 1·5 263,460 19·2	6,820	4.0	9,25 41
fectionery	25,670 69,430 86,130 14,130 <i>330,420</i>	58,110 23,480 27,560	127,540 109,610 41,690 553,630	12·8 8·9 5·7	9.8 15.4 10.9 5.1 10.2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.5 0.7 0.6 0.3 0.8	1·9 2·1 1·3 2·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.3 \\ \end{array} $	12.0 13.5 9.5 6.0 11.5	17·3 13·0 6·4	15·2 10·3 6·3	-1.3 -0.7	-1.8 -1.3 -1.1 -0.7 -0.9	-2.2 -1.4 -0.2	15·2 10·0 6·3	Fransport and Communication	8,944 0·7 18,139 1·3	533	0.3	3,88
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	58,660 8,830	2,890 2,050	61,550 10,880	14·5 20·4	1. 1.		1.0 2.9 1.3	1000	0.9	15.5	5·4 12·9	15·0 21·4	- 1.3	- 1.6	- 3.2	14·6 21·2	Trades Commerce, Bank-	149,815 10·9 165,130 12·0 10.190 0·7	6,025	12/10/2010	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	114,570 18,000 200,060	5,050	23,050 233.100	12.9 12.9	8.4	11.9	2.5	3.6 1.6	2.8	23·3 12·9 15·4 14·3	8·4 12·0 9·0	12·1 14·7 13·6		$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \cdot 6 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -3.2 \\ -2.1 \\ -3.0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Miscellaneous	$     \begin{array}{r}       10,190 & 0.7 \\       188,299 & 13.7 \\       1,371,576 & 100.0 \\     \end{array} $	4,741	2.8 6	60,35
1			See las	· parag	raph 0	t text (	m page	130.											1		Call Call

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ID NTH	BER OF		PERCENTAGES AT 23RD MARCH, 1936.*								INCREASE (+) OF DECREASE (-) IN			GREAT BRITAIN	
PERSON	7, 1935.	UN (1	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	r ØD		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.		Тот.	AL PERA	ORN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT	
emales.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	24тн FEB., 1936.	25TH MAR., 1935.	197H MAR., 1934.	23RD MAR., 1936.	
15,250	61,410	4.8	3.7	4.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	6.4	5.0	6.1	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 1.3	6.0	
42,770 2,120	66,030 7,050	5·8 6·9	5.6 11.5	5·7 8·3	0·3 1·0	1·7 5·4	1·2 2·3	6·1 7·9	7·3 16·9	6·9 10·6	-0.4 -0.6	-0.3 + 0.7	- 0.1 - 1.3	6·5 10·6	
4,810 91,210 156,160	8,530 277,420 <i>420,440</i>	6.0 8.8 7.7	5·0 6·4 5·9	5·4 8·0 7·1	0·3 0·4 0·7	0·4 0·9 1·3	0·4 0·6 0·8	6·3 9·2 8·4	5·4 7·3 7·2	5·8 8·6 7·9	- 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.7	-0.7 -0.5 -0.6	-2.2 -0.5 -0.7	5·8 8·5 7·8	
10,980 1,290 <i>12,270</i>	976,790 277,380 1,254,170	14·5 44·8 21·2	3.5 2.4 3.4	14·3 44·6 21·0	0·5 0·7 <i>0</i> ·6	0·2 0·2 0·2	0.5 0.7 0.6	15·0 45·5 21·8	3·7 2·6 3·6	14·8 45·3 21·6	-5.5 -3.3 -4.9	-2.5 -1.6 -2.4	- 5.5 - 0.6 - 4.8	14·6 45·0 21·2	
23,670 1,810 5,960	62,470 13,210 12,480	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \cdot 2 \\       10 \cdot 2 \\       12 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	7·4 5·3 5·3	9·2 9·5 8·8	1.7 5.1 3.3	1.5 4.5 2.1	1.6 5.0 2.7	11·9 15·3 15·3	8·9 9·8 7·4	10·8 14·5 11·5	-1.0 -0.4 -0.6	$- \frac{4 \cdot 8}{+ 0 \cdot 1}$ $- 1 \cdot 3$	-3.1 -1.5 -1.6	10·8 14·5 11·2	
10,480 7,480 9,020 58,420	31,080 23,660 17,180 <i>160,080</i>	4.4 8.6 8.9 8.8	3·4 8·0 8·5 6·7	4·1 8·4 8·7 8·0	0·2 1·7 1·6 <i>1</i> ·9	0·4 0·9 1·1 <i>1</i> ·3	0.2 1.5 1.3 1.7	4.6 10.3 10.5 10.7	3.8 8.9 9.6 8.0	4·3 9·9 10·0 9·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 0.7 \end{array} $	-0.9 -3.7 -1.0 -2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	4·3 9·9 10·0 <i>9</i> ·6	
8,090	199,600	9.5	2.8	9•2	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.7	3.0	9.5	- 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.6	9.4	
7,870 9,110 9,130 6,340	139,620 188,030 216,870 146,180	9·1 4·5 16·8 28·7	3·7 6:2 4·6 9·6	8.8 4.5 16.3 27.9	0.4 0.4 0.9 0.3	0·2 0·6 0·1 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·9 0·3	9·5 4·9 17·7 29·0	3·9 6·8 4·7 10·2	9·2 5·0 17·2 28·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.9 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 2.6 \end{array} $	- 4.4 - 1.5 - 3.8 - 2.7	9·1 4·9 17·0 28·2	
1,340 630 1,970 2,980 37,400	139,910 24,910 164,820 23,540 879,060	34.5 14.5 <i>31.5</i> 16.9 <i>17.8</i>	$8 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9$	34·2 14·2 31·2 15·5 17·3	0.8 1.2 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.6	0·9 0·3 1·3 0·5	0.8 1.2 0.9 0.9 0.6	<b>35·3</b> <b>15·7</b> <i>32·3</i> <b>17·7</b> <i>18·4</i>	8·9 6·0 8·0 7·4 6·4	<b>35.0</b> <b>15.4</b> <i>32.1</i> <b>16.4</b> <i>17.9</i>	-1.3 -1.1 -0.4 -0.9	+ - 0.6 - 0.6 - 1.8	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	34.7 15.7 31.9 16.3 17.8	
40,240	2,007,340	13-0	7.7	11.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	13.5	8.2	11.6	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.3	11-4	
81,390	260,670	5.7	1.4	4.3	0.1	.0.0	0.1	5.8	1.4	4.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	4.4	
20,400 22,380 64,650 41,750	121,150 364,140 152,700 121,940	15·3 20·6 6·4 24·5	4.9 5.0 2.7 13.9	13.6 19.7 4.9 20.9	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·1 0·8	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·7	15·7 21·1 6·7 25·1	5·3 5·5 2·8 14·7	13·9 20·2 5·1 21·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	-1.0 -1.0 -0.5 +0.7	13·7 20·1 5·0 21·4	
60,820 05,550 16,780 51,480 83,810	426,050 133,510 26,010 165,240 1,510,740	20.9 7.3 11.2 34.6 20.3	15.4 5.6 6.0 6.8 10.3	$17.6 \\ 6.0 \\ 7.9 \\ 25.9 \\ 16.5$	0·3 0·4 0·3 1·1 0·5	0.5 1.9 0.6 1.3 0.8	0.4 1.6 0.4 1.2 0.6	21·2 7·7 11·5 35·7 20·8	15.9 7.5 6.6 8.1 11.1	18.0 7.6 8.3 27.1 17.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 0.9 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.1 \\ + \\ - 4.2 \\ - 1.0 \end{array}$	+ 0.9 + 6.4 - 0.8	$     \begin{array}{r}       17 \cdot 8 \\       7 \cdot 4 \\       8 \cdot 2 \\       26 \cdot 6 \\       16 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	
527 000	13,058,000	14.4	7.6	12.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	16.2	9.6	14.4	- 1.0	- 2.0‡	- 2.8‡		
													Carl Carlos	State of the state	

1934, separate figures are not available. s-rvices combined for March, 1935, and March, 1934, used for these comparisons are the *revised* figures based dates—see the issue of this Gazette for November, 1935, page 414. The percentages for February and March, 1936, 1935.

#### JNEMPLOYED AT H, 1936. INDUSTRY GROUPS.

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 23rd March, 1936, differed from the figures for 24th February, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more :--

Male

Fem	ales, a	ged 16-6	54.
mber holly iem- byed.		Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
153 791	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	13 35	0.0
136 664 983 478 667	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	21 144 4,708 136 352	$0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 6.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.5 $
837 239 183	$   \begin{array}{c}     0.3 \\     0.8 \\     0.4   \end{array} $	520 591 241	0·7 0·8 0·3
189 058 566 622 044 882	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 22.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 6.3 \end{array} $	51 3,573 34,540 404 1,654 7,298	0·1 5·1 48·8 0·6 2·4 10·3
835	8.5	4,591	6.5
459	0.9	512	0.7
254	3.5	1,919	2.7
412	0.2	25	0.0
885	1.5	775	1.1
227	0.1	12	0.0
216	0.8	166	0.2
875	21.3	3,935	5.6
132 357	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 4\\ 22\cdot 6\end{array}$	21 4,574	0·0 6·5
,144	100.0	70,811	100.0

Industries.

# Increase (+) or Decrease (--) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd March, 1936, as compared with 24th February, 1936.

There I

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and a set of the set o		Males.	F	emales.	Т	otal.
Building Distributive Trades	-	52,952	1+	10	1-	52,942
Public Works Contracting, etc	_	7,143 9,224	+	5,308	-	12,451
failoring		2,421		4,657	-	9,232
Local Government Service	_	4,337	12	7,051		7,078 4,416
Aotor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	-	4,038	2	108	-	4,146
teneral Engineering: Engineers'		State State	C.S.			7,110
Iron and Steel Founding	-	3,818	12	94	10-1	3,912
Iotel, Public House, Restaurant,					120	
Boarding House, etc	-	969	-	2,328	-	3,297
Dress Making and Millinery	-	57	-	2,688	-	2,745
Woollen and Worsted	-	1,872	-	600	-	2,472
tone Quarrying and Mining Road Transport not separately	-	2,270	-	21	-	2,291
enonified	C.S.C.	2,164	1 and	77	12.18	0.705
Priol Tilo ata malding	1	2,034	1	31 116	C. Terr	2,195
detal Industries not separately		2,004		110	and the second	2,150
specified	-	1,524		379		1,903
hipping Service	1	1,791	1	100	-	1,891
urniture Making, Upholstering,		and the	24.3	College Statistics	Card a	-,004
etc.	-	1,633	-	238	-	1,871
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,		1.	and the second		Children of	and the state of the
etc.)	-	1,844	-	18	-,	1,862
Iarbour, River and Canal Service	+	17	-	5	+	12
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	11	1,827	-	23	-	1,850
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	-	721	-	1,044	-	1,765
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	12.00	1,175	in cashe	6771		-
Other HTT IT I II	Sec.	1,254	-	571 448	1	1,746
Other Food Industries	-	514	-	1,040	1	1,702
otton iteel Melting and Iron Puddling,			2	1,040	Sec. 1	1,004
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	-	1,519	-	31	_	1,550
		States and	and the second	-		1,000
Coal Mining	+	14,100	+	43	+	14,143
	C. C. Samo		Supplier and	and the lot of the lot of the		
Net variation for above industries		91,157	-	19,859	1	111,016
otal variation for all Insured					-	
Industries		112,726	C.S. C.F.	25,040	1	137,766
			North Contraction	20,010	and the second	101,100

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd March, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.Men.Wed.Juven- liss.Total.24th Feb. 52th Mar., 1956.Jondon Division149,81540,0944,655194,44424,69922,414Jorato2,83915,2725,8372263,751-433-1,777Buttaion2,25716,3072263,751-433-1,777Ipsvich5,41412,3347196,023-1,005+,198Somorich5,42412,344105,628-1,446-1,053-4,198Somorith6,7261,1331133117,1331133117,133-4,198Somorith6,7261,2134398,441-6,5321,453-4,938Britsol17,2633,6571212,766-4,6221,931Swindon17,3533,16955,051-9,282312,433Brotenthampton1,5351162,456-4,235-4,339Brotenthampton1,5562,3561233,5671-1,356-3,339Brotenthampton1,5562,3561233,5671-1,357-3,356Brotenthampton1,5562,3511632,3571-1,165-3,339Brotenthampton1,5562,3511333,571-1,165-3,352Brotenthampton <th>Sale garage</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>ons on R rch, 1936</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>c. (+) or in tot compare</th> <th>tals</th> <th>as</th> <th></th>	Sale garage			ons on R rch, 1936			c. (+) or in tot compare	tals	as	
Jondon Division         149,815         40,004         4,585         194,444         24,009         26,416           Priction         2,583         2,585         1,593         1,594         1,595         1,254         1,255         1,254         1,254         1,255         1,254         1,255         1,255         2,256         2,452         1,453         1,253         1,453         1,255         2,256         4,255         1,254         1,253         1,463         1,253         1,463         1,253         1,265         1,253         1,265         1,233         1,265         1,233         1,265         1,233         1,255         1,233         1,233         1,233<	Area.	Men.			Total.	24t	h Feb.,	25t	h Mar.,	State -
Stath. Leastern $74, ss$ $5, ss$ $9, ss$ $9, ss$ $9, ss$ $9, ss$ $1, ss$ $6, ss$ $1, ss$	London Division	149,815	Section 1		194,444	B.C.	1	218		
	South-Eastern	74,343	15,279						6,557	
Norwich5414530796.023 $=$ $503 + 1.493$ $1487$ Seub-Hyster $53,327$ $13,244$ $6.247$ $165,538$ $14,647$ $20,477$ Phynouth $6.726$ $12,445$ $633$ $1533$ $17561$ $12,445$ $6336$ Portamouth $6.726$ $12,453$ $4398$ $8,444$ $6336$ $5635$ Boding $7.7398$ $7234$ $1366$ $160,2240$ $2065$ $13656$ Boding $7.7398$ $7334$ $1366$ $160,2240$ $2066$ $13656$ Boding $1.7313$ $13566$ $12537$ $12526$ $23537$ $12,4526$ Boding $1.7378$ $35676$ $733466$ $55,021$ $9,2835$ $12,3526$ Boding $1.37876$ $630766$ $7324666$ $12,4526$ $4323 + 4336$ Boding $1.57866$ $6333$ $326716$ $13586$ $12,4526$ Boding $1.57866$ $2,553$ $45077666$ $12,4577$ $1325666666666666666666666666666666666666$	Chatham	2,839	636	286	3,761	-	493 -	-	1,070	
Statut         Bartel	Norwich	5,414	530	79	6,023	-	505 -	+	164	
Britol         14,285         2,343         1,353         17,961 $-2,048$ $-423$ Pirmouth         6,524         1,533         6110         2,449 $-542$ 1,623         1,633           Best of Division         1,143         133         118         1,605         9,243         1,635           Midlinal Division         12,278         32,477         5,421         12,535         12,435           Rest of Division         12,528         34,677         5,429         12,655         14,435           Romiters         1,335         116         6,457         32,55         5,433         12,655         5,433         12,655         3434         4,335           Candley Heath         1,556         2,155         2,631         1,255         3,235         102,215         2,521         1,353         11,255         344         641         641           Somethwide         1,156         2,155         2431         13,631         13,633         23,774         7,053         7,746         1,226           Weisela         32,774         36,477         22,707         383,644         -90,731         93,276           Brenidot         7,773         3640<	South-Western	Constant States	1.3 2.5 1	S. S. S.			E. S. Santa			
ProtectmouthC0271,144C0107,4511,153<	Bristol	14.285	2.343	1,333	17,961	-	2,048	-	4,028	
Southampton 1,998 724 300 9,062 - 993 - 1,993 1,903 Rest of Division 1,433 138 1,400 - 2420 - 2403 1,203 Birmuthamon 1,435 5,007 1,203 1,20	Portsmouth	6.027	1,144	670	7,841	-	1,153	-	1,623	
Rest of Division         46,858         30,242         31,259         350,214         39,283         14,333           Homming         11,378         608         123         26,256         -433         -4335           Cradley         Heith         2,068         471         39         2,584         -455         -6653           Derby          2,565         5403         3,531         126         3,335         -335           Derby          5516         5,343         43         3,571         -1,135         -335           Stoke-on-Trent         1,636         533         100         2,159         -261         -776           West Brometal          6563         343         38,370         6,786         22,212         333,364         -1,241         932,159           Barnaley          7,253         1,663         837         772,333         85,270         83,264         -90,073         93,245         1,231           Dersion	Southampton	7,998	724	340	9,062	-	963	-	1,391	1
Birmingham         17,435         5,907         183         23,525	Rest of Division	46.858	8,024	3,169	58.051	-	9,283	-	12,438	1
	Birmingham	17,435	5,907	183	23,525	-	3,339	-	4,816	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cradley Heath	-	477	39	2,584	_				L. C.
Northampton5.09654333 $35,71$ $195$ $ 195$ Smethwick1.15982.1532.153 $-$ 2.153 $-$ 1773West B1.7762.5531.6022.157 $-$ 2.53 $-$ 1773West B1.7762.5531.6022.977 $7.653$ $ 7.64$ $ 7.64$ Work B1.7762.5531.6022.977 $7.653$ $ 7.64$ $ 7.64$ West B1.7762.5772.577 $7.53$ $ 7.64$ $ 7.63$ $ 7.64$ $ 7.63$ Barnaley2.77445.8636.234 $ 1.624$ $ 7.33$ $ 1.624$ Barnaley2.7445.8676.234 $ 1.625$ $ 7.33$ $ 1.624$ Barnaley5.5074.51 $8.40$ $6.798$ $1.343$ $ 7.99$ $ 7.843$ Gateshead5.5074.51 $8.40$ $6.798$ $ 7.23$ $ 7.24$ Haifax $7.738$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.699$ $ 7.24$ $ 7.24$ Haifax $7.738$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.699$ $7.99$ $ 7.24$ Haifax $7.738$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$ $7.645$	Derby	2,650 5,916	3,330	41	9,287	-	1,132	-	3,326	
Stoke-on-Trent         14,231         6,916         6,515         97         4,841         -1,778         New alter and the state of the state state the state of		3,096 11,596	2,155	243	13,994	-	1,064	-	3,488	
West Bromwich1,778265382,081108108Wolverhampton59,68014,6473,64386,3708,78622,012Pinison37,74866,78363583,96430,01393,276Pinison35,7441,59925,70710,7241,6923,133Domestor5,6141,3994066,7981,2476,73033,276Domestor5,6159651,01311,343-7301,184Grinsby5,9566414576,69970972311,943Halfax2,071721102,8032,135540Harlepools7,7351445,9662,8222,8094,094Huddesbrough10,2197831,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197831,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197831,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197831,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197631,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197631,33412,3561,2492,912Modecaen-Type10,2197631,33412,3561,2492,3997,316Stoctkono-Type7,5704447,338,7474,431,6205,635North-Fyter3,4441,33312,345	Stoke-on-Trent	14.231	6,916	460	21,607	-	2,158	-	1,175	
Rest of Division69,68069,78436,743383,96430,01593,215Division321,744364,77225,771383,964-93,215Barnakey7,444637,713637,713637,713637,713637,713637,713637,713637,713647Domeaster5601,713644646Halfax7207301,848Grant colspan="2">Grant colspan="2">6401,848Grant colspan="2">1,848Grant colspan="2">1,848Grant colspan="2">1,848Grant colspan="2">1,844Grant colspan="2">1,848Grant colspan="2">1,848	West Bromwich	1,778	265	38	2,081	-	164	_	861	1000
Division $323,784$ $36,479$ $25,701$ $333,964$ $-30,713$ $-93,216$ Baralford $6,674$ $1,778$ $72$ $10,724$ $-1,692$ $-3,133$ Darlington $$ $5,614$ $303$ $404$ $4,327$ $-530$ $821$ Donesater $$ $5,601$ $4137$ $10,724$ $-1,692$ $-3,133$ Donesater $$ $5,601$ $4137$ $11,636$ $7735$ $11,748$ Gateshead $$ $2,621$ $642$ $1437$ $11,636$ $7735$ $7786$ $3,324$ Hantlencols $$ $7,735$ $1664$ $7144$ $8,966$ $501$ $-1,995$ Huddersheld $$ $7,136$ $3,434$ $1468$ $20,662$ $2,809$ $-40,94$ Lecds $$ $17,1287$ $3,347$ $1468$ $20,662$ $2,309$ $-40,94$ Incolon $$ $$ $3,161$ $446$ $2666$ $361$ $-712$ Mtddlebrough $$ $3,161$ $446$ $2662$ $2,349$ $-73,16$ South Shields $$ $10,129$ $783$ $13,356$ $1,249$ $-2,912$ Neckathon $$ $2,453$ $4,226$ $596$ $2,443$ $1,249$ $-1,934$ South Shields $$ $10,279$ $6,218$ $12,387$ $-1,697$ $5663$ Wakeethon $$ $3,234$ $11,199$ $11,152$ $15,132$ $10,879$ $40,671$ Nord/-Western $128,781$ $11,199$	Rest of Division	5,253 69,680			88,370	-	8,756			
Bradford8,6741,678T210,7241,6223,183Dowsbury2,221539772,3273731,913Doncaster5,5076438406,7881,2444,724Gateshead7,733164711,3337,724Hallax7,73316471143,566501Hallax7,74316427166,693778Hallax7,1231,68271516,5206401,191Lects1,7121,68271516,5206401,191Lects1,7121,68212,3561,2492,212Newcastle-on-Type20,4052,6632,18225,2561,8663,825Botherham5,4003,994496,2481,1073,018South Shields10,9796211,2181,2131,6231,6331,633South Shields10,9796211,2181,3171,6331,631Stockton-on-Tees1,2481,3971,6331,6341,632Nordh-Wzetern1,2492,2316,671Nordh-Wzetern.	Division	321,784	36,479	25,701	383,964	-	30,013		93,216	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bradford	8.674	1,978	72	10,724	-	1,692	-	3,183	
Gateshead9,3619691,01311,343	Dewsbury	2,321	539	77	2,937	-	373	-	1,913	3
Hanftax2071722102,803 $= 233$ 546Hartlepols7,7385547148,9565011,996Huld14,1231,66271516,5206401,191Leeds17,2473,24714820,6822,8094,094Lineoin16244426113,5667,212Middlesbrough10,2197831,3341,3361,2492,825Rotherham5,6692,18222,5251,886Stocktonon-Tees	Gateshead	9,361	969	1,013	11,343	-	790	-	1,848	
Huddersfield $2643$ $1,062$ $88$ $3,793$ $-778$ $-3,324$ Hull $17,287$ $3,247$ $148$ $20,682$ $-2,809$ $-4,094$ Lineoin $3161$ $446$ $2611$ $3,666$ $-3611$ $712$ Middlesbrough $10,219$ $783$ $1,334$ $1,336$ $1,236$ $-1,249$ $= 2,912$ Newcastle-on-Tyres $5040$ $399$ $449$ $6,246$ $-1,107$ $-3,018$ Sheffield $24,631$ $4226$ $596$ $22,4512$ $-774$ $-9311$ Btocktonon-Trees $7,570$ $442$ $733$ $8,747$ $-433$ $1,249$ $-774$ $-9311$ Stocktonon-Trees $7,570$ $442$ $733$ $8,747$ $-443$ $-1,249$ Sunderland $12,781$ $2,101$ $21,387$ $-1,695$ $-5,081$ Norh-Western $291,873$ $89,490$ $18,583$ $399,886$ $-22,233$ $-54,127$ Aceringtion $291,873$ $89,490$ $18,583$ $399,886$ $-22,233$ $-564,127$ Astonu-U-Lyne $3544$ $2535$ $322$ $6563$ $918$ $619$ $8,522$ $918$ $619$ Birkenhead $6988$ $913$ $619$ $8,526$ $918$ $619$ $8,224$ $916$ $6139$ $8,224$ $712$ Blackburn $7,534$ $7,913$ $397$ $16,663$ $418$ $-1,921$ Blackburn $7,539$ <th>Hallfax</th> <th>2.071</th> <th>722</th> <th>10</th> <th>2.803</th> <th>-</th> <th>213</th> <th>-</th> <th>540</th> <th>24</th>	Hallfax	2.071	722	10	2.803	-	213	-	540	24
Leeds $17,287$ $3,247$ $1488$ $20,682 - 2,809 - 4,099$ $-712$ Middlesbrough 10,219 783 $1,334$ $12,336 - 1,249 - 2,912$ Newcastleon-Type 20,405 $2,669$ $2,182$ $25,256 - 1,886 - 3,882$ Rotherham $5,400$ $399$ $449$ $6,248 - 1,107 - 3,016$ South Shields $10,979$ $621$ $1,218$ $12,318 - 1,695 - 5,081$ Wakefold $2,4631$ $4,226$ $596$ $23,478 - 4,737$ Stockton-on-Tees $7,570$ $444$ $733$ $8,747 - 443 - 1,249$ Sunderhand $17,685$ $1,601$ $2,101$ $21,387 - 1,695 - 5,081$ Wakefold $2,882$ $594$ $101$ $3,577 - 845 - 1,083$ Rest of Division $128,781$ $11,199$ $11,152$ $151,132$ $10,879 - 40,671$ North-Western $291,873$ $89,490$ $18,683$ $399,886 - 22,237 - 64,127$ Accrington $35,288$ $25,89$ $1322$ $6,739 - 348 + 220$ Barrow $35,072$ $458$ $265$ $5,795 - 565 - 978$ Birkenhead $6,988$ $919$ $619$ $8,526 - 976 - 7722$ Blackburn $7,554$ $7,912$ $494$ $8,338 - 8779 + 665$ Botton $84412$ $3,112$ $391$ $418$ $1,870 - 493 - 2,233$ Burnley $4,423$ $3,129$ $394$ $48,583 - 418 - 1,921$ Blackburn $2,384$ $1,017$ $150$ $3,250 - 135 - 941$ Bury $1,950$ $1,250$ $90$ $3,230 - 135 - 941$ Bury $1,950$ $1,250$ $90$ $3,249 - 7,40$ $-8,12$ Burnley $4,235$ $3,105$ $424$ $1,877$ $404 - 2,220 - 1,352$ Burnley $4,257$ $3,273$ $0,224 + 477 - 1,227$ Oldham $2,238$ $1,276$ $195$ $5,565 - 1121 - 5,744$ Bury $1,250$ $1,250$ $90$ $3,240 - 135 - 941$ Preston $3,274$ $1,317$ $101$ $3,222 + 477 - 1,227$ Nachester $2,283$ $1,567$ $367$ $13,567 - 1,079$ $2,333$ Rochdale $4,257$ $3,677$ $309,118 - 2617 - 8,016$ Netson $3,274$ $1,317$ $101$ $3,222 + 477 - 1,227$ Nachester $3,284$ $1,277$ $102$ $13,222 + 970$ Stockport $3,284$ $1,277$ $102$ $13,222 + 774 - 2,223$ Manchester $2,293$ $1,469$ $1,799$ $2,323$ Machestor $3,284$ $1,337$ $1,188$ $4,447 - 7445 - 1,157$ Nor	Huddersfield	2.643	1,062	88	3,793	-	778	-	3,324	
Middlesbrough10,2197831,33412,3361,249	Leeds	17,287	3,247	148	20,682	-	2,809	-	4,094	12.15
Rotherham5,4003994496,248-1,107-5,016Shefield10,9796211,21812,318-7,316Stockton-on-Tees7,5704447,338,7474431,249Sunderland17,6851,6012,10121,387-1,695-5,081Wakefield2,8825941013,577-845-1,083Rest of Division2,81389,49018,583399,886-22,231-64,127Acerington5,2441,3331025,039-348+203Astion-u-Lyne6,2567,92BlackpoolBlackpool <th>Middlesbrough</th> <th>10,219</th> <th>783</th> <th>1 334</th> <th>12.336</th> <th>-</th> <th>1,249</th> <th>-</th> <th></th> <th>and the</th>	Middlesbrough	10,219	783	1 334	12.336	-	1,249	-		and the
South Shields10,9796211,21812,818 $-774 - 931$ Stockton-on-Tees7,5704447338,747 - 443 - 1,6555,081Wakefold3,7338022014,736 + 80 - 1,655York2,8825941013,577 - 845 - 1,083Best of Division128,78111,19911,152151,152 - 10,879 - 40,671North-Western291,81389,4908,53399,856 - 22,231 - 64,127Accrugton3,5441,3831025,795 - 136 - 1,260Ashton-u-Lyne3,5441,3831025,792 - 136 - 1,260Birkenhead6,9869156198,526 - 976 - 772Blackpool4,4233,0134948,339 - 879 + 625Botton8,4123,112366Burnley4,4433,9973789,118 - 251 - 5539103,239 - 135 - 981Chorley2,3481,1971013,515 + 15 - 1,031Liverpool1,8741,2823,2939,84989743,039 - 2,667 - 8,016Manchester32,2939,84989743,039 - 2,667 - 8,016Neison1,8741,127210,5221,5539,144 - 2,223Manchester2,2939,84989743,039 - 2,667 - 8,016Neison1,8741,3171,02633,06730513,635 - 890 - 2,970 <th>Rotherham</th> <th>5,400 24,631</th> <th>399</th> <th>449</th> <th>6,248 29,453</th> <th>-</th> <th>1,107 2,349</th> <th>_</th> <th>3,018 7,316</th> <th></th>	Rotherham	5,400 24,631	399	449	6,248 29,453	-	1,107 2,349	_	3,018 7,316	
Sunderland $17,685$ $1,601$ $2,101$ $21,387$ $-1,695$ $5,081$ Wakeheld $2,882$ $594$ $101$ $3,577$ $845$ $1,083$ Rest of Division $291,813$ $89,490$ $18,583$ $299,866$ $22,2231$ $64,127$ Accrington $3,544$ $1,333$ $102$ $5,029$ $1368$ $123,673$ Ashton-u-Lyne $3,544$ $1,333$ $102$ $5,029$ $1368$ $12,203$ Blackbourn $3,544$ $1,333$ $102$ $5,029$ $136$ $1,220$ Blackbourn $7,554$ $7,912$ $3565$ $9766$ $778$ Birkenhead $6,998$ $919$ $619$ $8,526$ $9766$ $723$ Burnley $4,425$ $5,019$ $494$ $8,338$ $879$ $425$ Botton $8,412$ $3,122$ $3661$ $118,70$ $493$ $2,293$ Burnley $4,743$ $3,997$ $378$ $9,118$ $2,267$ $561$ Burnley $1,574$ $3117$ $106$ $3,515$ $15$ $10,515$ Huru $1,573$ $9,849$ $897$ $43,039$ $2,2667$ $8,016$ Nelson $1,774$ $1317$ $101$ $3,229$ $477$ $1,223$ Manchester $72,239$ $8494$ $874$ $43,039$ $2,2667$ $8,016$ Nelson $1,774$ $1317$ $106$ $7467$ <	South Shields	10,979 7.570	621	1,218	12,818	-	774	-	931 1,249	
Rest of Division128,78111,19211,152151,132 $ 0,879$ $ 40,671$ North-Western297,81389,49018,583299,886 $22,231$ $ 54,127$ Accrington3,8282,589322 $6,739$ $ 348$ $203$ Ashton-u-Lyne3,072 $458$ 2053,795 $ 565$ $ 978$ Birkenhead $6,988$ 919 $619$ $8,526$ $976$ $ 722$ Blackburn $7,554$ $7,912$ $597$ $16,663$ $+$ $418$ $1,921$ Blackpool $4,412$ $3,112$ $346$ $11,870$ $+$ $493$ $8,338$ $879$ $+$ $252$ Burneley $4,412$ $3,112$ $346$ $11,870$ $ 493$ $8,338$ $ 879$ $+$ $625$ Burneley $2,348$ $1,017$ $150$ $3,515$ $+$ $1,227$ Oltham $12,382$ $3,730$ $226$ $16,374$ $139$ $ 4,791$ Preston $12,382$ $3,760$ $226$ $13,55$ $390$ $ 2,970$ Oltham $12,382$ $3,750$ $226$ $13,55$ $390$ $2,970$ Backbort $10,263$ $3,667$ $305$ $13,555$ $390$ $2,970$ Chorlai $22,92,56$ $46,441$ $24,990$ $300,387$ $ 466$ <tr<< td=""><th>Sunderland</th><td>17,685 3,733</td><td>1,601</td><td>2,101 201</td><td>21,387 4,736</td><td>-+</td><td>1,695 80</td><td>-</td><td>1,656</td><td>1</td></tr<<>	Sunderland	17,685 3,733	1,601	2,101 201	21,387 4,736	-+	1,695 80	-	1,656	1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rest of Division					-			1,083 40,671	
Ashton-u-Lyne $3,644$ 1,383102 $5,229 - 1$ $136 - 1$ $1,260$ Birkenhead $5,988$ 919 $619$ $6,526 - 976 - 722$ Blackburn $7,554$ $915$ $619$ $6,526 - 976 - 722$ Blackburn $7,554$ $911$ $6,063 - 418 - 1,921$ Blackburn $7,554$ $5019$ $494$ $8,338 - 879 + 625$ Bolton $8,412$ $3,112$ $346$ $11,870 - 493 - 2,293$ Burnley $1,950$ $1,250$ $90$ $3,220 - 135 - 961$ Chorley $2,348$ $1,017$ $150$ $3515 + 15 - 1,031$ Liverpool $2,348$ $1,017$ $150$ $3515 + 15 - 1,227$ Oldham $12,382$ $5,730$ $222 + 47 - 1,227$ Oldham $12,382$ $5,730$ $222 + 47 - 1,227$ Oldham $12,382$ $5,730$ $222 + 19,39 - 4,791$ Preston $5,667$ $2627$ $302$ $16,560 + 1079 - 2,323$ Bachdule $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5650 + 1079 - 2,323$ Bachdula $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5650 + 1079 - 2,323$ Bachdula $9,999$ $556$ $704$ $7,259 - 390 - 2,970$ Stockport $4,306$ $2,116$ $157$ $6,579 - 7774 - 2,123$ Warington $3,733$ $571$ $173$ $4,677 - 745 - 1,077$ Wigan $3,986$ $6,218$ $11$	Division	291,813		18,583	399,886	-	22,231		54,127	
Birkenhead $$ $6,988$ $919$ $6,19$ $8,526$ $-9,76$ $-7,22$ Blackpool $$ $7,554$ $7,912$ $597$ $16,063$ $-418$ $-1,921$ Blackpool $$ $4,825$ $3,019$ $494$ $8,338$ $8,79$ $+625$ Bolton $$ $4,825$ $3,019$ $346$ $11,870$ $-493$ $-2,293$ Burnley $$ $1,950$ $1,250$ $90$ $3,220$ $-135$ $-981$ Chorley $$ $2,348$ $1,017$ $150$ $5,515$ $+15$ $-1,031$ Liverpool $$ $2,233$ $10,582$ $5,583$ $91,404$ $-2,260$ $-1,232$ Manchester $$ $32,233$ $9,749$ $43,039$ $-2,667$ $8,016$ Nelson $$ $1,874$ $1,317$ $101$ $3,292$ $+47$ $-1,227$ Oldham $$ $12,382$ $3,730$ $262$ $16,374$ $-139$ $-4,791$ Preston $$ $5,667$ $2,627$ $302$ $8,566$ $-1,079$ $-2,523$ Rochdale $$ $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5,650$ $-1,271$ $-174$ $-2,123$ Backport $$ $10,263$ $3,067$ $305$ $13,635$ $890$ $-2,970$ Stockport $$ $4,306$ $2,125$ $556$ $704$ $7,259$ $-394$ $-748$ $-1,077$ Wigan $$ $3,836$ $1,355$ $399$ $10,590$ $-38,204$	Ashton-u-Lyne	3.544	1,383	102	5,029	-	136	-	1,260	
Blackpool $4 \frac{1}{2} 23, 112$ $346$ $11, 870$ $493$ $= 2, 293$ Burmley $8, 412$ $3, 112$ $346$ $11, 870$ $493$ $= 2, 293$ Burnley $1, 950$ $1, 250$ $90$ $3, 290$ $= 135$ $= 981$ Chorley $2, 348$ $1, 017$ $150$ $3, 515$ $+$ $15$ $= 1, 031$ Liverpool $75, 239$ $10, 582$ $5, 583$ $91, 404$ $= 2, 820$ $= 1, 232$ Manchester $32, 293$ $9, 849$ $897$ $43, 039$ $= 2, 667$ $8, 016$ Nelson $12, 382$ $5, 730$ $262, 216, 3744$ $= 139 - 4, 791$ Preston $5, 657$ $267$ $3002$ $8, 596 - 1, 1079 - 2, 323$ Rochdale $5, 599$ $556$ $704$ $7, 259 - 394 - 586$ Salford $10, 263$ $3, 057$ $305$ $13, 635 - 890 - 2, 970$ Stockport $4, 306$ $2, 116$ $157$ $6, 579 - 774 - 2, 123$ Warington $3, 723$ $571$ $173$ $4, 667 - 7445 - 1, 077$ Wigan $8, 836$ $1, 355$ $399$ $10, 500 - 488 - 9009$ Rest of Division $229, 356$ $66, 041$ $24, 990$ $30, 307 + 16, 409 - 30, 204$ Aberdeen $7, 255$ $16, 838 - 5 - 1, 088$ Edinburgh $7, 387$ $5, 11$ $730$ $93, 821$ Ideinburgh $7, 387$ $3, 3$	Birkenhead	6,988	919	619	8,526	-	976	-	722	
Burnley $4,743$ $3,997$ $378$ $9,118$ $=$ $251$ $=$ $574$ Burny $1,950$ $1,220$ $90$ $3,290$ $=$ $135$ $=$ $981$ Chorley $2,348$ $1,017$ $150$ $3,515$ $+$ $15$ $ 1,031$ Liverpool $75,239$ $10,582$ $5,583$ $91,404$ $ 2,820$ $ 1,232$ Manchester $32,293$ $9,494$ $837$ $43,039$ $ 2,667$ $ 10,31$ Nelson $12,382$ $3,730$ $262$ $16,574$ $ 139$ $ 4,791$ Preston $12,382$ $3,730$ $262$ $16,574$ $ 139$ $ 586$ Salford $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5,650$ $ 1079$ $ 2,323$ Rochdale $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5,650$ $ 1079$ $ 2,323$ Bordordale $4,255$ $1,276$ $139$ $545$ $650$ $ 1079$ $ 2,323$ Bordordale $10,263$ $3,067$ $305$ $13,635$ $890$ $ 2,970$ Stockport $8,326$ $1,355$ $399$ $10,590$ $488$ $=$ $909$ Rest of Division $7,225$ $1,444$ $642$ $9,291$ $ 924$ $ 746$ Clydebank $7,38$	Blackpool	4,825	3.019	494	8,338	-	879	+	625	
Chorley2,3481,0171503,515 +1510,31Liverpool3,2,239,84989743,039 -2,667 -8,016Nelson1,8741,3171013,292 +47-1,227Oldham12,3825,73026216,574 -139 -4,791Preston5,6672,6273028,596 -1,079 -2,323Bochdale4,2551,2761195,650 +121 -1,757St. Helens4,2551,2761195,650 +121 -1,757Stockport10,2635,06730513,635 -890 -2,970Stockport8,3661,35539910,590 -448 -909Rest of Division79,71226,7886,218112,718 -8,217 -18,184Scotland Division229,35646,04424,990300,387 -16,409 -30,204Aberdeen7,2051,4446429,291 -924 -746Clydebank3,38116,8927,33016,388 -5 -1,088Edinburgh17,3873,3871,50822,222 -978 -1,088Bedinburgh17,3873,3871,50822,222 -978 -1,088Dundee94,996,54479516,638 -5 -1,088 <t< th=""><th>Burnley</th><th>4,743</th><th>3,997</th><th>378</th><th>9,118</th><th>-</th><th>251</th><th>-</th><th>574</th><th></th></t<>	Burnley	4,743	3,997	378	9,118	-	251	-	574	
Manchester $32,293$ 9,849897 $43,033$ $2,667$ $-8,016$ Nelson $1,874$ $1,317$ 101 $3,292$ $+$ $47$ $ 1,227$ Oldham $\dots$ $1,2382$ $3,730$ $622$ $16,374$ $ 139$ $ 4,791$ Preston $\dots$ $5,667$ $2,627$ $302$ $8,596$ $ 1,079$ $ 2,323$ Bochdale $\dots$ $4,255$ $1,276$ $119$ $5,650$ $+$ $121$ $ 1,757$ St. Helens $\dots$ $10,263$ $3,067$ $305$ $13,635$ $ 890$ $ 2,970$ Stockport $\dots$ $4,306$ $2,116$ $157$ $6,579$ $ 774$ $ 2,123$ Warrington $\dots$ $3,723$ $571$ $173$ $4,467$ $ 745$ $ 1,077$ Wigan $\dots$ $8,836$ $1,355$ $399$ $10,590$ $ 488$ $909$ Rest of Division $229,356$ $46,041$ $24,990$ $300,387$ $ 16,409$ $=$ $30,204$ Aberdeen $\dots$ $7,205$ $1,444$ $642$ $9,291$ $=$ $924$ $ 746$ Dundee $\dots$ $9,356$ $46,041$ $24,990$ $300,387$ $ 3,414$ $ 10,688$ Edinburgh $\dots$ $17,387$ $3,387$ $1,508$ $22,282$ $978$ $ 1,307$ Glasgow $\dots$ $17,387$ $3,387$ $1,508$ $22,$	Chorley	2,348	1.017	150	3,515	+	15	-	1,031	
Oldham12,382 $\overline{3},730$ 262 $16,374 - 139 - 4,791$ Preston5,667 $2,627$ 302 $8,596 - 1,079 - 2,323$ Rochdale4,255 $1,276$ $119$ $5,650 + 121 - 1,757$ St. Helens $5,999$ $556$ $704$ $7,259 - 334 - 586$ Salford $\ldots$ $10,263$ $3,067$ $305$ $13,635 - 890 - 2,970$ Stockport $\ldots$ $4,306$ $2,116$ $157$ $6,579 - 774 - 2,123$ Warrington $\ldots$ $3,723$ $571$ $173$ $4,467 - 7445 - 1,077$ Wigan $\ldots$ $a,836$ $1,355$ $399$ $10,590 - 488 - 909$ Rest of Division $229,356$ $46,041$ $24,990$ $300,387 - 16,409 - 30,204$ Aberdeen $\ldots$ $7,205$ $1,444$ $642$ $9,291 - 924 - 746$ Clydebank $\ldots$ $3,988$ $581$ $621$ $5,199 - 3414 - 10,164$ Belinburgh $17,387$ $3,387$ $1,508$ $22,282 - 978 - 1,307$ Glasgow $\ldots$ $78,930$ $14,892$ $7,165$ $100,987 - 3,414 - 10,164$ Greenock $\ldots$ $6,483$ $883$ $118$ $8,484 - 436 - 1,322$ Motherwell $5,618$ $730$ $982$ $7,330 + 152 - 1,105$ Paisley $\ldots$ $4,291$ $722$ $765$ $5,698 - 359 - 745$ Port Glasgow $\ldots$ $12,292$ $10,180$ $17,761$ $215,143 + 1,451 - 16$ Cardiff $\ldots$ $14,326$ $1,730$ $1,256$ $1,211 - 400 - 1,240$ Newport $\ldots$ $6,8$	Manchester	32,293	9,849	897	43,039	-	2,667		8,016	
Rochdale4,2551,2761195,650 $+$ 121 $-$ 1,757St. Heiens5,9995567047,259 $-$ 394 $-$ 586Salford10,2633,06730513,635 $ 890 - 2,970$ Stockport4,3062,116157 $6,579 - 774 - 2,123$ Warrington3,723 $571$ 173 $4,467 - 745 - 1,077$ Wiga8,83612,6788 $6,218$ $112,718 - 8,217 - 18,184$ Scotland Division229,356 $46,041$ $24,990$ $300,387 - 16,409 - 30,204$ Aberdeen7,205 $1,444$ $642$ $9,291 - 924 - 746$ Clydebank3,948581621 $5,193 - 3,414 - 10,164$ Glagow78,93014,8927,165 $100,987 - 3,414 - 10,164$ Greenock6,48314,8927,155 $100,987 - 3,414 - 10,164$ Greenock6,4831,1188,484 - 456 - 1,322Motherwell5,618730 $932 - 359 - 745$ Port Glasgow2,114322 - 652Rest of Division187,202 $10,180$ $17,761$ $215,143 + 1,451 - 16$ Cardiff4,291732 $675$ $5,698 - 359 - 745$ Port Glasgow $187,202$ $10,180$ $17,761$ </th <th>Oldham</th> <th>12,382</th> <th>3,730</th> <th>262</th> <th>16,374</th> <th>-</th> <th>139</th> <th></th> <th>4,791</th> <th></th>	Oldham	12,382	3,730	262	16,374	-	139		4,791	
Salford10,2633,06730513,635 $=$ 890 $=$ 2,970Stockport4,3662,1161576,579 $=$ $774$ $=$ 2,123Warrington3,7235711734,467 $=$ $74$ $=$ 2,123Wigan8,3361,35539910,590 $=$ $488$ $=$ 909Rest of Division229,35646,04124,990 $300,387$ $=$ 16,409 $=$ $30,204$ Aberdeen7,2051,4446429,291 $=$ 924 $=$ $746$ Clydebank3,9836,58479516,838 $=$ $=$ $=$ $1,088$ Edinburgh9,4596,58479516,838 $=$ $=$ $1,088$ Edinburgh17,3873,3871,50622,282 $=$ $978$ $=$ $1,066$ Glasgow78,93014,8927,16510,877 $3,414$ $=$ $10,164$ Greenock6,4838831,118 $8,484$ $=$ $436$ $=$ $1,307$ Paisley $4,291$ 732 $675$ $5988$ $359$ $745$ Port Glasgow $2,114$ 239258 $2,701$ $232$ $=$ Motherwell $5,618$ $730$ $1,155$ $17,211$ $=$ $400$ $=$ $1,240$ <th></th> <th>4,255</th> <th>1,276</th> <th>119</th> <th>5,650</th> <th>+</th> <th>121</th> <th>-</th> <th>1,757</th> <th></th>		4,255	1,276	119	5,650	+	121	-	1,757	
Warrington3,7235711734,467-745-1,077Wigan8,8361,35539910,590-488-909Rest of Division79,71226,7886,218112,718-8,217-18,184Scotland Division229,35646,04124,990300,387-16,409-30,204Aberdeen7,2051,4446429,291-924-746Clydebank3,9885816215,190+391-1,456Dundee9,4596,68479516,838-5-1,037Glasgow78,93014,8927,165100,987-3,414-10,164Greenock6,6187309827,330+152-1,105Paisley4,2917326755,698-359-745Port Glasgow2,1143292582,701-232632-Wales Division93,88116,47911,226121,586-10,604-1,240Lanelly187,20210,18017,761215,1431,451Newport6,8534225467,821944-765Bwansea12,6301,1241,65615,410802	Otestweet	10,263	3,067		13,635	-	774	-	2,970 2,123	
Scotland Division Aberdeen $229,356$ $46,041$ $46,041$ $24,990$ $300,387$ $9,291$ $-16,409$ $9,291$ $-30,204$ $9,24$ Aberdeen $7,205$ $1,444$ $642$ $9,291$ $9,291$ $-924$ $-746$ $924$ Clydebank $9,459$ $6581$ $621$ $5,190$ $5,190$ $+391$ $-1,456$ $-1,456$ Dundee $9,459$ $6584$ $795$ $16,838$ $5$ $5$ $-1,088$ Edinburgh $17,387$ $3,387$ $1,506$ $22,282$ $-978$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ Glasgow $78,930$ $14,892$ $7,165$ $100,987$ $-3,414$ $-10,164$ $-1,322$ Motherwell $5,618$ $730$ $982$ $7,330$ $152$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ Paisley $-1,222$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ Paisley $-1,232$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ Paisley $-1,232$ $-1,307$ $-1,307$ Port Glasgow $-2,114$ $329$ $-258$ $2,701$ $-2,322$ $-632$ Rest of Division $93,881$ $16,479$ $11,226$ $121,586$ $-10,604$ $-11,639$ Wales Division $187,202$ $10,180$ $17,761$ $215,143$ $1,461$ $-16$ $16$ Newport $-6,853$ $422$ $546$ $7,821$ $-944$ $-765$ Swansea $12,630$ $1,263$ $1,29,48$ $-16,540$ $-2,412$ $-4,382$ Northern Ireland $-16,983$ $4,994$ $-1656$ $-10,604$ <	Wigan	3,723	571	173 399	4,467	1=	745 488		1,077 909	
Aberdeen7,2051,4446429,291 $924$ $746$ Clydebank3,9885816215,190 $391$ $-1,456$ Dundee9,4596,54479516,838 $5$ $-1,088$ Edinburgh17,3873,3871,50822,282 $978$ $-1,307$ Glasgow78,93014,8927,165100,987 $-3,414$ $-10,164$ Greenock6,6187309827,330 + $152$ $-1,322$ Motherwell5,6187309827,330 + $152$ $-1,105$ Paisley4,2917326755,698 $-359$ $-745$ Port Glasgow2,1143292582,701 $-232$ $-632$ Rest of Division187,20210,18017,761215,143 $+1,451$ $-16$ Cardiff14,32210,18017,761215,143 $+1,451$ $-16$ Newport6,8534225467,821 $-944$ $-765$ Swansea12,6301,224146 $-6,647$ $-2,412$ $-4,382$ Northern Ireland22,66810,7931,98335,444 $-785$ $-3,337$ Londonderry3,0131,0942104,317 $-183$ $-1,058$ Lurgan9661,362452,089 $-72$ 98<		The state of the s					- Les sally		The state of the s	
Dundee9,4596,58479516,83851,088Edinburgh17,3873,3871,50822,2829781,307Glasgow78,93014,8927,165100,987-3,41410,164Greenock6,4838831,1188,484-436-1,322Motherwell5,6187309827,330+152-1,105Paisley4,2917326755,698-359-745Port Glasgow2,1143292582,701-232-632Rest of Division93,88116,47911,226121,586-10,604-11,639Wales Division187,20210,18017,761215,143+1,451-16Cardiff14,3261,7301,15517,211-400-1,240Llanelly2,9123244473,683-14-415Newport6,8534225467,821-944-765Bwansea12,6301,1241,65615,410-802-138Beifast22,66813,957171,018+3,611+2,542Northern Ireland26,61313,957171,018+3,611+ <th>Aberdeen</th> <th>7,205</th> <th>1,444</th> <th>642</th> <th>9,291</th> <th>-</th> <th>924 391</th> <th>-</th> <th>746</th> <th></th>	Aberdeen	7,205	1,444	642	9,291	-	924 391	-	746	
Glasgow       78,930       14,892       7,165       100,987       -       3,414       -       10,164         Greenock        6,483       883       1,118       8,484       -       436       -       1,322         Motherwell        5,618       730       982       7,330       +       152       -       1,322         Paisley        4,291       732       675       5,698       -       359       -       745         Port Glasgow       2,114       329       258       2,701       -       232       -       632         Rest of Division       93,881       16,479       11,226       121,586       -       10,604       -       11,639         Wales Division       187,202       10,180       17,761       216,143       +       1,451       -       16         Cardiff        14,322       546       7,821       -       400       -       1,240         Llanelly        2,912       324       447       3,683       -       14       -       415         Newport        6,853       422       546       7,821	Dundee	9,459	6,584 3,387	795	16,838	-	5	-	1,088	
Motherwell        5,618       730       982       7,330 + $152 - 1$ ,105         Paisley        4,291       732 $675$ 5,698 - $359 - 745$ Port Glasgow       2,114       329 $258$ $2,701 - 232 - 632$ Rest of Division       93,881       16,479       11,226 $211,586 - 10,604 - 11,639$ Wales Division $187,202$ $10,180$ $17,761$ $215,143 + 1,451 - 16$ Cardiff $14,326$ $17,30$ $1,155$ $17,211 - 400 - 1,240$ Llanelly $2,912$ $324$ $447$ $3,683 - 14 - 415$ Newport $6,853$ $422$ $546$ $7,821 - 944$ $765$ Swansea $12,630$ $1,24$ $1,656$ $15,410 - 802 - 138$ Rest of Division $150,481$ $6,580$ $13,957$ $171,018 + 3,611 + 2,542$ Northern Ireland $22,668$ $10,793$ $1,983$ $35,444 - 785 - 3,337$ Londonderry $3,013$ $1,094$ $210$ $4,317 - 183 - 1,058$ $1,058$ <th>(Incompality)</th> <th>78,930</th> <th>14,892</th> <th>7,165</th> <th>100,987</th> <th>1-</th> <th>3,414</th> <th>-</th> <th>10,164</th> <th></th>	(Incompality)	78,930	14,892	7,165	100,987	1-	3,414	-	10,164	
Rest of Division       93,881       16,479       11,226       121,586 $-$ 10,604 $-$ 11,639         Wales Division $187,202$ 10,180 $17,761$ $215,143$ $+$ $1,451$ $ 16$ Lianelly $$ $14,326$ $1,730$ $1,155$ $17,211$ $ 400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,400$ $ 12,630$ $11,24$ $1,656$ $15,410$ $802$ $ 13,810$ $150,481$ $6,580$ $13,957$ $171,018$ $+$ $3,611$ $+$ $2,542$ Northern Ireland $$ $22,668$ $13,957$ $171,018$ $+$ $3,611$ $+$ $2,542$ $43,17$ $183$ $ 1,058$ $10,942$ $210$ $4,317$ $183$ $ 1,058$ $10,058$ <th< th=""><th>Paisley</th><th>5,618</th><th>730</th><th>982</th><th>7 330</th><th>)+</th><th>152</th><th>-</th><th>1,105</th><th></th></th<>	Paisley	5,618	730	982	7 330	)+	152	-	1,105	
Wales Division       187,202       10,180       17,761       215,143       +       16         Cardiff       14,326       17,701       215,143       +       1,451       16         Lianelly       14,326       1,730       1,155       17,211       400       -       1,240         Newport       2,912       324       447       3,683       -       14       -       1,240         Newport       6,653       422       546       7,821       944       -       1,2630       1,241       6,6656       1,521       -       1,38         Rest of Division       150,481       6,580       1,983       35,444       -       2,412       -       4,382       Division       1,058       1,058       1,053       -       3,013<		2,114	329	258	2,701	-	232 10,604	11	632 11,639	1
Lianelly $2,912$ $324$ $447$ $3,683$ $=$ $14$ $=$ $415$ Newport $6,853$ $422$ $546$ $7,821$ $944$ $765$ Swansea $12,630$ $1,124$ $1,656$ $15,410$ $802$ $=$ $138$ Rest of Division $150,481$ $6,580$ $13,957$ $171,018$ $+$ $5611$ $+$ $2,542$ Northern Ireland $44,011$ $19,508$ $2,948$ $66,467$ $ 2,412$ $ 43,327$ Londonderry $3,013$ $1,094$ $210$ $4,317$ $183$ $ 1,058$ Lurgan $966$ $1,362$ $452$ $2,373$ $ 134$ $ 155$ Newry $886$ $514$ $52$ $1,452$ $ 155$ $ 280$ Rest of Northern $1,698$ $346$ $45$ $2,089$ $ 72$ $ 98$ $14,780$ $5,399$		187,202	10 180	17 761	215.14	3+	and an and the first of the state		16	1.37
Bwansea       12,630       1,124       1,656       15,410 $=$ $802 -$ 138         Rest of Division       150,481       6,580       13,957       171,018 $+$ $3,611 +$ $2,542$ Northern Ireland       44,011       19,508       2,948       66,467 $ 2,412  4,382$ Beifast       22,668       10,094       210 $4,317 -$ 183 $ 1,558$ Lurgan        966       1,362       45       2,373 $ 134  15$ Lisburn        866       514       52 $1,452  155 -$ 280         Newry        1,698       346       45 $2,099  72 -$ 98         Rest of Northern       14,780       5,399       613 $20,792  1,083 +$ 406         Ireland         1506,452       200,404       118,051       145,902 -       276,721	Llanelly	2,912	324	441	3.68	3 -	14	-	415	
Northern Ireland       130,851       9,036       2,948       66,467 $= 2,412$ $= 4,382$ Belfast $= 22,668$ 10,793       1,983       35,444 $= 785$ $= 3,337$ Londonderry $= 22,668$ 10,793       1,983       35,444 $= 785$ $= 3,337$ Londonderry $= 3,013$ 1,094       210       4,317 $= 183$ $= 1,058$ Linsburn $= 966$ 1,362       45       2,373 $= 134$ $= 15$ Newry $= 386$ 514       52       1,452 $= 155$ $= 280$ Rest of Northern       1,698       346       45       20,89 $= 72$ $= 98$ Rest of Northern       14,780       5,399       613       20,792 $= 1,083$ $= 406$ Ireland $= 147,802$ $= 276,721$ $= 276,721$ $= 276,721$	Swansea	12,630	1,124	1,656	15,410	)-	802	-	138	
Londonderry       22,003       10,194       210       4,317       103       1,058         Lurgan        966       1,362       45       2,373       134       15         Lisburn        966       1,362       45       2,373       134       15         Newry        1,698       346       45       2,089       72       98         Rest of Northern       1,698       346       45       20,792       1,083       406         Ireland        1       1,598       462       20,792       1,083       406	T 10 -1	44,011	19,508	2.948	66,46	1-	2,412	-	4,382	
Lisoffit        886       514       52 $1,452 - 155 - 280$ Newry        1,698       346       45 $2,089 - 72 - 98$ Rest of Northern       14,780       5,399       613 $20,792 - 1,083 + 406$ Great Britain and       1506 452       200 404       118 051 1 047 998 - 145 902 - 276 721	Londonderry	3,013	1,094	210	4,31			-	1,058	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lisburn	886	514	52	1,45	- 20	134	R IS	280	
Great Britain and 1596 452 200 404 112 051 1 047 008 - 145 902 - 276 721	Rest of Northern Ireland	14,780	5,399	613	20,79	2 -	1,083	+	406	
	Great Britain and	1,526,453	309,494	1 112,051	1,947,99	8 -	145,902	-	276,721	1

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 754 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

April, 1936.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES, AGED 14 AND UNDER 18, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 23RD MARCH, 1936.

	Sec.	Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	996 1,083 1,361 1,176 6,404 4,052 5,984 5,283	1,354 1,418 1,337 1,432 6,037 5,801 7,152 4,930	2,350 2,501 2,698 2,608 12,441 9,853 13,136 10,213	1,034 1,702 2,045 1,341 8,096 4,282 6,458 5,069	1,151 1,610 1,498 1,530 5,164 4,448 5,396 2,479	2,185 3,312 3,543 2,871 13,260 8,730 11,854 7,548		
Great Britain	26,339	29,461	55,800	30,027	23,276	53,303		

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. Some particulars on this subject were given in an article on page 44 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1936.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 23RD MARCH, 1936.

Division.	Numb	er of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
DIVISION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 7,392 1,659 2,441 3,115 3,414 1,879 473	5,979 1,372 1,885 2,370 2,853 1,914 429	13,371 3,031 4,326 5,485 6,267 3,793 902	719 267 392 631 603 434 256	737 352 357 591 540 504 206	1,456 619 749 1,222 1,143 938 462	
Great Britain	 20,373	16,802	37,175	3,302	3,287	6,589	

Note.—The figures in this Table relating to the South-Eastern Division clude particulars of vacancies filled in the London Area.

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT\* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Estimated			Percentage unemployed at 23rd March, 1936.						
Division.		numbers insured at July, 1935.		Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Special Schemes Great Britain	83,700 39,810 33,950 70,250 77,960 68,760 49,670 25,900 3,000 453,000	74,310 29,180 25,150 60,910 52,570 62,560 42,940 9,380 2,000 359,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	0.0 0.2 0.2 0.6 1.2 1.1 0.8 7.4 1.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 5 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	1.9 5.5 4.6 1.5 6.3 5.0 8.4 14.1 0.2 4.6	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ - \\ \hline \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	2.0 5.8 5.4 2.6 7.3 7.0 10.4 16.3 0.2 5.7	

JUVENILES AGED 14-17. YEARS IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Week ended 25th March, 1936.					onth en March,	Total number of individuals who have at- tended since		
	Junior	Instruct and Cla		ntres		Other Educational Institutions.		lst April, 1935.	
Divisions.	No. of	No.	No. Avera		nce. of a		rage dance.	J.I. Cen- tres	Other Educa- tional Insti-
total and	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	and Classes.	tu- tions.
London	4	-	256	149	2	8	4	9,944	193 1,213
SEastern	12	4	458	600	42	65	89 95	5,567	
SWestern	14	4	607	717 657	43 87	86 224	240	12,799	
Midlands	14	4	700	3,280	53	186	277	49,974	
NEastern	55 45	53	6,322 3,709	2,703	26	110	143	45,339	
NWestern	30	4	4,984	3,260	84	223	211	42,269	
Scotland Wales	27	i	3,137	1,133	25	133	125	19,361	
Great Britain	201	25	20,173	12,499	362	1,035	1,184	195,841	8,488

\* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

April, 1936.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1935 (pages 430 and 431), statistics were given of the estimated numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in July, 1935, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the numbers recorded as unemployed in each month from July to October, 1935, classified by industries. The numbers unemployed in November and December, 1935, were given in the January, 1936, issue (page 25). The Table below analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls, under 16 years of age, recorded as unemployed, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in each month of the first quarter of 1936 :---

Industry Group.

Coal Mining ... Other Mining and Quarrying ... Non-Metalliferous Mining Product Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... Glass Trades ... ... Chemical Manufacture ... ... Other Chemical Industries ...

Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Me Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ... Other Metal Manufacture ... Shipeunding and Ship-repairing Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and Ge Iron Founding... ... Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, c Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, e Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, Other Metal Industries ...

Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacture (Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted ... ... Silk Manufacture and Artificial

Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Manufacture ... ... Lace Manufacture ...

Carpet Manufacture ... Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.

Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods ... ... ...

Tailoring ... ... Dress Making and Millinery ... Hats and Caps (including Straw Pl Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing Industries ...

Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., making Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Co tionery ... Other Food and Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Manufacture ... ...

Sawmilling and Machined Woodwor Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc Other Woodworking ...

Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags 

Building .... Public Works Contracting ...

Rubber Rubber Toys, Games and Sport Requisiter Other Manufacturing Industries

Gas, Water and Electricity ... Railway Service ... Other Transport and Communic Services

Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance Finance National Government Service ... Jocal Government Service ... Professional Services ... Entertainments and Sports ... Hotel, Boarding House, etc., Servi Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Insured Industries ....

Totals

The figures in the above Table include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

Number of Insured Juveniles (aged 14–15) recorded as unemployed at 20th Jan., 24th Feb., 23rd Mar.,

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

#### POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd March, 1936, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances :---

ADULTS	(AGED	18	то	64	INCLUSIVE).
--------	-------	----	----	----	-------------

		been and the second	and the second sec
	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	429,626 143,567 64,691	125,655 59,718 1,680
	Total	637,884	187,053
2. Applications for Unemploy- ment Allowances	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	630,856 8,975 18,270	42,093 1,108 135
	Total	658,101	43,336
<ul> <li>3. Total applications for Unemployment Allowances :</li></ul>	_	631,820	37,495
not to justify payment	A CONTRACTOR OF	26,281	5,841
Total		658,101	43,336
4. Insured Non-Claimants*	Wholly Unemployed	102,422	26,238
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	17,472 10,931 688	5,170 2,656 20
	Total	29,091	7,846
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,180,376 163,473 83,649	199,156 63,482 1,835
Lutra in Assessment of the	Total	1,427,498	· 264,473
JUVENILES (A	GED 16 AND 17 YEA	lrs).†	
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	12,769 3,785 165	7,459 3,440 25
	Total	16,719	10,924
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit :			1. A.
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied		5,203	4,897
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	-	553	163
Total	-	5,756	5,060
3. Position under First Statu-	Wholly Unemployed	1,026	612

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,026 690 3	612 410
Total	1,719	1,022
Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	19,551 4,475 168	13,131 3,850 25
Total	24,194	17,000
	Temporarily Stopped Casuals Total Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	Temporarily Stopped Casuals690 3TotalTotalWholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals19,551 4,475 168Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals10,551 4,475 168

## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

MARCH, 1936.

	Men	Во	oys.	Women		rls.	
Area.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,689 2,063 1,186 1,350 1,426 1,273 1,224 570	867 531 470 514 700 561 558 366	2,118 1,636 1,411 1,864 2,970 2,337 3,081 1,256	2,728 1,236 721 982 1,152 815 742 302	1,021 591 458 420 738 513 342 260	2,200 1,468 1,234 1,525 2,174 2,072 2,496 527	11,623 7,525 5,480 6,655 9,160 7,571 8,443 3,281
Great Britain	11,781	4,567	16,673	8,678	4,343	13,696	59,738

\* "Insured non-claimants" include all those adults on the register with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employ-ment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or

t Juveniles aged 16 and 17 are not entitled to receive unemployment allowances, and those aged 14 and 15 are not entitled to receive insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

		Jan., 36.	24th Feb., 1936.			Mar., 36.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
 s	552 87 57	9 4 12	556 58 50	10 8 8	529 49 61	14 6 5
	178 76 75 46 92	13 91 65 145 278	185 59 65 66 72	14 85 65 118 238	126 39 52 41 53	9 61 64 89 179
elting,	56 101	6 39	42 98	11 50	38 70	12 45
Iron ft	791 304 66	156 57 22	655 232 62	163 48 10	575 185 48	136 53 11
eneral	206 115 144	2 36 6	, 227 118 121	3 32 13	169 102 100	5 23 9
etc. etc. etc.	228 50 49 422	439 98 24 506	221 34 66 376	350 62 27 472	175 24 44 351	43
.) Silk	130 83 43	234 195 165	119 78 48	212 175 165	98 85 38	175 160 176
••••	16 6 48 32 32	42 55 124 15 67	23 5 38 46 33	46 52 123 28 45	8 10 62 47 37	48 47 151 48 51
···· ··· ···	38 3 23 62	413 12 35 200 133	34 2 4 25 59	308 9 43 181 92	20 2 3 25 47	
 	39 32	31 102	41 37	29 88	32 22	19 70
lait)	136 15 28 18 259 13	672 561 98 596 191 81	120 14 13 18 194 6	595 487 79 537 166 93	79 12 10 13 168 10	531 390 65 441 115 86
onfec-	414	881	391	774	323	708
 etc.,	75 248	976 943	55 254	890 877	57 219	693 679
	10	96	10	51	8	
ork  and	194 416 184	10 156 81	187 363 159	17 155 81	130 269 110	12 105 85
	44 358	332 716	48 297	247 633	29 231	217 511
onery,	67	164	78	191	52	144
 	1,152 149	28	993 119	30 1	762 115	19 2
	58 99 127	100 294 94	47 60 104	109 242 88	42 46 88	99 167 79
ation	32 149	14 2	29 112	11 2	36 79	6 6
	382	44	344	24	269	26
and	7,422 170	5,591 83	7,119	5,580 65	5,938 117	4,610 64
  ce	150 96 109 175 281 173 98	24 33 92 171 1,218 710 97	144 78 109 160 248 157 83	20 26 104 195 1,009 776 92	112 66 64 130 187 126 64	26 33 105 149 892 702 74
	372	471		402	313	348

17,963 19,451 16,565 18,032 13,641 15,358

Men, Boys, Wom Girls,

#### April, 1936.

#### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country : and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 128–129 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

#### GERMANY.§

A SUBSTANTIAL decrease in unemployment was recorded in March. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st March, 1936, was 1,937,000,\* as compared with 2,514,894† at the end of February, 1936, and 2,401,889 at the end of March, 1935.

2,401,889 at the end of March, 1935. At 31st March, 1936, 406,000\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 727,000\* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,133,000,\* as compared with 1,552,482† at the end of February, 1936, and 1,273,431 at the end of March, 1935. The total number of unemployed given above includes 305,000\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st March, 1936, as compared with 367,892† at the end of February, 1936, and 567,192 at the end of March, 1935.

#### FRANCE.

Unemployment decreased during March. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 508,921, as compared with 528,624 at the end of February, 1936, and 526,501 at the end of March, 1935. At the beginning of March, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly institution should be increase of 6 for an by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 0.61 per cent. as compared with March, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 37.15, as compared with 47.82 at the beginning of March, 1935. At 1st March, 1936, 22.00 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 15.15per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.¶ There was a slightly upward tendency in unemployment during January. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 898,412 showed that 18.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of January, 1936, as compared with 18.1<sup>†</sup> per cent. at the end of December, and 23.6 per cent. at the and 25 of per cent. at the end of December, and 25 of per cent. at the end of January, 1935. In addition,  $11\cdot 1$  per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with  $11\cdot 3$  per cent. during December, and  $16\cdot 7$  per cent. during January, 1935.

#### HOLLAND.\*\*

Unemployment decreased during February. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Em-ployment Exchanges show that, of 537,158 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th Febunemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th February, 1936,  $30.9^*$  per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and  $7.3^*$  per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were  $35.4^+$  and  $7.8^+_{\star}$  and in the last week of February, 1935, 29.9 $^+_{\star}$  and  $8.1^+_{\star}$  At the end of February, 1936, 483.866 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 465,463 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 494,521 and 475,890, and at the end of February, 1935, 435,042 and 475,630. and 417.593.

SWITZERLAND. †† A seasonal decline in unemployment occurred during February. At the end of that month, 119,795 applications for employment (83.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 124,008 (86.4 per thousand) at the end of January, 1936, and 102,910 (71.9 per thousand) at the end of February, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,593, 1,160 and 2,110, respectively.

#### AUSTRIA.<sup>††</sup>

There was a slight increase in unemployment during February. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 321,529 (124,205 in Vienna), an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1935.

#### HUNGARY.88

Unemployment increased sharply during January. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 57,916, as compared with 52,225 at the end of December, and 54,368 at the end of January, 1935.

- \* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure. 5 Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preuszischer Staatsanzeiger, 14th April, 1936.
- Berlin. <sup>III</sup> Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd April, 1936. Paris. <sup>III</sup> Le Peuple 26th March, 1936. Brussels. <sup>\*\*</sup> Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1936. The Hague. <sup>III</sup> La Vie Economique, March, 1936. Berne. <sup>III</sup> La Vie Economique, March, 1936. Berne. <sup>III</sup> Statistische Nachrichten, 27th March, 1936. Vienna. <sup>III</sup> Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, February, 1936. Budapest.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 2nd to 31st March, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances : -

#### A.-DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.\*

and the second s	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed : Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,026	1,274	201	6,501
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,596	13,467	1,640	25,703
Claims disallowed :	221 2,349	63 816	196 198	480 3,363
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	2,668	969	199	3,836
Total Claims disallowed	5,238	1,848	593	7,679

#### B .-- DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.\* (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officer

(1) Appeare againer Die		moos eg			
Claims allowed		150	21	5	176
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions† Not unemployed Other grounds		32 220 571	3 49 101	5 4 17	40 273 689
Total Claims disallowed		823	153	26	1,002

#### (2) Other Cases.

	Section 2			Margh and a 3
Claims allowed	4,442	4,544	807	9,793
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditionst Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	33	6	3	42
hood by means of insurable employ- ment	1,591	426	-	2,017
Class (b)—seasonal workers	91	124		215
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	39	95 4,225	_3	137 4,225
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	4,313 3,054	3,175 1,056	1,670 979	9,158 5,089
Failure or refusal to apply for oraccept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed	761 301	1,991 76	383 14	3,135 391
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	486 277	1,219 81	137 619	1,842 977
Total Claims disallowed	10,946	12,474	3,808	27,228

C .--- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
722	1,016	1,738
7	$\frac{29}{31}$	
7	60	67
	Allowed.	Training         Dis- allowed.           722         1,016           7         29           31         31

#### D.-DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	10,128	3,598	13,72
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees— (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insur- ance Officers (2) Other cases	160 131	561 240	72 37
EDECISIONS BY UM	IPIRE.‡		

Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	Offic	er		27 120 47 80	148 84 90 149	175 204 137 229
Total				274	471	745

• Except "Trade Dispute " and " Dependants Benefit " cases (see Parts C

and D).  $\uparrow$  For juveniles the condition was the full first statutory condition, viz., payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For adults the figures relate mainly to applications referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any

 $^{110}$  The figures may include test cases, and the total number of individuals macerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.

## PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 apply-ing for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd March, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

	Арр	licants, age	ed 16–64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ter
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
	-	- Statements	Same and the		and the second	- Contractor
			NUMBERS.			
n, 18-64	644,336	172,222	102,418	59,918	346,182	
n, 18-64 ys, 16-17 omen, 18-64 rls, 16-17	644,336 15,664 162,684 10,566	172,222 2,455 34,615 1,238		1	346,182 20,093	1,325,076 18,438 238,235 11,946

#### PERCENTAGES. 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 26.1 Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17 48.7 85.0 68.3 88.4 13.013.314.510.44·5 0·0 2·4 7·7 1·7 6·4 1·2 8.4 23.0 100.0 52.3 13.2 7.4 4.1 Total ...

Of the 833,250 applicants who had been on the Register for less Of the 835,250 applicants who had been on the Register for less than three months, approximately 603,000, or 37.9 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the Register for less than six weeks. Of the 366,275 applicants who had been on the Register for 12 months or more, 142,655 had been on the Register for less than 2 years, 73,459 for 2 years but less than 3 years, 54,426 for 3 years but less than 4 years, 46,290 for 4 years but less than 5 years, and 49,445 for 5 years or more. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods

a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund\* for the periods of four weeks ended 28th March, 1936, five weeks ended 29th February, 1936, and five weeks ended 30th March, 1935:—

-	Four weeks ended 28th Mar., 1936.	Five weeks ended 29th Feb., 1936.	Five weeks ended 30th Mar., 1935.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from : Employers Employed persons	1,778,000 1,730,000	2,277,000 2,117,000	2,151,000 2,023,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,753,000 14,000	2,190,000 23,000	2,084,000 8,000
Total Income	5,275,000	6,607,000	6,266,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Accrued Charges for Debt Service† Miscellaneous Payments	3,381,000 390,000 385,000 75,000	4,638,000 440,000 481,000 25,000	4,789,000 381,000 481,000 105,000
Total Expenditure	4,231,000	5,584,000	5,756,000
Debt Outstanding †	105,510,000	105,510,000	105,660,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	in an		
Transitional Payments (and Unem- ployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration <sup>‡</sup>	3,290,000	4,335,000	4,561,000

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper, No. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935.)

(325) † Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000), by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.
‡ The cost is borne in tall by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Becheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

#### POLAND.§

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A further heavy increase in unemployment was recorded during January. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 472,004, as compared with 402,814 at the end of December, and 498,806 at the end of January, 1935.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Unemployment showed a marked seasonal decline during March. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 795,550,\* as compared with 860,239† at the end of February, 1936, and 804,794 at the end of March, 1935.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during March, and in Sweden during February; it increased slightly in Norway during January.

Denmark.¶-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 394,000, 27.0\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1936, as com-pared with  $30.0^{+}$  per cent. at the end of February, 1936, and 22.3per cent. at the end of March, 1935.

Norway.\*\*-Of 28,831 members of trade unions making returns, 20.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1936, as compared with 20.3 per cent. at the end of December, and 28.8 per cent. at the end of January, 1935.

Sweden.††—Of a total of approximately 485,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions,  $17.7^*$  per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1936, as compared with  $18.5^{\ddagger}_{\mp}$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 20.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1935.

#### UNITED STATES.11

A seasonal decline in employment was recorded during January. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering over 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their books at the middle of January, 1936, showed a decline of approximately 1.8 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments decreased during the same period by 5.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for January, 1936, was 83.1,\* as compared with 84.6 for the previous month and 78.8 for January, 1935. Beports received by the American Federation of Labour from

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in February, 1936, 22\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 22† per cent. also in the previous month, and 24 per cent. in February, 1935.

#### IRISH FREE STATE.§§

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 141,858 at 24th February, 1936, to 123,336 at 30th March. This decrease is stated to have been due, in the main, to the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assist-ance Act, 1933, the effect of which is temporarily to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistment of a cortain along of another the second secon eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas.  $\|\|$  At the end of March, 1935, when no such Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live register was 137,870.

#### CANADA.¶¶

Employment at the beginning of March showed a tendency to improve. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st March, 1936, by 9,411 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 931,959, as compared with 926,888 at the beginning of February, 1936. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st March, 1936, was 98.9, as compared with 98.4 at 1st February, 1936, and 96.4 at 1st March, 1935.

#### NEW ZEALAND.\*\*\*

Unemployment continued to decline in January. The total Unemployment continued to decline in January. The total number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 18th January, 1936, was 34,777, as compared with 35,653 at 21st December, 1935, and 36,191 at 19th January, 1935. Owing to the exclusion from these statistics of men, originally dependent on relief payments, who have been re-established in full-time industrial employment with the assistance of the Unemployment Fund, the foregoing figures cannot be com-pared with those published in this GAZETTE prior to February, 1936, which included such men as unemployed.

* Provisional figure.	† Revised figure.	‡ Unrevised figure.
& Windowsoni Statusturama	15th Marah 1076	Wanan

§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th March, 1936. Warsaw.
|| Prager Tagblatt. 5th April 1936. Prazue.
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th April, 1936. Copenhagen.
\*\* Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
†† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
‡‡ Survey of Current Business, March, 1936, and American Federationist,
March, 1936. Washington.
§\$ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce,
Dubin.

Dublin. |||| The period during which the Order is in force began on 4th March and ends on 27th October, 1936. ds on 27th October, 1936. ¶¶ The March Employment Situation, 1936. Ottawa. \*\*\* Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th February, 1936. Wellington.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MARCH.

#### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £8,950 in the weekly full-time wages of 101,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £25 in those of 750 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :---

Industry Group.	of Workpeo	ple affected	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other	58,400 30,600 12,000	750	£ 5,000 2,650 1,300	£ 25 	
Тотаь	101,000	750	8,950	25	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, South Derby-shire and Warwickshire, where the percentage additions to basis rates were increased as a result of the district ascertainments. Other increases in this group affected ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, limestone quarrymen employed by certain firms in the Buxton district, and sandstone quarrymen in the Morley district of Yorkshire.

In the metal group the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, farriers in Yorkshire, adult male timeworkers engaged in the electrical cable-making industry, whose wages were increased by 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 2s. per week according to district, and workpeople engaged in the light castings industry, who received increases of various amounts in their bonus, which effected a restoration of reductions made in September, 1928. The decreases in this group affected iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, and shuttlemakers in Lancashire.

The principal increases in the other industry groups affected workpeople employed by public works contractors in London, the majority of whom received an increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour; women in the tanning and currying industry; workpeople engaged in furniture manufacture in a number of towns; and machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills at Sheffield and Rotherham.

Of the estimated total increase of £8,950, about £4,850 took effect under sliding scales based upon the proceeds of the industry (coal No important changes were reported in March.

mining); about £1,650 was the result of arrangements made by standing joint bodies; nearly £50 was due to the operation of selling. price sliding scales, and the remaining £2,400 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. The whole of the total decrease of £25 was due to the operation

of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1936. The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the three completed months of 1936, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	of Workpe	ate Number ople affected net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Nell Minsel h 1	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining	763,725	LAN-	£ 159,000	£	
Other Mining and Quarrying	9,225	and - see	675		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	$2,275 \\ 5,500 \\ 50,925 \\ 1,400 \\ 34,300 \\ 77,325 \\ 5,400 \\ 100 $	9,600 	225 240 2,600 185 3,260 2,125 900 10	350 	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc	32,500 25	Ξ	2,900 5	=	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Electricity	556,575		47,825	- 1 and	
Supply Transport	650 227,050		50 19,950		
Public Administration Ser- vices Other	11,375 6,500	75	1,025 975	5	
TOTAL	1,784,850	11,500	241,950	460	

In the corresponding three months of 1935, there were net increases of  $\pm 24,100$  in the weekly full-time wages of 704,300 workpeople, and net decreases of  $\pm 350$  in those of 7,000 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	Light Castings Manufacture.	Engla
dens di anter nor son det a			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as stockmen.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 years remaining un- changed. Minimum weekly rates after change : 22s. 6d. at	Farriery	Yorks
madaan a h	The Adda of the second se		Male workers employed wholly or mainly as carters.	16 years, increasing to 42s. 6d. at 21 years and over. <sup>†</sup> Increase in minimum rate of 1s. 2d. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 years remaining un- changed. Minimum weekly rates after change: 21s. at 16 years, increasing to 39s. 8d. at 21 years and over. <sup>†</sup>	Laundering	Vario Eng
Agriculture	Middlesex	1 Mar. {	Other male workers (except casual workers).	Jeans, increasing to bost as a sub-scale version over of Increase in the minimum rates for those 21 years and over of Is. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d. and Is. per week in summer and winter, respectively, the rates for those under 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: in summer—14s. 7d. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. 5d. at 21 years and over; in winter—14s. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over, f	Mill Sawing	Sheffi ham
Land 2011 and	1 10 1 10 2 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Casual workers	Increase in minimum rate of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum hourly rates after change : 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 14 years, increas- ing to 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 21 years and over. <sup>†</sup>		Liver
tilles all	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Mar.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at under 16 years, increasing to 6d. at 18 years and over. <sup>4</sup>		
	Worcestershire	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. per week for those 16 years and under 17 years, and those 18 years and under 20 years, and of 1s. per week for those 20 years and under 21, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over. <sup>†</sup>	Furniture Manufacture.	Birmin han bur wic Wa well Barns
- Company - Marine	Cannock Chase	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and	Increase of $8 \cdot 15$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $50 \cdot 15$ above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and $48 \cdot 15$ for all other workers. <sup>‡</sup>		Bris Glo Yat
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 Mar.	examiners and shoringhers, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 (39 to 41) in the percentage addition to basis rates of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d, to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, and of 4 (39 to 43) in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers.§	<ul> <li>Flat-rate ad workers of 6d. per</li> <li>† At three col and 37 per cent. ad remained unchange workers.</li> <li>‡ Under sellin</li> <li>§ The present</li> </ul>	shift for llieries a t the oth ed at 8s

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of chauges in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
‡ Adult able-bodied day-wage men whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to make their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift. Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to other workers.
§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coal Mining	South Derbyshire	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than enginemen, firemen, mechanics, boys and youths 21 years of age and under, and those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other	Increase of 3.77 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentage 32.77 above basis rates, and subsistence wag increased by 1d. per day, making 7s. 9d. and 7s. 5d. p day for adult able-bodied underground and surface worker respectively.*
(contd.)	Warwickshire	1 Mar.	industries. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making the percentage 50 above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage pa to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by add. per shi (to 7s. 2add. at the majority of the collieries).
Cake eta	Durham	22 Feb.		Increase of 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentage 32 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> for workers in receipt of basis rates 5s. 9d. per shift and under, and 30 for all other worker Battes after change include: "Black are shift;"
Coke, etc., J Ianufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full	Cokemen and by-product workers	regulators, 6s. 9d.; loaders, 6s. 6d.; hearthmen, 6s. 4d sulphate men, 6s. 3d.; crude benzolmen, 6s.; nitric ac labourers, 5s. 104d.; plus in each case 30 per cent.; benchmer 5s 9d.; centrifugalmen, 5s. 74d.; labourers and coke screener 5s. 6d.; plus in each case 32 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. Increase <sup>‡</sup> of 4 in the percentage sddition to basis rates, makin
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire		Ironstone miners and quarrymen	the percentage 35 above basis rates. Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 22½ per cent.§ above the standard. Minimum datal base rat adopted for able-bodied men of 5s. 10d, per shift.
Quarrying {	Buxton District (certain firms). Morley and District, Yorks.	lst full pay period in Mar. 1 Mar.	Limestone quarrymen Sandstone quarrymen	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for labourers, and a amounts varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for other timeworker and for pieceworkers. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour. Rates after change: scapplers an getters, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour; labourers, $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	1 Mar.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, making wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pe cent. <sup>§</sup> above the standard. Minimum datal base rat adopted for able-bodied men of 5s. 10d. per shift.
n and Steel	North - East Coast Area.	30 Mar.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 12 an $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen, respectively.
anufacture.	West of Scotland Middlesex, Kent,	30 Mar.	Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen.	Increase of 12 per cent. on standard rates, making a minimum percentage addition of 32 payable on standard rates. Increase of 1s. 11 d. per week. Rates after change : 52s. 10 d.
Electrical Cable nufacture.	Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. Great Britain, other than the above	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in Mar.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 47s. 6d. 1 53s. 6d. per week.
Shuttle	counties. Lancashire	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in Apr.	Journeymen shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Decrease   of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 26 per cen above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hor plus 26 per cent. (1s. 3·12d. per hour). Decrease   of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 26 per cen above basis piece rates and 8½ per cent. above basis time rate Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasir by annual increments to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 35 per cent.
Light Castings anufacture.	England and Scot- land.¶	2 Mar. {	Men 21 years of age and over	Increases¶ in bonus of 1s. per week (20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.) for unskilled timeworkers earning less than 50s. per week, e 1s. 6d. per week (20s. 6d. to 22s.) for unskilled timeworker earning 50s. or over per week, of 1s. 6d. per week (20s. t 21s. 6d.) for skilled timeworkers, and of 2s. 6d. per week (12s. to 14s. 6d.) for pieceworkers. Rates after chang (inclusive of bonus) for timeworkers include:—England labourers, 44s. per week; Scotland: moulders, 67s. 14d labourers, 45s. 6d.
Farriery	Yorkshire	16 Mar.	Youths and boys under 21 years of age. Farriers	Increases¶ in bonus varying from 3d. to 1s. 1d. per week for timeworkers, and of 8d. or 1s. 6d. per week for pieceworkers. Increase** of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rates after change : fir
aundering	Various districts in England. <sup>††</sup>	3 Feb.	Male workers employed in laundries by co-operative societies.	men, 1s. 5d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. New scale of rates adopted starting at 14s. per week at 14 year of age, increasing to 29s. at 17 years and to 60s. at 21 year and over; those 21 years and over in charge of washin
ill Sawing	Sheffield and Rother- ham.	lst full pay day in Mar.	Machinists and sawyers, etc., em- ployed in sawmills.	machines, 65s. Increase of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : planin and moulding machinists, 1s. 5½d.; sawyers (all grades), 1s. 56
[	Liverpool and dis- trict.	lst pay day in Mar.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, mach- inists, french polishers, uphol- sterers, carpet planners (men) and sandpaperers. Upholstresses and carpet sewers (women).	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change carpet planners, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; sandpaperers, 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; othe classes, 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (plus 2s. per week "tool money" for cabine makers, carvers and chair makers). Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change upholstresses, 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; carpet sewers, 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
urniture nufacture.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Wednes- bury, West Brom- wich, Dudley, Walsall and Berks-	6th or 7th Mar.	Furniture trade operatives : Timeworkers	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for adult male workers, of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for adult female workers and of proportionate amounts fo juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change : men, 1s. 6d. women, 9d.
	well. Barnstaple, Bath, Bristol, Cardiff, Gloucester and Yatton.	Second pay week in Mar.	Pieceworkers Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers, machinists and sandpaperers.	Increase of 2 <sup>±</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. on current rates. Increase of <sup>±</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled men Is. 6d. per hour.
At three coll	smit for those 21 years an	nd over and o	of 3d. per shift for others.	ears of age and over and of 6d. per shift for others, and to surface er cent. to 45 per cent. at one colliery and remained unaltered at 3 b-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collier to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to othe
Under selling The percenta	g-price sliding-scale arran age of $22\frac{1}{2}$ (which is high	agements. For than that	warranted by the selling-price sliding	scale) is to remain in operation until 28th February, 1937, with
This increa	no officiated mainter the		Com Mai 1 1 4 the Mational Man	Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and The Greensan mounts made in September, 1928, ter Farriers and Blacksmiths' Association (Yorkshire District red by the Association include Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury Brighton Burpley Leeds Leicester and London and todowt

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1936-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Lithographic Printing.	Great Britain*	1 Mar.	Lithographic printers employed on photo-litho processes and on the multi-transferring press.	Minimum rates adopted for photo-litho processes of 15s, per week above the rate for direct flat-bed machines for workers operating step and repeat camera and printing-down machines, 12s. 6d. per week above the direct flat-bed rate for those operating printing-down frames, and 10s. per week above the direct flat-bed rate for those employed wholly or partly on the actual deep-etching of plates; and 17s. 6d. per week above the direct flat-bed rate for those employed on the multi-trans- ferring press.*
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).†	Pay period after last pay day in Mar.	Watchmen Other workers	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per shift (7s. 6d. to 8s.). Increase of 1d. per hour in the Boroughs of Beckenham and Brentford and Chiswick and in the Urban District of Penge (resulting from the upgrading of these areas to the intermediate grade), and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour in other areas. Rates after change for labourers: City and County of London, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour; Acton, Barking, Beckenham, Brentford and Chiswick, Croydon, East and West Ham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstov, Willesden, Wimbledon, Dagenham, Edmonton, Mitcham, Merton and Morden, Penge, Tottenham. Wanstead and Woodford, 1s. 2d.; rest of area, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d,
Shipping	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 Mar. {	Navigating and engineer officers (steam) on monthly articles on cargo liners, general trading vessels and oil tank vessels, engineer officers on monthly articles on refrigerator vessels, and navigating and engineer officers on weekly articles on passenger and general trading vessels. Engineer officers on monthly articles on motor vessels (cargo liners, general traders and oil tankers). Electrical engineers	<ul> <li>Revised rates of pay adopted resulting in increases; of various amounts over the rates of pay in operation immediately prior to January, 1932, when a 10 per cent. reduction took effect.</li> <li>Revised rates of pay adopted resulting in increases; of various amounts according to rank, and tonnage of vessel.</li> <li>Increases; of from 21s. 6d. to 32s. per month. Monthly rates after change (varying according to complement of electrical engineers carried) include (with food found in addition), 1st engineers, £15 5s. to £18 5s.; 2nd engineers, £11 5s.</li> <li>Increases; of from 18s. to 24s. per month. Minimum monthly rates after change (varying according to length of service and with food found in addition), £12 to £16.</li> </ul>
Road Transport	Northern Ireland	1st full pay period in Feb.	Drivers, conductors and mainten- ance staff employed by Northern Ireland Road Transport Board on carriage of passengers.§ Drivers, assistants, storemen and loaders employed by Northern Ireland Road Transport Board on carriage of goods.§	Standard hourly rates of wages adopted as follows :-drivers, is. 4d., new entrants, is. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for ist six months; conductors, is. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., new entrants, is. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for ist six months; cleaners, greasers and oilers, (day) is., (night) is. 1d. Standard weekly rates of wages adopted as follows :-BELFAST AND DERRY AREAS: Motor lorry drivers-over 2 tons carry- ing capacity-66s. per week; under 2 tons, 58s.; assistants, 57s.; storemen and loaders, 60s. OTHER AREAS: Motor lorry drivers-over 2 tons carrying capacity, 58s.; under 2 tons, 52s.; assistants, 45s.; drivers of lorries and trailers, and drivers of six- and eight-wheeled heavy vehicles, 6s. above the rates quoted; youths engaged as assistants, 12s. 6d. at 14 years of age, rising by 2s. 6d. per week to 20s. at 17 years, and by 5s. per week to 30s. at 19 years, 40s. at 20 years and 45s. at 21 years.
Fanning and Currying.	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Female workers 20 years of age and over.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: London, 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Midlands and Yorkshire, 8d.; Lancashire, 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.

These minimum rates took effect under agreements made between the British Federation of Master Printers, the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers. It is provided that for those employed on camera and printing down machines and on the multi-transferring press there shall be a probationary period of three months at the direct flat-bed rate and a further period of six months at 10s. per week above that rate. The direct flat-bed rate in England and Wales is 32s. 6d. per week in the London Area (Grade 1A), 77s. 6d. per week in Grade 1 towns, 75s. in Grade 2 towns, and 72s. 6d. in Grade 3 towns.
† These increases took effect under an arrangement made by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area.
‡ These increases took effect as a result of decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board.
§ For a description of the services operated by the Board see the article on page 124.

#### RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

A list of the towns in England and Wales included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, and the grade to which each town was allocated, was given on page 317 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935. Since that date, certain towns in the Yorkshire, Midland and Eastern Regions have been re-classified with effect from 1st February, 1936, and a large number of towns in the Eastern and South-Western Regions have been placed in grades for the first time. The following is a list of the towns that have been re-classified or graded for the first time; and this list, in conjunction with the list on page 317 of the GAZETTE for August, 1935, represents the grading now in operation :---

YORKSHIRE REGION .- Goole A.

MIDLAND REGION.-Redditch (Northern) A2, Redditch (Southern) A3.

MDLAND REGION.—Redditch (Northern) A2, Redditch (Southern) A3.
BASTERN REGION.—Abbotts Langley A1, Acle B1, Ashby B, Ashwell (Herts) B1, Aylmerton B2, Bacton B2, Beck Row B2, Benfleet A2, Bircham Newton Actodrome B3,\* Blofield A3, Bocking B, Boreham B2, Botesdale B3, Boxmoor A2, Brampton (Hunts) B2, Brightlingsea B, Bunwell B3, Burwell B, Caister B, Cantley B, Catfield B5, Cherry Hinton A1, Chorley Wood A1, Clophill B1, Coggeshall B1, Corton B, Costessey A1, Cranfield Aerodrome B3,\* Cranham A1, Crostwick A1, Drayton (Norfolk) A1, East Harling B3, Epping A, Essendon A2, Essex (Belt A) A4, Essex (Belt B) B1‡, Exning B, Felstead B2, Feltwell Acrodrome B3,\* Fenstanton B3, Fordham (Cambs.) B1, Forncett B3, Fulbourn A3, Gaywood B1, Gillingham (Norfolk) B3, Gorleston B, Great Horkesley A3, Great Plumstead A1, Hadleigh (Essex) A2, Hatfield Peverel B2, Heacham B3, Hertfordshire (Belt A) A4, Hertfordshire (Belt B) A3\$, Holywell Row B2, Hopton B, Horning B1, Hornchurch A, Horsham St. Faith A1, Ingatestone B, Kelling B2, Kessingland B2, Little Holland B, Ludham B3, Martlesham Aerodrome A3, Melbourn B3, Melton B2, New Buckenham B3, Newport (Essex) B3, North Mimms A, North Runcton B1, North Weald A2, North Wootton B1, Ockendon A, Old Buckenham B3, Old Fletton A1, Ongar B, Orsett A, Oulton Broad B, Overstrand B2, Pakefield B, Peterborough, Soke of (portion within 4 miles of Stamford) A3, Potter Heigham B3, Purfleet A, Ramsey (Hunts) B3, Scaligh A2, Redbourn A3, Keydon B4, Shotley Point B, South Repps B2, Stansted (Essex) B3, Stewartby A3, Streatley (Beds) B, Stradishall Aerodrome B3,\* Tewin A2, Thames Haven A2, Thorpe-le-Soken B2, Trimingham B2, Trunch B2, WeatMampstead A3, Whipsnade B1, Witcham Market B3, Wiekewod B3, Wiggenhall St. Greman B1, Wirenhoe A2, Worlington B2, Wormley A, Wrabness Naval Station B. All territory not otherwise graded is classed as a "General-graded district" at Grade C.

district " at Grade C. SOUTH WESTEEN REGION.—Bagborough B, Bampton (Devon) B1, Berkeley B2, Biddestone B1, Bishop's Lydeard B, Blandford B1, Bourton-on-the Water B, Bradninch A3, Braunton B, Brenhill B1, Bridport B1, Castle Combe B1, Chedworth B, Chipping Campden B, Christian Malford B1, Clyst St-Mary A3, Combe Martin B, Corfe (Somerset) B, Corfe Castle B1, Creech St. Michael B, Cricklade B1, Cullompton B1, Curry Rivel B, Danntsey B1, Derry Hill B1, Draycott B1, Dursley A3, East Budleigh B, Exminster A3, Great Somerford B1, Grittleton B1, Hardenhuish B1, Hatch Beauchamp B, Highworth A3, Holt (Wilts) B2, Hullavington A3, Kellaways B1, Kingsbridge A2, Kingsterswell A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kington Langley B1, Kington St. Michael B1, Lacock B1, Langley Burrell B1, Leigh De-la-Mere B1, Leominster B, Little Somerford B1, Lyme Regis B1, Lympstone B, Lyng B, Lynnouth B, Lynton B, Maiden Newton B1, Milverton B, Moreton-in-the-Marsh B, Morthoe B, Nether Stowey B, North Cerney B, Northleach B, North Petherton B1, South Cerney B, South Molton B, Stanton St. Quintin B1, Stogumber B, Stoke St. Gregory B, Stoke St. Mary B, Stratton St. Margaret A3, Sturminster Newton B1, Sutton Benger B1, Tetbury B, Thurloxton B, Trull B, Uffculme B1, Wareham B1, West Down B, West Hatch B, West Monkton B, Winchcomb B, Withington (Glos.) B, Wiveliscombe B, Woodbury B, Wool B1, Woolacombe B, Wootton Bassett A3, Wotton-under-Edge B2, Wroughton A3, Yatton Keynell B1. Keynell B1,

\* An "exceptional margin" of 2d. per hour above Grade B3 for craftsmen, with appropriate rate for labourers, applies for six months, in respect of the sites of Bircham Newton Aerodrome from 1st January, 1936, Cranfield Aerodrome from 8th January, 1936, Stradishall Aerodrome from 29th January, 1936, Feltwell and Marham Aerodromes from 3rd December, 1935. † The Essex and Hertfordshire Belts A comprise the territory in those counties between 15 and 17 miles from Charing Cross excluding territory within the London

The Essex and Herdonskine head A comprise and the only in the and 25 miles from Charing Cross, excluding districts separately graded. The Essex Belt B comprises the territory between 17 and 25 miles from Charing Cross, excluding districts separately graded and excluding also a free Herdonskine Belt B comprises the territory between 17 and 25 miles from Charing Cross, excluding districts separately graded and excluding also a portion of Watford which is in the London Outer Zone.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 64, as compared with 54 in the previous month, and 54 in March, 1935. involving 3,100 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action. Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during March have been effected in the case of 41 new disputes, directly involving 16,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 9,500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly in-volving 3,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 29, directly involving 20,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. In these 64 new disputes about 22,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,500 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 8,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 79, involving 33,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during March, estimated at 195,000 working days. 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the TOTALS FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.+ in Maral

disputes in progress i	n marci	1 :					11119 1 1	KOT THE	IL MONT	IS OF 1	JOU AND	1900.1
al tenerativelo delle	Number of Disputes in progress in month. Number of Aggregate Duration in		·	Ja	nuary to M 1936.	larch,	January to March, 1935.					
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of month.	Started in month.	Total.	Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.	Industr <b>y</b> Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggre- gate Duration in Working	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work- people involved	Aggre- gate Duration in Working
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	3	21 14	24 16	14,600 5,000	81,000 21,000	and the spin offer	ning in period.	in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.	begin- ning in period.	in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.
Textile Clothing	22	847	10 6	1,600 9,200	6,000 79,000	al moin liking	ALL CARAGES	Real of	progress.		1	progress.
TransportOther	5	3 14	4 19	1,400 1,300	3,000 5,000	Mining and Quarrying	59	39,500	210,000	53	42,700	185,000
Total, March, 1936	15	64	79	33,100	195,000	Engineering Shipbuilding	7	3,200	18,000	9	2,100	23,000
Total, February, 1936	8	54	62	34,500	212,000	Other Metal Textile	12 20	2,700 4,900	14,000 27,000	13	2,200 3,100	21,000 24,000
Total, March, 1935	14	54	68	27,100	177,000	Clothing Woodworking,	7	10,300	144,000	9	1,500	24,000
Causes.—Of the 64 disputes beginning in March, 13, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage					advances in	Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	12 11 10	300 1,100 2,500	2,000 5,000 <b>10,</b> 000	9 14 6	300 2,200 1,600	6,000 13,000 6,000
reductions, and 18, di wage questions; 2, di respecting working hou	irectly i rectly in	nvolving volving	g 5,40 300 v	0 workpeople, o	e, on other on questions	tribution and Finance Other	4 13	8,500 1,600	68,000 9,000	••;	3,600	51,000
questions respecting th	e emplo	yment o	of parti	icular classes	or persons;	Total	161	75,300	510,000	139	59,400	356,000
	DDD	TTTTT	DICI	THE THE			TODE	DIDING	MADOT	and the second		

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.	
and the second s	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING : Colliery workpeopleBlantyre (one firm).	800		3 Mar.	11 Mar.	For seniority rule to be observed in re-engagement of workpeople, and in retention of workpeople when dismissals are made—with particular reference to the recent dismissal of eight employees by a contractor.	Agreement reached providing that if workpeople are otherwise equally suitable length of service shall be the deciding factor as regards employment; eight em- ployees in question to be given first vacancies occurring in their
Underground and surface workpeople —near Pontefract (one firm).	1,200	200	11 Mar.	*	Against the engagement of five contractors from other pits, work- people claiming that the vacancies should be filled by the promotion of benuives alwards method.	grade or class of work. No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Gateshead (one firm).	1,029	66	20 Mar.	21 Mar.	of hauliers already employed. Dispute respecting payment of the minimum wage.	Work resumed; dispute to be settled by constitutional methods.
SLATE QUARRYING :— Slate quarrymen, labourers, etc.— Blaenau Festiniog.	2,000		16 Mar.	···· 2	For an advance in wages of 2d. per day to quarrymen and 1d. per day to labourers, such amounts being the unrestored balances of reduc- tions made in 1932.	No settlement reported.
IRON AND STEEL :— Steel smelters and rolling mill opera- tives—Risca, Mon. (one firm).	400		10 Mar.	11 Mar.	Dispute arising out of deductions from pay for bad time-keeping.	Five minutes grace to be granted to late-comers.
INGINEERING : Fitters, machinemen and toolroom operatives engaged in aircraft manufacture-Stockport (one firm). All classes of workpeople engaged in aircraft manufacture-Hayes,	571 1,090		5 Mar. 9 Mar.	14 Mar. 14 Mar.	Objection to the employment of Government trainees. In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed on advice of employees' trade unions to permit of the discussion of the question at issue by constitutional methods.
Middlesex (same firm as above). OTTON SPINNING : Doffers and card, ring and winding room operatives-Rochdale (one firm).	60	440	26 Mar.	28 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with wages.	Increase of 2s. per week granted.
LOTHING :— Fitters and other workpeople— Leeds (one firm),	8,110		20 Feb.§	13 Mar.§	For an increase in the piece rate of wages of fitters, as determined by an agreement with the manage- ment recognised by the trade union of the workpeople con-	Work resumed, pending investiga- tion of the fitters' claim by the trade union.
Workpeople engaged in clothing manufacture—Leeds (five firms).	2,000		12 Mar.	12 or 13 Mar.	cerned. In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.
Tram drivers and conductors—	1,014		10 Mar.	10 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with meal reliefs.	Work resumed on advice of em-
London, S.W. Tram drivers and conductors— London, N.	307		11 Mar.	11 Mar.	Demonstration against conditions.	ployees' trade union. Work resumed on advice of em- ployees' trade union.

aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. <sup>†</sup> In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight. <sup>‡</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople. <sup>§</sup> The fitters ceased work on 20th February, and the other workpeople on the following day. Work was generally resumed on 17th March.

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH.

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# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st APRIL.

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	44%
Food only		 •••	26%

#### FOOD.

At 1st April the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat lower than at 29th February. This movement was almost wholly the result of reductions in the prices of eggs and of butter; relatively little change

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 26 per cent. at 1st April, 1936, as compared with 29 per cent. at 29th February, 1936, and 19 per cent. at 1st April, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 29th February, 1936, and 1st April, 1936 :---

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st April, 1936, as compared with		
AI DIGIC.	July, 1914.	29th Feb., 1936.	1st April, 1936.	July, 1914.	29th Feb., 1936.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	s. d. 1 11 0 7	s. d. 1 14 0 7	$ \overset{\text{d.}}{ \begin{array}{c} + & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} } $	d. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 41	0 8 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	$+ 1\frac{1}{2}$ - 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 01 
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 101 \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	1 3 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     1 & 3 \\     0 & 7\frac{1}{4}   \end{array} $	$+ 4\frac{1}{2}$ + 04	 
Mutton, Frozen- Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 4 0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 91 \\ 0 & 3^{34} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	$+ 2\frac{3}{4}$ $- 0\frac{1}{4}$ $+ 2\frac{3}{4}$	9599 
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 11 0 84 1 11 0 24 0 65	$+ 2\frac{34}{5}$ $+ + 2\frac{514}{5}$ + + + 3	  - 0ł
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 22 0 7 0 14 0 7 0 14	1 314 1 184 0 85 0 5 0 1 0 8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-11 -11 +31	- 0ª - 0ª  - 0ª

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates :-

		Decrea	Percentage I ase (-) at 1s ompared with	st April,	Corre- sponding General
Article	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 29th Feb., 1936.	
Beef, British— Ribs		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank		5	9	7	7
Beef, Chilled or Fro Ribs	··	. 15	22	18	19 - 9
Thin Flank Mutton, British—			Section States	a state	and the
Legs Breast		10	45 13	44 12	44 13
Mutton, Frozen-		44	37	41	40
Breast		-10	- 3 25	- 6 25	- 6 25
Bacon (streaky)*		100	86	98	101
Flour			26	25 42	25 41
Bread		07	41 33	28	28
Sugar (granulated) Milk		10	9 91	12 87	12 90
Butter-			4	Street of States	5
Salt		-10	$-\frac{7}{3}$	- 8	- 3
Cheeset Margarine			-19	$-1\hat{7}$	-17
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	:	$-\frac{2}{78}$	-11 50	- 6 64	32 64
All above articles		26	26	26	29

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings be-tween July, 1914, and 1st April, 1936, was approximately 50 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 58 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for " all items."

final percentage increase shown below for "all items." As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st April as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st April, 1936, is approximately **44 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 46 per cent. at 29th February, 1936, and 39 per cent. at 1st April, 1935.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubless risen in many cases in which wares have been increased in greater as prices. On the other hand, the standard of hving has doubless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

#### SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 1936.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1936 :---

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
1936	47	47	46	44		1 and 1	C. C. C.	1382	1	1 and	Calle 2	1

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

The Minister of Labour announced, on 7th April, that a revision of the basis of the cost-of-living index-number is to be undertaken. The terms of the announcement are given on page 121.

N.B	W	hile t	he	perce	ntages	given	in	the	following	Sun
									e sources nature	
the	data	used,	in	the n	nethods	of con	mbina	ing s	uch data	and

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

T tic scope in the in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

#### I.-FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

and I descend and second	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	y, July,	July,	July,	Latest figu available.			
a sell of edgest mayou -	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Da		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 26	193 1 A		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES;         Austria (Vienna)         Czechosłovakia (Prague)         Egypt (Cairoj)         Egypt (Cairoj)         Finland            Finland               Yennec (Paris)  Barnold (Amsterdam)            Norway            Spain (Madrid)†            Switzerland            United States‡‡	10 567 8 756 449 431¶ 16 19‡ 318 34 79 71 28 24 7‡	4 562 1 777 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 293 32 79 65 23 16 3‡	0 553 726 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 264 33 81 68 25 15 16‡	2 585 19 779 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 282 40 76 72 32 15 27	-1*** 577 15 783 350 322 290 42 79 290 42 79 77 33 18 30	Mar Feb Sept, Feb Mar Feb Mar. Dec., Sept. Jan. Sept. Jan. Feb. Dec.,		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	23 - 8** 2 34¶ 8 - 6**	16 5** 5** 29¶ 4 2**	19 1 -13** 34¶ 11 3	25 3 7** 40¶ 18 2	25 10 6** 50 18 2	Feb. Feb. Mar. Nov. Feb. Feb.		

#### II.-ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

	Items on	P		ge Incr ith July			ared
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figur available.	
	based.§	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Dat
GREAT BRITAIN	i de la lina	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	No.
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 43	cent. 38	cent. 41	cent. 43	cent. 44	193 1 Aj
Foreign							Binger
COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna)	A.B.C.D.E	8	5	4	5	4	Mar.
Belgium Czechoslovakia	Á,Ć,Ď,É	608	595	554	554	583	Feb.
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	597	596	593	610	608	Feb.
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	54 28	60 24	66 27	73 30	73 31	Jan.
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	894	883	850	878	882	Jan. Feb.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	417	416	411	3691	378	4thQr.
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	21	18	22	24	24	Mar.
Holland (Am- sterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	41t	371	401	36‡	37	Dec.,
sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E	265++	250++	229++		235	Jan
and the second se							June,
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	365 336	347 314	320 283	330 300	334 296	Sept.
" (Rome) … Norway …	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	49	48	48	51	53	Sept. Jan.
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	56	53	55	56	58	Jan.
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	38	31	29	28	30	Feb.
United States #	A,B,C,D,E	39‡	30‡	37‡	40	41	Oct.,
BRITISH					7 34 195		1.12122.2
DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E	20   25	18   20	19   22	22   23	22 26	4thQr. Feb.
India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	23	20		40	20	TCD.
Native families	A,B,C,D	9	3	- 3**	1	2	Mar.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	53¶	49¶	52¶	561	59	Feb.
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	31¶ 17	27 14	29 16	33 16	34 16	Feb.
South Allica	A,D,O,D,E	-	-	10	70	10	ren.

Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy fall items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages for all items are also included in these to contrain the ordinary currency.
<sup>†</sup> Fleute and light are also included in these figures.
<sup>‡</sup> Figure for June.
<sup>§</sup> A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; D = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
<sup>#</sup> Figure for 3rd Quarter.
<sup>§</sup> Figure for August.
<sup>\*\*</sup> Decrease.
<sup>\*\*</sup> Hevised series.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### 149

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in March was 165, as compared with 162\* in the previous month, and with 163 in March, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in March numbered 28, as compared with 44 in the previous month, and with 75 in March, 1935.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
the Company of the second second second second		-continued.
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2	Other Metal Trades 3
Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen		Cotton 2
		Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
Permanent Way Men		Other Textile Manufacture 2
Domtone		Textile Printing, Bleaching
Shunters	2	and Dyeing 1
Mechanics	2	
Labourers	5	Food and Drink 6 General Woodwork and
Other Grades	5	General Woodwork and
Contractors' Servants	2	rumburg d
standing in personal standards	120	Paper, Printing, etc 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	26	Rubber Trades 1
in original course many in	-	Gas Works
MINES.	OF	Electric Generating Stations
Underground Surface	65	Other Industries 2
Burlace	4	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, MINES	69	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
QUARELES over 20 feet deep		Docks, Wharves, etc 10
Commente over 20 reet deep	-	Buildings 5
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	s.	Warehouses and Railway
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Sidings
tery and Glass	1	the second to be and the second of the second secon
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	i	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 61
Metal Extracting and Re-	-	USE OR WORKING OF
fining		TRAMWAY 1
Metal Conversion and		•
Founding (including Roll-		Total (excluding Seamen) 165
ing Mills and Tube	and the	SEAMEN.
Making)	9	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERT
Engineering, Locomotive	- North	Trading Vessels, Sailing 2
Building, Boilermaking,		", ", Steam and Motor 9
etc	7	Fishing Vessels, Steam and
Railway and Tramway	and and	
Carriages, Motor and		Motor 17
other Vehicles, and Air-		TOTAL, SEAMEN 28
craft Manufacture	4	
Shipbuilding	31	Total (including Seamen) 193
		The state market states with the

#### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases*<sup>†</sup> of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during March, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 25; the total number of *deaths*<sup>†</sup> reported was 1.

	I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
	LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
	Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals 2	(SKIN CANCER).
	Plumbing and Soldering	Pitch 5
	Shipbreaking	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2-1	Printing	Oil 2
2	Tinning of Metals	
5	Other Contact with	TOTAL 8
	Molten Lead 1	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERT
5	White and Red Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.
5	Works Pottery 1	Manufacture of Bichro-
5	Pottery 1 Vitreous Enamelling 1	mates
5	Electric Accumulator	Dyeing and Finishing 1
	Works 1	Chrome Tanning
5	Paint and Colour Works 1	Chrome Tanning 4
2	Indiarubber Works	Other Industries 1
	Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL 6
5	Shipbuilding	TOTAL 6
	Paint used in Other In-	Total, Cases 25
	dustries Other Industries 1	Total, Cases 25
	Other Industries 1 Painting of Buildings 1	
		II D
-	TOTAL 9	II. Deaths.
y		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
;	OTHER POISONING	(SKIN CANCER).
·,	A STATE OF THE STA	Oil 1
8	ANTHRAX.	
4	Wool 2	Total, Deaths 1
n	· Constant of the state of the state of the	and the state of the second states of the second states
2000		

• Revised figure. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

#### POOR RELIEF IN THE FOURTH OUARTER OF 1935.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a statement\* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons<sup>†</sup> in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of December, 1935, was 1,348,808. This compares with 1,280,942 at the end of September, 1935, and with 1,432,582 at the end of December, 1934.

It is stated in the Return that the increases which occurred in the later weeks of the quarter were attributable to severe weather conditions preventing work in the building trade and in other outdoor occupations, and to industrial disputes in certain areas.

As compared with December, 1934, there were marked reductions at Sheffield (13,316, or 26 per cent.), Manchester (10,048, or 17 per cent.), Cardiff (7,717, or 36 per cent.), and in the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire (8,389, or 13 per cent.); in London, the reduction was 12,970, or 9 per cent. Some districts showed increases, but these were mostly small.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (*i.e.*, given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of outdoor (domiciliary) relief in England and Wales in December, 1935, with comparative totals for September, 1935, and for December 1974. these formers represent averages of the numbers for December, 1934; these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months :--

#### POOR RELIEF IN MARCH.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day; in March, in the The number of persons<sup>4</sup> releved on one day; in March, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 832,087, or 1.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.6 per cent. less than in March, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 503, 512 and 524 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in March was 633,511, a decrease of  $2 \cdot 2$  per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of  $3 \cdot 7$  per cent. as compared with March, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 198,576, or  $0 \cdot 8$  per cent. less than in the previous month, and  $7 \cdot 2$  per cent. less than in March, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in March numbered 80,646, or 1.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 9.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 751,441, or 1.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.1 per cent. less than in March, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-three showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in March as compared with February; three showed increases; while in one area there was no change. Compared with March, 1935, thirty-one areas showed decreases, of which the largest was at Glasgow (156 per 10,000); thirteen showed increases, the most marked being at Cardiff (62 per 10,000); the other three areas showed no change.

	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
<ol> <li>(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts</li> <li>(b)—Wives and dependent children of above</li> </ol>	60,296	15
	123,719	30
<ul> <li>(a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange</li> <li>(b)—Wives and dependent children of above</li> </ul>	55,076	14
Dersons	82,011	20
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	198,508	49
4. Totals of above three classes :		
December, 1935	519,610	128
September, 1935	486,502	120
December, 1934	630,741	156
5. All other persons :	Contraction of the State of the State	
December, 1935	642,377	159
September, 1935	619,787	153
December, 1934	606,272	151
6. Totals (all persons):	and the second	
December, 1935	1,161,987	287
September, 1935	1,106,289	273
December, 1934	1,237,013	307

#### SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the number of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the fourth quarter of 1935. The corresponding total figures for each month in the third quarter of 1935 and the fourth quarter of 1934 are also given :--

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
(a) Unemployed persons insured under the	00.007	00.075	07.047
(b) Wives and dependent children	29,003 48,668	29,275 48,982	27,647 43,256
<ul> <li>(a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges</li> <li>(b) Wives and dependent children Other persons ordinarily engaged in some</li> </ul>	19,757 25,816	19,901 25,796	19,670 25,215
regular occupation :	3,723 4,934 23,545	3,839 5,220 24,103	4,103 5,490 24,614
II. (a) Other persons (b) Wives and dependent children	54,036	55,540	57,281
4. Totals of above three classes :	209,482 209,848 251,434	212,656 207,344 258,588	207,276 206,760 270,789
All other persons : Fourth quarter, 1935 Third quarter, 1935 Fourth quarter, 1934	119,246 117,778 109,566	119,452 117,898 110,945	121,957 <i>118,290</i> <i>111,932</i>
6. Totals (all persons) :	328,728 327,626	332,108 325,242	329,233 325,050
Third quarter, 1935 Fourth quarter, 1934	361,000	369,533	382,721

		er of perso por Relier March	Increase Decreas in rat 10,00 Popula comp wit	e per 10 of tion as ared		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	27,865	99,017	126,882	300	- 10	- 26
Birkenhead Birmingham Birkenhead Birkenhead Biradford Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Coventry Coventry Cardiff Coventry Cardiff Coventry East Ham Gateshead Gateshead Hudderstield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeces Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Netwastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Portsmouth Preston Salford Southampton Southend-on-Sea Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Swansea Wallasey Walsail	$\begin{array}{c} 830\\ 4,467\\ 791\\ 855\\ 1,092\\ 653\\ 2,058\\ 375\\ 1,223\\ 419\\ 9699\\ 567\\ 691\\ 1,213\\ 375\\ 691\\ 1,319\\ 1,319\\ 1,319\\ 4,688\\ 3,099\\ 3,375\\ 856\\ 814\\ 4,156\\ 831\\ 4,688\\ 540\\ 4,313\\ 564\\ 1,710\\ 1,251\\ 3,375\\ 618\\ 1,840\\ 1,710\\ 0,251\\ 3,17\\ 685\\ 618\\ 1,840\\ 1,710\\ 0,251\\ 3,17\\ 685\\ 618\\ 1,840\\ 1,710\\ 0,251\\ 3,17\\ 685\\ 618\\ 1,840\\ 1,710\\ 0,251\\ 3,17\\ 685\\ 618\\ 1,840\\ 1,710\\ 0,251\\ 3,17\\ 1,251\\ 3,17$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,732\\ 16,008\\ 3,946\\ 5,188\\ 8,656\\ 2,561\\ 3,985\\ 13,155\\ 5,278\\ 3,334\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 3,344\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 2,0191\\ 2,057\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 2,0191\\ 2,057\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 2,0191\\ 2,057\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 2,0191\\ 2,057\\ 4,297\\ 9,243\\ 2,019\\ 2,0191\\ 2,019\\ 2,$	$\begin{array}{l} 9,562\\ 20,475\\ 20,475\\ 4,737\\ 6,043\\ 9,748\\ 3,214\\ 9,909\\ 4,360\\ 14,378\\ 2,301\\ 14,378\\ 9,960\\ 14,378\\ 9,960\\ 14,378\\ 9,960\\ 2,303\\ 21,510\\ 5,977\\ 3,901\\ 4,988\\ 9,880\\ 2,203\\ 21,510\\ 5,977\\ 3,901\\ 4,988\\ 9,880\\ 2,203\\ 21,510\\ 5,977\\ 4,988\\ 9,880\\ 2,203\\ 21,510\\ 5,977\\ 4,988\\ 9,261\\ 11,733\\ 5,684\\ 4,568\\ 4,514\\ 4,568\\ 5,944\\ 3,158\\ 5,944\\ 3,168\\ 8,715\\ 2,513\\ 10,484\\ 16,258\\ 8,715\\ 2,513\\ 10,484\\ 16,258\\ 8,715\\ 2,513\\ 10,484\\ 16,258\\ 8,715\\ 2,513\\ 10,484\\ 3,668\\ 17,461\\ 3,259\\ 14,258\\ 3,1568\\ 17,451\\ 2,513\\ 10,484\\ 3,259\\ 14,258\\ 17,451\\ 2,513\\ 17,451\\ 2,513\\ 17,451\\ 2,513\\ 17,451\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 1,745\\ 2,512\\ 2,513\\ 2,512\\ 2,$	$\begin{array}{c} 637\\ 202\\ 395\\ 343\\ 332\\ 219\\ 241\\ 462\\ 650\\ 125\\ 248\\ 247\\ 354\\ 803\\ 211\\ 726\\ 442\\ 245\\ 1,109\\ 617\\ 755\\ 737\\ 416\\ 421\\ 331\\ 181\\ 269\\ 9560\\ 488\\ 739\\ 336\\ 255\\ 435\\ 196\\ 382\\ 871\\ 526\\ 382\\ 871\\ 526\\ 267\\ 342\\ 232\\ 232\\ 232\\ 232\\ 232\\ 232\\ 232$	$\begin{array}{c} -22\\ -128\\ +128\\ +166\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} + 10\\ + 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 11\\ - 12\\ - 11\\ - 12\\$
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	46,167	460,462	506,6 29	487	- 9	- 10
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	74,032	559,479	633,511	433	- 10	- 14
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,089 653 409 463	151,399 21,695 8,826 10,042	156,488 22,348 9,235 10,505	1,405 488 520 610	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 28 \end{vmatrix}$	$-156 - 10 + 22 \dots$
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,614	191,962	198,576	1,033	- 9	- 94
Totals for all 47 areas above	80,646	751,441	832,087	503	- 9	- 21

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor nedical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients n mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

† 28th March in England and Wales, and 15th March in Scotland.

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. **MARCH 1936**

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during March have been received from 139\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 139 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,897,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with March, 1935, in respect of the same 139 Authorities :--

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL		and the second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE			and the second se
District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Ohurches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals and Pecentag Inc. (- or Dec. (- com- pared with Mar., 1935,
ENGLAND AND WALES :	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	281,400	17,200	64,000	116,100	£ 40,900	519,60
Yorkshire	731,700	80,100	167,400	115,100	103,100	1,197,40
Lancs. & Cheshire*	719,000	36,500	66,300	62,200	87,000	+ 4.971,00 + 5.
North and West-	1,146,500	294,500	166,900	234,700	158,800	2,001,40
Midland Counties* South-Midlandand	325,500	52,900	51,400	72,500	36,600	538,90
Eastern Counties* Outer London*†	1,625,200	91,200	114,500	30,900	161,400	+ 8. 2,023,20 -11.
South-Eastern	362,600	6,400	61,700	186,000	98,500	715,20
Counties* South-Western	59,800	35,200	24,000	24,100	23,200	166,30
Counties Wales and Mon.	196,000	1,000	19,700	300	18,000	235,00
SCOTLAND	240,800	21,100	13,000	75,700	110,100	+71. 460,70 -51.
TOTAL, Mar., 1936	5,688,500	636,100	748,900	917,600	837,600	8,828,70
Total, Mar., 1935	6,696,800	843,700	456,200	742,800	886,700	9,626,20

#### FEBRUARY, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during February, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £10,103,200, compared with c0027 000 in Lenurer 1076 and 60055 500 in February 1075 cost of the buildings covered by the returns was  $\pounds 10,103,200$ , compared with  $\pounds 9,267,000$  in January, 1936, and  $\pounds 9,055,500$  in February, 1935. Of the total for February, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for  $\pounds 6,391,500$ ; factories and workshops,  $\pounds 1,049$  600; shops, offices, ware-houses and other business premises,  $\pounds 542,300$ ; churches, schools and public buildings,  $\pounds 1,081.900$ ; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings,  $\pounds 1,037,900$ . The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in February was 14.149. as compared with 13,534 in January, 1936, and 12,580 in February, 1935.

#### SHIPBUILDING IN THE FIRST OUARTER OF 1936.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels *under construction* in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1936, amounted to 842,361 tons. This was 99,275 tons more than at the end of December, 1935, and 286,546 tons more than at the end of March, 1935.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 232,523 tons, showing a decrease of 78,577 tons compared with the corresponding

total for the December quarter. The tonnage *launched* during the quarter under review amounted to 194,275 tons, an increase of 62,136 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or eing installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1936, amounted to 763,000 h.p., as compared

with 606,260 h.p. in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

#### SPECIAL AREAS (DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT) ACT, 1934. ACQUISITION OF LAND UNDER COMPULSORY PURCHASE

ORDERS (ENGLAND AND WALES.) THE Minister of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on him

by the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, has issued directions<sup>‡</sup> as to the form of Compulsory Purchase Order to be made under the Act, and as to the forms of notice, etc., to be ven in connection with such orders.

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :-- Lancs. and Cheshire (one): North and West Midland Counties (two): South Midland and Eastern (ounties (one); Outer London (two); and South-Eastern Counties (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. *Special Areas* (*Development and Improvement*) Acquisition of Land (England and Wales). Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 265. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., post-free).

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

ILLNESS SUPERVENING AFTER AND INDEPENDENT OF ACCIDENT-RIGHT TO COMPENSATION

This was an appeal to the House of Lords against a decision of the Court of Session. The appellant, Margaret McCann, when working at a steam presser in December, 1930, injured her finger and thumb. Before the accident her average weekly earnings were 28s. From the date of the accident to February, 1932, 19s. 5d. a week was paid to her on the footing of total incapacity as agreed compensation. From February, 1932, the company gave her light work of a special nature, at her previous wage of 28s. a week, until November, 1932, when, contracting appendicitis and entering hospital, she was unfit for work until May, 1933.

This attack of appendicitis prevented the appellant from per-forming the light work which would have been available for her between November, 1932, and May, 1933; but during this period the partial incapacity due to the accident still remained.

The arbitrator found her entitled to compensation for partial incapacity at 9s. 6d. per week for the period November, 1932, to May, 1933. The decision of the arbitrator having been reversed by the Court of Session, she appealed.

Lord Thankerton, in giving judgment, found that the appellant's right to compensation in respect of her partial incapacity continued from November, 1932, to May, 1933. It was clear that the super-vening indisposition which prevented her working at all could not in itself disentitle her to compensation. He considered that, where a failure to take work offered was the fault of a workman, he might be precluded from recovery of compensation : but where the acceptance precluded from recovery of compensation; but where the acceptance of an offer of work was prevented by old age or illness unconnected with the accident, it would be cutting down a workman's right of compensation, instead of measuring its amount, to hold that his claim for compensation was in any degree satisfied. To offer work which, to the knowledge of the employer, a workman was obviously unable to accept, was tantamount to making no offer.

On the authority of various cases, including that of Stowell v. Ellerman Lines, His Lordship upheld the decision of the arbitrator and allowed the appeal. The other Lords of Appeal concurred. McCann v. The Scottish Co-operative Laundry Association, Ltd. House of Lords. 3rd March, 1936.

#### Factory and Workshop Acts.

#### DIES OF POWER PRESS NOT SECURELY FENCED.

This case was heard at Brentford Police Court on 5th April, 1935, This case was heard at Brentford Police Court on 5th April, 1935, and was taken under sections 10 and 136 of the Factory and Work-shop Act, 1901, in respect of a power press, following an accident to a woman operator who had received injuries to the index finger of her right hand. Evidence was given that, while feeding the press, using a pair of tweezers, the tweezers slipped, the operator lost her balance, and pressed the pedal operating the plunger. The dies in the press were not guarded, and if an efficient guard had been fitted the accident could not have occurred.

The defence relied upon sub-section (1) (d) of section 10 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that is—" All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or under examination in connection with repair. . . ." It was con-tended that the prosecution had not shown that the machine was in motion or use, and the Bench dismissed the case, on the grounds that the evidence was insufficient to justify conviction. Notice of appeal was lodged.

The High Court on 10th December, 1935, allowed the appeal, and remitted the case to the magistrates with a direction to convict. In the judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that in his opinion the In the judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that in his opinion the section equally contemplates that danger may arise where the machine, although not at the moment in motion, is in use, and that this was such a case. "Clearly the press was in use. What happened? The tweezers slipped, she lost her balance, her foot hit the pedal, and then at once the press and tool were in motion. Having been in use, it then came to be in motion."

The case was re-heard at Brentford Police Court on 28th February, 1936, when a fine of £5, with 10s. 6d. costs, was imposed.—Gourley v. Trico Folberth, Ltd. King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 10th December, 1935.

#### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

#### MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A company and their agent, each charged with underpaying eight A company and their agent, each charged with underpaying eight male workers, were fined £2 on each charge, viz. £32 in all. The agent was also fined £2 in respect of a charge of producing a false wages record. Five guineas costs were awarded.—Rex v. Dorset Dairies Direct Milk Supply Company, Limited, and Percy Cave Tory, as agent. Poole Police Court. 20th February, 5th March, and 11th March, 1936.

An employer and his agent, prosecuted for underpaying two male workers and on two charges of failing to keep adequate records, pleaded guilty, and were each fined £2 on each underpayment charge, and £1 on each records charge, viz., £12 fines in all.—Rex v. Tom Percy Flower and John Thomas Flower. Leicester Police Court. 25th March, 1936.

s; er-(e) +)

#### REDUCTION IN RATES OF CONTRIBUTION.

The issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1936 (pages 84-5) contained a summary of the Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund cember, 1935. The majority of the Committee recom mended in that Report a reduction in the weekly rates of unemploy ment insurance contribution, for men and women aged 18 and upwards, by one penny for each party : employer, employed person,

The Minister of Labour accepted this recommendation of the Committee, and submitted to both Houses of Parliament a draft Order, embodying the Committee's recommendation. The draft Order, embodying the Committee's recommendation. The draft Order was approved by the House of Lords on 2nd April, and by the House of Commons on 8th April. The Order\* has now been made by the Minister, and is to come into force on 6th July, 1936.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON DRAFT REGULATIONS.

TEN sets of draft Regulations were, as stated in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 75), referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee under section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1935. These draft Regulations were :-

The Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1936. The Unemployment Insurance (Employment outside the United Kingdom) Regulations, 1936. The Unemployment Insurance (Mercantile Marine Exclusion)

Regulations, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance (Employment under Public or Local Authorities and Temporary Police Employment) (Exclusion) Regulations, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936. The Unemployment Insurance (Special Arrangements) Regula-

tions, 1936. The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations,

1936 The Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions)

The Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1936. Regulations, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance (Education Authorities Adminis trative and Choice of Employment Expenses) Regulations, 1936. The Report of the Statutory Committee on these draft Regulations

has now been published.<sup>†</sup> The main purpose of the Regulations is to consolidate Regulations relating to unemployment insurance made under enactments which have been superseded by the consolidation Act, namely, the Un-Insurance Act, 1935. The Committee point out that most of the Regulations now in force under that Act were made under earlier Acts, and with reference to the provisions of those Acts, and that the existence of a large number of Regulations made under legislation which has been superseded leads to confusion, and causes inconvenience when amending Regulations require to be drafted. Accordingly the draft Regulations consolidate all the important Regulations relating to unemployment insurance, and the alt will be to replace thirty-seven sets of Regulations by ten sets. The opportunity has been taken to make a few minor changes in the Regulations, and a number of drafting amendments have been Regulations, and a number of drafting amendments have been introduced for the purpose of clarifying their purport. The material changes introduced by the draft Regulations are set forth in the Report

The Statutory Committee are of opinion that the Regulations should be made in the form in which they have been submitted to them

all the Regulations set out above, with the exception of the Determination of Questions Regulations, have now been made in the form recommended by the Statutory Committee, and with effect from 9th April, 1936. In connection therewith the Minister has also made, under section 118 of the Education Act, 1921, the Local Education Authorities (Choice of Employment Grant Revoca-tion) Regulations, 1936, with effect from the same date.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions<sup>‡</sup> are final.

The following recent decision is of general interest :--

The Unemployment Insurance (Reduction in Weekly Rates of Contributions) Order, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. nct (14d. post free).
 † H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. nct (24d. post free).
 † Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets — U.I. Code 8R. (The latest pamphlet is that for February, 1936, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1934, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes: -(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8a, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934.
 An analytical guide to Umpire's decisions. Part IV (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net), and Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net).

#### Case No. 1586/36. (6.3.36).

April, 1936.

SECTION 35 (5) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-WHETHER UNEMPLOYED-ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION-CLAIMANT EM-PLOYED AS CLERK IN H.M. FORCES AND REGISTERED AS CLERK ON LEAVING THE ARMY-SUBSEQUENTLY HAD TWELVE MONTHS' EM. PLOYMENT AS LABOUR MASTER, WHICH WAS UNDERTAKEN ONLY AS A "STOP-GAP."--- " USUAL EMPLOYMENT " HELD TO BE THAT OF CLERK. The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following

lecision given by the Umpire :--Decision -" On the facts before me my decision is that the

claimant may be deemed to be unemployed (when not employed otherwise than as a part-time telephonist) in any week in which the daily average of the remuneration which he receives from such mployment does not exceed 3s. 4d.

"The claimant, who is 39 years of age, served for 18 years in the Army at what is described as 'headquarters' record." For the last eleven years of his service he was employed as a clerk. He is registered at the Employment Exchange for the occupation of a clerk.

"On his discharge from the Army (I am not told how soon thereof his discharge from the Army (1 am not told now soon anter-after), he obtained employment as a labour master under a County Council, which he retained for the space of a year. On losing that employment he became a part-time telephonist; the engagement and duties of which are described in Decision 16722/31\*.

"The question which has arisen is whether the claimant, when not employed otherwise than as a part-time telephonist, can, by virtue section 35(5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, be deemed to be unemployed.

"It is not disputed that, if the claimant's 'usual employment must be held to be that of a labour master, the occupation of a part-time telephonist could not ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment.

occupation of a part-time telephonist could ordinarily have been followed in addition to, and outside the ordinary working hours of, a clerk in civilian employment. "The fact that the claimant is registered at the Employment

Exchange for employment as a clerk does not of itself render employ-ment as such the claimant's usual employment (Decision 6865/30†).

"The Court of Referees, applying Decision 12026/32,‡ has found that the claimant's usual employment must be held to be that of a labour master; and so the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit while he is following the occupation of a part-time telephor

'It appears from the grounds on which the chairman of the Court Referees gave the claimant leave to appeal that the Court uld not have found as it did had it not felt constrained to do so of Refer

would not have found as it did had it not the constrained to do so on the authority of Decision 12026/32. "There is a later case (9268/34), of which neither the Insurance Officer who disallowed the claim in the first instance, nor the Court of Referees who disallowed it subsequently, would be aware, as it has not been reported.

claimant in that case, before joining the Army, had been employed as a grocer's assistant, and subsequently he had followed the occupation of a farmer in Australia. He then joined the Army, in which he served for seven years, during which time he was employed as a general clerk. On re-entering civil life he registered at the Employment Exchange for employment as a clerk, but he had never been so employed except when he was in the Army. The question which arose in that case was whether the claimant could be said to have any 'usual employment' to which evening employment as a cinemato-graph theatre attendant could be said to be additional, and it was

held that his ' usual employment ' was that of a clerk. "In the decision in that case it is said ' Decision 12026/32, which no doubt raised the doubt in the mind of the Insurance Officer, applies to members of H.M. Forces who served in the combatant has not its counterpart in civil employment. Where, as in this case, It is assume was of a similar nature to the work performed by clerks in I assume was of a similar hattice to the work performed by clerks in civil employment, and leaving the Army he registers for employment as a clerk, his 'usual employment' for the purposes of applying the provisions of section 7(2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, is, in my view, that of a clerk. The hours during which the claimant was employed as a clerk in the Army appear to start and finish each day rather earlier than they do in similar employment in civil life. Whether employed as a clerk either in a civil or a military capacity the hours of the claimant's employment would not clash

with his hours of attendance at the theatre. "That case differs from the present case, as the claimant, whose appeal is under consideration, has been employed since his discharge from the Army in employment other than clerical for a substantial period. He says that his employment as a labour master was purely 'stop-gap' employment until he could obtain something better; <sup>†</sup> stop-gap ' employment until he could obtain something better; and the fact that he is registered for employment as a clerk tends to bear this out.

"A claimant's last employment is not necessarily his 'usual employment' (see Decisions 6397§ and 7502/30),|| and the circum-stances in which employment has been undertaken are material matters for consideration on the question of 'usual employment'

(Decision 5599/29).¶ "Having regard to all the facts of this case, and applying the principle of Decision 9268/34, the claimant's usual employment may be said to be that of a clerk, as I am inclined to think that his statement with regard to his employment as a labour master being 'stop-

\* See Vol. X. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 168 (Pamphlet No. 8/1931).

ot reported. 22 Vol. XI. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 83 (Pamphlet No. 5/1932 e Vol. III. Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 33). e Vol. IX. Umpire's Selected Decisions p. 93 (Pamphlet No. 7/1930). 22 Vol. VIII. Umpire's Selected Decisions p. 207 (Pamphlet No. 8/1929).

' employment is accurate, and that he intended to follow in civil gap ' employment is accurate, and that he intended to follow in civil life the occupation which he had followed when in the Army, and for which he possessed qualifications.

"As the occupation of a part-time telephonist could ordinarily have been followed by the claimant in addition to, and outside the ordinary working hours of, his employment as a clerk, he may be deemed to be unemployed (when not employed otherwise than as a part-time telephonist) in any week in which his remuneration does not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average; such daily average to be computed in the manner stated in Decision 16722/31."

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

## **Recent Proceedings.**

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-JOINERS, SCAFFOLDERS, PLUMBERS AND LABOURERS: LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RALLWAY, The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to decide, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 728, whether certain joiners, scaffolders, plumbers and labourers employed on Crewe station roof, during the period 12th February to 19th May, 1934, were entitled to an allowance, under condition 11 of schedule F to Award No. 728, in respect of the dirty nature of their work. The Court decided that no extra payment falls to be made.—Award No. 1643; dated 2nd Marche 1076 March. 1936

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-CASEHARDENERS : LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY, DERBY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to decide, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 728, the rate of pay proper to be paid for hours worked in excess of the standard week of 47 hours by casehardeners employed in the chief mechanical engineer's department of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company at Derby. The men concerned are employed on a three-shift system, and work in any one week either for six shifts of eight hours each, making a total of 48 hours, or for seven shifts of eight hours each, making a total of 56 hours. The difference between the parties concerned the payment for the sevenshift week, which occurs three weeks out of five. The Court ruled that the rates of payment for the hours worked over and above the standard week of 47 hours provided for in condition 1 of schedule F appropriate overtime rate.—Award No. 1644; dated 4th March,

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS (QUANTITY): H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS .-The Association of Ex-Service Civil Servants claimed that the salary scale of assistant surveyors (quantity) employed in H.M. Office of Works should be increased from £337 rising by £18 to £575, to £635 rising by £25 to £847. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1645; dated 27th March, 1936.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS : MINISTRY OF HEALTH.-The staff side of the Ministry of Health Departmental Whitley Council claimed that The salary scale of assistant inspectors on the outdoor staff of the Ministry of Health should be increased from £152 rising by £12 to £188 rising by £18 to £515, to £180 rising by £15 to £210 rising by £20 to £575. A proportionate increase was claimed in the women's scale. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1646; dated 31st March, 1936.

DEPARTMENTAL THIRD CLASS OFFICERS : MINISTRY OF LABOUR.-The staff side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council claimed that the salary scale of departmental third class officers should be increased from £277 16s. rising by £18 to £515 18s., to £397 rising by £18 to £635, for officers entering the grade otherwise than by open competition, and from £215 3s. on appointment, and after two years £277 16s. rising by £18 to £515 18s., to £250 rising by £18 to £635, for officers entering the grade by open competition. A proportionate increase we also be a superscript of the proportionate increase was claimed in the women's scale. The Cour awarded that the scale of pay of third class officers entering the grade awarded that the scale of pay of third class oncers entering the grade otherwise than by open competition should be £282 rising by £18 to  $\pm552$ , and for entrants to the grade by open competition  $\pm220$ , on appointment, rising after two years to the scale £282 rising by £18 to  $\pm552$ ; the scale for women to be adjusted accordingly.—Award No. 1647; dated 31st March, 1936.

#### CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

CUMBERLAND COKE TRADE.-The Cumberland Coke Trade Conciliation Board having failed to reach agreement upon an application by the workmen's side of the Board that the employees at the coke and by-product plants in the Cumberland district should be granted the increases recently paid locally to colliery workers, the matter was referred to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the Board, and Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator. The application was based on the national settlement of certain differences between the Mineon the national settlement of certain differences between the Mine-workers' Federation and the Coal Owners' Association which resulted in agreement being reached on 23rd January, 1936, for a general advance in wages to workers employed in the coal mining industry, varying in districts according to the owners' offers in such districts. The 1910 rules of the Conciliation Board provided that

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# the flat rates for the coke workers as well as the percentages paid on the standard wages should follow those paid to the coal miners. In 1918 the Conciliation Board approved and adopted a rule which provided that general advances and reductions in the percentages paid on the standard wages of coke workmen were to be of the same amounts, and to come into operation on the same dates, as those affecting the wages of miners; but questions of a general adjustment of standard wages or conditions of employment were to be dealt with by the Conciliation Board. The Award states that since 1918 various applications, in some cases successful, have been made by the coke workers to the coke owners for increases in basic wages on the grounds of increased prosperity or ability of the coke owners to pay higher wages to the coke workers. Parity with the colliery workers has therefore been disturbed at the instance of the coke workers themselves, and the present position is that, while the coke workers' percentages follow the miners' percentages, their basis wages are as agreed or determined from time to time by the Coke Conciliation Board or by arbitration under its rules. After examination of the considerations underlying the national settlement for the coal mines and the present position of the coke trade in Cumberland, Mr. Stoker determined that the claim as made had not been established.

#### TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

#### Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROPOSAL W (22), dated 18th March, 1936, to vary certain overtime rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 10th May, 1936.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.-The prices are net, and do not include postage.] INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Proposed action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding various Draft Conventions and Recommendations. [Cmd. 5141; price 1d.] See page 127 of this GAZETTE.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—First Annual Report, 1935, of the London Regional Advisory Council. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication;

MINING.—(i) Coal mining industry. Statistical summary of output, and of the cost of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1935. Mines Department. [Cmd. 5138; price 1d.] (ii) Coal mining industry. Annual statistical summary for the year ended 31st December, 1935. Mines Department. [Cmd. 5142; price 1d.]

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1935, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.] See page 150 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. (i) Draft Unemployment Insurance (Reduction in weekly rates of contributions) Order, 1936, to be made by the Minister of Labour under Section 59 of the Act. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 67; price Id.] See page 152 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in accordance with Section 57 (i) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, on remuneration limit for insurance of ann-manual workers. insurance of non-manual workers. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publi-cation; price 6d.] See page 120 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in accordance with Section 104 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, on certain Draft Regulations. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] See page 152 of this GAZETTE. (iv) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of February, 1936. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 1, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication - price 2d.] publication; price 2d.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1936. ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY. Air Compressing Equipment : Peter Brotherhood, I.td., Peterborough Sub-Contracors for Electrical Equipment. W. H. Allen Sons & Contractors for Electrical Equipment. W. H. Allen Sons & Contractors, I.td., Beckenham. — Amplifiers, thread recorders, etc. : Aeronautical & General Instruments, I.td., Croydon. — Apparatus for Testing Circuits : Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, I.td., London, S. M. — Asbestos Cement Sheets : Atlas Stone Co., I.td., London, S.W. — Barges, Motor : British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Southampton. — Bils, Buzzers, etc. : Bonnella Bros., I.td., London, W.C.; Chadburns Ship Telegraph Co., I.td., Bootle, Lancashire; A. Graham & Co., I.td., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., I.td., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., I.td., St. Albans. — Belting, Leather : George Angus & Co., I.td., Newssele.on-Tyne; James Lee & Sons (Hiperholme), I.td., Hipperholme; S. E. Nortis & Co., I.td., Dangley & Sons, I.td., East Grinstead; A. Turner & Son, I.td., Lewes; barby Bros., Beecles; F. Davis & Co., Ashford, Kent; J. Stenning &

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Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead .- Blue Cloth : H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead.—Bide John . Boons, Ind., Gildersome; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey & Leeds.—Bolts, N.B., Nuts and Studs : Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boats' Pumps: Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—Boxes, Float: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.— Boxes, Junction, Switches, etc. : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Norwich; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Branch Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Bricks: Colthurst, Symons & Co., Ltd., Bridgwater.— Bunting: Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; A. J. Holcroft & Son, Ltd., Halifax.—Buoys, Light: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Buoys, Life: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; J. C. F. Milree & Co., Glasgow; Adam & Lane & Neeve, London, E.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire: British Insulated Cables. Ltd., Helsby: Connollys Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; (Blackley), Itd., Mannester; Edison Swall Cables, Edit, Hydroda, Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Henleys Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southamp-ton; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Candles : Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cap Covers, Marcelline : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Suit, Canvas : French, Ltd., London, E.; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Castings, Iron (throat clamps and thimbles) : Bradley Turton & Co., Ltd., Kidder-minster; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew; John Varley, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—Chain Cable & Gear, Admiralty Quality : Brown, Lance & Co. Ltd. Portypridd : Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southamp-Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Chain Cable, Merchant Quality: N. Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton.— Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., 11pton.— Chain Cable and Gear, Forged Steel: Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Clocks: Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.; Stockall, Marples & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cocks, Gunnetal, Steam: W N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Wallsend; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; L. Herve, Ltd., Valisend; I. Wilson & Solis (Swalwen), Ltd., Swalwen, L. Herve, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coffee : Appleton, Machin & Smiles, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lambert & Son, London, E.—Collars, Soft and Stiff : E. W. Seward Lambert & Son, London, E.—Collars, Soft and Stiff: E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Compensating Gear, Spring Loaded: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Compressors, H.P. Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors. Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Pumps. Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Cooling Tower. Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Condensers W/T: Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—Cooking Apparatus: Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Copper Brass and Bronze—Sheets, Bars, etc.: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Chain & Hook Co, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakamoor; Jas. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich;
Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham and London, S.E. Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Counterpanes & Coverlets, Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Quilt Manufacturers, Ltd., Bolton.—Cranes, Steam Travelling: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Boilers. Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunslet.—Cutlery (ordinary): John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Gill & Co., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield & Sons, Ltd., Snemeld; Shemeld Steel Froducts, Ltd., Shemeld; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cylinders, Acetylene Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Dials, Slow Motion: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Disinfectors, Steam: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Distilling Machinery: Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E Drawers, Wool and Cotton : Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Drawers, wool and Cotton: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Drill, Satin: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Drilling Plant: Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Drums, Steel: Baldwins, Ltd., London, W.C.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; Drums, Ltd., London, S.W.—Fenders, Hazel Rod: T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock, T. Benjamin & Co., Liverpool; R. Charnley & Son, Ulverton.—Fire Extinguishers : Pyrene Company, Charnley & Son, Ulverton.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Company, Ltd., Brentford.—Firehearth Gear: Carron Company, Falkirk; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; H. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Firehearth, Oll Fired: Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Fittings, Electric Light: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Fairless Engineering Supplies, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co. Ltd. Birmingham; Wm McGeach & Co. Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Sperryn Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Lpc., Lynes, & Co., Birmingham; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow;

Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham .-- Fittings, Aerial : Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Flags : Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds; E. Biley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Walter Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Speedings Ltd., Sunderland; Livett Frank & Son, Ltd., London, E.-Frocks, Woollen: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.-Fuseboards, etc. W/T. : Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.-Fuses, Electrical Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Reliable Engineering Co., Birmingham.—Fuseholders, Fuse elements, etc. : L. Weekes (Luton) Ltd., Luton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Parmiter Hope & Sugden, Ltd., Manchester; Engineer-Birmingham; Parmiter Hope & Sugden, Ltd., Manchester; Engineer-ing & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Salford; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Generators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Gloves, Leather: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; A. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—Grinding Machine, Motor-driven Universal: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motor. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Grinding Machine, Surface: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.— Gromets, etc. : Bodill Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ross Courtney & Co., London, Gymnastic Apparatus, etc.: Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, SE. Gymnastic Apparatus, etc.; Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E., Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stuart Surridge & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Geo. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. Smith, London, W.C.; Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. M. Maddox & Co., London, S.E.—Hacksaw Blades, Hand: A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hacksaws, Ltd., Sheffield; James Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton : J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Heapey.—Heating Equipment, Steam : Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. -Helmets, Wolseley Pattern : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Herrings, Tinned : C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C. -Hides and Leather : Fleming Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Highfield Tanning Co., Ltd., Cheshire; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; W. Walker & Co., Ltd., Dagennam; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswien; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Hides, Upholstery : Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, S.W. and N.; John T. Hart & Sons, Walsall.—Hose Fittings : Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; A Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Numan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; J. Stone, & Co., Ltd., London, C. B. Wilser, & Sone, Cardwell, Ltd., Swolld, London, Aluminium : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Ingot, Tin, Copper Cathodes : H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., Liverpool.—Installations, Electrical : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Insulators, Glass : James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Iron Plate Workers : Wares : W. B. Bawn & Co., Ltd., London, E.S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Evenson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye; S. J. & E. Fellows. Ltd., Wolverhampton ; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston ; T. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds ; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow ; National Galvanisers, Ltd., Sunderland ; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham ; Suttons Holloware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—Iron, Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth (Ironfounders), Ltd., Gates. W. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Jacks & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Jams: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; J. Keiller & Sons, Itd., London, W.; C. & E. Morton, Itd., Southall; J. Keiller & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.; St. Martin's Preserving Co., Slough.—Jerseys, Woollen, Navy Blue: D. Payne & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Kites: W. Brooke & Co., London, W.—Knives, Clasp: Joseph Allen & Sons, Sheffield.—Lace, Gold: Stephen Simpson, Preston, Lancs.— Lamps, Electric Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W, Wembley, Lemington and Chesterfield.—Lamps, Searchlight: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Lampholders, etc: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Samuel Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Kersons Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Kersons Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Lanterns: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lead Sheet and Pipe: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, —Leather Cloth, White: J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—Lathes, Motor-driven, Surfacing and Boring: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Motors. Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Allen West & Co. Ltd., Brighton.—Lathe: Ward Hargas & Smith, Keighley.— Manchester. Sub-contractors for control dear. Anter west a Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Lathe : Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.— Lift, Electric : Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.— Lime Juice : L. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Linoleum : Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines.—Locks and Lock Furniture : Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. &. E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson & Son, Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., W. M. Pinson & Son, Willennah; Walsah Locks & Carl, Ind., Walsall-Machining Propeller Shaft: Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow.-Measuring Gear, Taut Wire: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Milk, Unsweetened Condensed: Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd., London, E.C.-Milling Machines: Nestle's Milk Froducts, Ltd., London, E.C.—Milling Machines -Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Sub-Contractors for Motors. English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Milling Machine, Double Spindle Profile : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Motors, Electric : General Electric

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Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Becker.ham.—Oil Fuel Tanks, Supply and Erection of: Sir Wm. Arrol & (o., Ltd., Glasgow.—Oil Paste, Oxide of Iron: Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol; J. Kirkaldy & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Oil Paste, White Oxide of Zinc: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Camrex Paint Products, Co., Sunderland; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; J. Kirkaldy & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Oil Paste, White Lead Co. Ltd. Booth & Morroy White Lead Co. Ltd. Wiete, Ltd. Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle & Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Paper Targets : J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.-Picket Boat, Paper Targets : J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.—Picket Boat, Moter : Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Pinnaces, Motor and Pulling : Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Taylor & Bates, Ltd., Chertsey.—Pipes, Steel : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Pipes, Charg-ing : Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Pipes for Air Mains : Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Pipes & Fittings for converting Boilers : Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan. —Projectors, Signalling : Metropolitan Viekers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Projectors, Signalling, Lamps and Shutters : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Pumps, Sewage : Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—Railway Material : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Razors (Hollow Ground) : Co., Ltd., Stamford.—Railway Material : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Razors (Hollow Ground) : Needham Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield.—Rectifier Units, etc. : Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Refrigerators : Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Refrigerators, Domestic Auto-matic : J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Resistances, Welding : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Rolling Platform, Motor-driven : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd. Leede Sub-Contractors for Control Goar Allen West Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Sailcloth, Canvas : Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; British Ropes, Ltd., Leith; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Milton, Staffs or Warrington.—Sheets, Zinc : W. Barns & Son, London, N.; Lock Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Londo E.C.; London Zinc Mills (1935), Ltd., London, N.-Shirting, Cotton : Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne, Lancs.; Dondon, N.-Shirting, Cotton : Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne, Lancs.; Dacca Mills Co., Swinton.—Shirts, Soft, White : Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale.—Shirts, Dress and Tunic : Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale; Holloway Brothers, Ltd., Stroud; McIntyre Hogg Marsh & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—Shoes, Canvas, Rubber Sole, White : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Skins, Chamois Leather : Edward Come & Son Numeaton: Chutter & Son Ltd. Londors & W Edward Cope & Son, Nuneaton; Chuter & Son, Ltd., Lendon, S.W.; Edward Cope & Son, Nuneaton; Chuter & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; Charles F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds; William J. Turney & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Soap, Soft : Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Hull; Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Aintree.—Socks and Stockings : M. C. Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Manfield and Derby; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby and Leicester.—Solder, Silver : F. Claudet, Ltd., London E.C.: Oakes Turner & Co., Ltd., Sheffield : G. W. Naelo, Ltd., London E.C.; Oakes Turner & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; G. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. Carr. Ltd., Birmingham: Sheldon Bush & Patent Shot C Bristol; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.—Spare Parts for Searchlight Lamps, etc. : Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Sponge Cloths : Wild & Co., Heywood; Wm. McCoard & Son, Glasgow.—Staves and Heads for Barrels and Carks : W. Ryan & Co., London, E.; J. Waters & Sons, London, E.—Steel, Bar: Appleby Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scuntherpe; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co., of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett. Steel Plates, Chequered : Guest Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel Sections, Rolled : Appleby Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middles brough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill; Guest Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn-by-the-Sea; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Ship Plates : Appleby Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steering Gear : Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle- Middlesbrough.—Steering Gear: Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Sterilisers: C. H. Blackburn & Co., London, W.C.— Swimming Bath, Construction of: Rogers Bros., Ltd., Felixstowe.— Switches, etc.: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. A. Crabtree & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—Switches, Fuse Release: General Electric Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Player, Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Tallow: Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—Tea, Blended: J. & I. Batten & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Tiles, White, Unglazed: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., London, E.—Illes, White, Unglazed: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley.—Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Totton.—Timber, English: East & Son, Ltd., Berkamsted; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; G. F. Griffiths,

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Totnes; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter.—Tins for Liquid Metal Polish: Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull.—Tools, Lancashire: John Berry, Widnes; H. Brindley, Birmingham; Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Thomas Newey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Plumpton & Co., Birmingham; Peter Stubs, Ltd., Warrington; J. O. Shacklady, Rainhill; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmings & Co., Ltd. Birmingham: Tools & Internet J. O. Shacklady, Rainhill; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Quilt Manufacturers, Ltd., Bolton and Radeliffe; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Towelling, Terry**: Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Travellers, Overhaad Electric**: J. Admason & Co., Hyde, Cheshire. Sub-Contractors for Motors. Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Allow Wort & Co. Ltd. Picita Contractors for Control Gear. Allen West & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Tubes, Brass and Copper : Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakamoor; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Earle Bourne & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Earle nam; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; The Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebock, Ltd., Birmingham: Yorkshire Conner Works Ltd. Lodg. Tubes Deal Muntz & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Deck** and Bulkhead Glands: Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Tubing, Flexible Metallic**: Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Corp Eaton; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Govan.—**Twines**: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan.—**Twines**: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Belfast; F. Webster Ropes, Ltd., Leith; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Fort Glasgow; Britsh & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; J. Fergus & Co., Ltd., Belfast; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; J. Fergus & Co., Ltd., Leslie; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Varnishes, Polishes, etc. : Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E. — Vests, Wool and Cotton : I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Salmon & Welch (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.—Vinegar: W. C. Spitty & Co., Ltd., London, E.— Waistbelts, Web: French, Ltd., London, E.—Water Bottles, Glass, and Tumblers : Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Stourbridge.-Wedges, Cast Iron : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.-Winches, Electric : Sunderland Forge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sunderland.— Winches : Clarke, Chapman Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tybe.,—Winch, Sounding : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wire, Bronze : British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—Wire Work : Aston Chain & Hook Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham. - Wife Work: Aston Chain & Hook
Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; Duke Waring
Crisp & Co., London, S.E.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington;
G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; Heaton &
Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Metherell, Plymouth; J. Nichols & Son. Ltd., Birmingham; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Woollen Cloth: Jas. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill.—X-Ray Apparatus: Philips Lamp, Ltd., London, W.C.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Air Cleaners : C. G. Vokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—Air Compressors : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Barrels : Oldham Bros., Burton-on-Trent.—"Barrow" Motors : Vickers-Armstrongs, Elswick.—Bat-teries, Secondary, Portable : Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dargubar Bedenreads : Hosting & Son Ltd. Binging and Dagenham.—Bedspreads: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.— Binoculars: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Blankets: W. Crabtree & Binoculars: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Blankets: W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Batley; Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Wor-malds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bodies for Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bodies, Load Carrying: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Bodies, Searchlight: Caffyns, C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Bodies, Searchlight: Caffyns, Ltd., Eastbourne.—Boiler: J. Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boiler, Enamel: Houseman & Thompson, Ltd., Manchester.—Boring Bar Equipment: Newton Bros., Ardworth, Yorks.—Boxes, Wooden: Watt Torrance (W'ch), Ltd., London, S.E.; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Vickers-Armstrongs, Dart-ford.—Boxes, Wooden, Diaphragms "A": Holmes Bros. (London), Ltd., London.—Bridges, S.B.G. Woodwork Sets: Cleveland Bdge. & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Bridge Steelwork Sets: Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—Bronze Rod: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Buckles: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bulbs, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cable. Electric: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd. Birmingham.—Bulbs, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cable, Electric : Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Canvas, W.P. : J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; Sir E. Armitage, Salford; Dunlop Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rochdale.—Cases, W.P. : W. Bridgwater & Son, Birmingham; B. Durell & Co. Ltd. London F. T. F. Dirawell, Ltd. Londor R. Durell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London E.C.; A. G. Paterson, Aberdeen; A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E. S. Osborne & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. J. Latten, Ltd., Lowestoft. —**Castings, Die**: Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester; Fry's Diecastings, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chassis, 6-wheeled**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—**Ciothing, Hospital**: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.—**Duck, Cotton**: Kiernan, Son, & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirk-coldy; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; Fothergill & Harvev, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Emerv Cloth**: J. Oakey & Sons. S. Osborne & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. J. Latten, Ltd., Lowestoft Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—Emery Cloth : J. Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Engines : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham .-- Generating Sets : R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley :

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Altimeters : Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E .- Ammonium Sul-

Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Goggles: W. Stephens & Sons Ltd., London, E.C.—Grease, Lubricating: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Helmet Bodies, Khaki: Helmets, Ltd., Wheat-hampsted.—Kerosene: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Lathes : Graham & Normanton, Halifax.-Line, Hemp W.S.-Latins : Granam of Normanon, Italia. Little, Internet Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.-Machine, Tool, Multi-Purpose : Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.-Magnetos : Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, W.-Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., Londo S.E., and Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Car Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Vans: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Oils, Fuel and Gas: Southern Capital Oil Co., Ltd., Haulbowline; Scottish Oils & Shell-Max, Ltd., Glasgow; Shell-Max & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; How Frank & Co., London, E.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C. McMullen Bros., Ltd., Belfast; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London E.; Redline Glico, Ltd., London, S.W.—Petrol-Benzol Mixture National Benzol Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pickets, Angle : Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Plywood : L. Bamberger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Portland Cement : S. Wales Portland & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., — Fortland Cement : S. Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth; G. & T. Earle, Ltd., Wilmington; Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; Gardner & Greenshields, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Eastwoods, Ltd., London, S.E.; Warren Cement Works, Ltd., Hartlepool.— Press, Horizontal : Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pumping Sets : Coventry Victor Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Roofing and Composition : F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Kirkintillock. Rope, Galvanised, Steel Wire : W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens.— Rugs, Horse: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Sheets, Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts, Tropical: W. Hollins & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; A. G. Bateman, Con-gleton.—Solder: R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham.— Spares for G-wheeled Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stampings, Steel, Nickel Chrome : Smith Clayton Forge, Ltd., Lincoln; Beans Industries, Smethwick.—Steel Bars : W. Jessor & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Billets: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Forgings: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Colville's, Ltd., Motherwell; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel Peach and Tozer), Sheffield; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Troughing: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Tents and Parts: Gowen & Co., W. Mersea; Adan & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Theodolites: C.oce, Trougaton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Timber (Douglas Fir Plank): Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.-Tin, Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.-Towing, Ropes, Ribel: Martin Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay; Glaholm & Robsor Ltd., Sunderland; W. T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Trailers Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.-Tubes, Axie Gross : Accles & Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—Tubes, Axle Gross: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—X-Ray Films: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Building Works and Services, etc.: Catterick Camp, Two Double Storey Barrack Blocks and a Dining Hall and Cookhouse Block: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Plymouth, Royal Citadel Extra Garage Accommodation: A. N. Coles (Con-tractors), Ltd., Plymouth. Catterick and Waitwith Camps, Period-ical Painting: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Dover Married Soldiers' Ouasters Alterations and Additions: H. Goodsell Maidatone Quarters, Alterations and Additions: H. Goodsell, Maidstone R. Arsenal, R. Dockyard, etc., Woolwich, Periodical Painting Fields, Ltd., Reading. Artificers Work, Portsmouth : G. V. North cott, Alverstoke, Hants. Shrapnel Barracks, Woolwich, Improve Miniature Range: A. King & Co. (Brixton), Ltd., London, S.E. Blackdown, Deepout, Pirbright and Woking, Periodical Services : A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. R.S.A.F. Enfield Lock, Reinforced, Constructional Work at New Main View Room : Hodges and Hodges (London), Ltd., London, N. Windsor, Term Contract for Artificers Work : E. P. Gilkes & Sons, Aylesbury.

#### ATR MINISTRY.

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phate : W. Lillico & Son, Croydon, — Amplifiers : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. — Auto-Controls : R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barkingside; Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Balustrading: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Batteries: Ever Ready Co. (G.B.), Ltd., London, N.—Batteries, Inert: Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Anchorage : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services : Bircham Newton Clothing of Sheds, etc: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C.: Dhibban, Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Dishforth and Leconfield, Hutted Camps: Boulton & Paul, Norwich. Driffield, Dishforth and Leconfield, Annexes, etc: S. Easten, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Finningley : H. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Hemswell and Scampton, Annexes, etc. : Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Hemswell and Scampton, Annexes, etc.: Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lympne, Drainage, Elsan Manufacturing Co., London, S.W. Lympne, Ex-ternal Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Theddle-thorpe: McDonald Gibbs & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Upwood, External Services: J. Cawley, Nottingham. Warsash, Reconstruc-tion of Pier: Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Wittering, Hangar Foundations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Worthy Down Artificers' Works: H. G. Boss & Son, Ltd., Netley Worthy Down, Artificers' Works : H. G. Ross & Son. Ltd. Netley Abbey. Wyton and Upwood : T. Lowe & Sons, London, W. Artificers' Works : R. Pert & Sons, Ltd., Montrose .- Cable. tose. Electric, and Boxes : Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.— Cases, Transit : Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, **Gases, Transit**: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Chassis : John I. 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Ltd., Prescot.—Telephone Exchange, Auto: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Test Equipment: H. Heath & Co., London, S.E.—Throtties, Air Intake: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Timper: M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—Tractors and Trailers: W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Ltd., London, N.; Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Units, Smoothing: Oliver Pell Control, (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Units, Smoothing**: Ohver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Vans, Singer**: Singer & Co., Ltd., Coventry.— **Vices**: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Voltmeters and Ammeters**: Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.— **Water Softening Plant**: Kennicott Water Softener Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Wheels, Aero**: Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., (G.B.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**W/T. Transmitters**: Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

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Spirit, Methylated: W. H. Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Spirit, Motor: Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; McMullans, Ltd., Belfast; Scottish Oils & Shell-Mex, Ltd., Glasgow; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tarpaulins: Singleton, Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Trailers, Toolcart: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Wire, Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cabling and Loading Coils: London-St. Albans-Ayleshury: United Talanbara Cables Landor re Co., Ltd., London, E. – Gabing and Loading Colles, Ltd., London, Albans-Aylesbury: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, C. Sub-Contractor for London-Aylesbury: Salford Electrical struments. Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Yeovil-Shaftesbury: Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Yeovil-Shaftesbur United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. 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York Street, etc.): J. McNally, Ltd., Lisburn. Conveyors and Chutes (alterations to existing and installation of Band Conveyors and Chutes): Mount Pleasant Parcels Office, London: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—Electric Lift: Southend-on-Sea Telephone Exchange:

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#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services : America House-Alterations : Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Collapsible Shutters : C. Birmingham Postal Engineers' Garage-Bolton Gate Co., Ilford. Bromsgrove, Worcs. -Erection of Post Office : J. & A. Brazier, Ltd., Bromsgrove, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, Post Office and Telephone Exchange: Erection : E. A. Bond & Co., Cardiff. Customs and Excise Offices, Grimsby Docks-Erection : E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes. Derby Employment Exchange—Erection ; W. Wood, Nottingham. Eastwood Park, Falfield—Alterations to Mansion Outbuildings : Bastwood Fark, Falled—Alterations to Hailston Outputnings.
W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Barton Gate, Gloucester. Glossop Employment Exchange—Erection: E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Marlborough House—Internal Decorations: Cowtan & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Mount Pleasant Sorting Office—Alterations to Lifts and to Rifle Range: Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, E.C.
Newport (Isle of Wight) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. E.
Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Northiam (Sussex) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Perigoe & Son, Northiam. Redbridge, Southampton—Construction of Training Centre: Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham. Seaford Telephone Exchange— Erection: R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley. Skegness Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions: R. M. Phillips & Son, Ltd., Brigg. South Croydon Sorting Office—Additions and Alterations: Cropley Bros., Ltd., Epsom. Swansea Customs and Excise Offices—Alterations and Additions : T. Richards, Swansea.
Thornton (Bradford) Telephone Exchange—Erection : T. Obank & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Erginzering Services : British Museum— Paternoster Book Lifts and Conveyors ! Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.
Burnley Employment Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service : J. Brooks & Co., Southport. Greenwich Royal Naval College— Installation of Heating Apparatus at Admiralty President's Resi-dent and Conveyors Heating Ltd. Paeding. Haverford. W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Barton Gate, Gloucester. Glossop Employment Exchange—Erection : E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Installation of Heating Apparatus at Admiralty President's Resi-dence and Classrooms : H. C. Goodman, Ltd., Reading. Haverford west Post Office-Heating and Hot Water Service : J. Legg & Sons,

Swansea. Ministry of Labour Training Centre, Haldon, nr. Exeter-Swansea. Ministry of Labour Training Centre, Haldon, nr. Exeter-Heating and Hot Water Service: Penrose & Son, Plymouth. Ministry of Labour Training Centre, Leicester-Electric Wiring: E. A. Harvey, Nottingham. Marlborough House-Heating, Hot Water and Steam Services: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Mount Pleasant Post Office and Garage-Hydraulic Lorry Lift: Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Ports-mouth Head Post Office-Heating and Hot Water Service: D. Smith & Co., London, S.W. Miscellaneous: Bronze Poster Frames: Homes & Co., Market & Cadman, Ltd. London, S.W. Cabinetsmouth Head Post Omce—Heating and Hot Water Service : D.
Smith & Co., London, S.W. Miscellaneous : Bronze Poster Frames :
Howard Metal Works & Cadman, Ltd., London, S.W. Cabinets—
Steel Vertical Filing : Art Metal Construction Co., Ltd., London,
S.W. Cement : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chairs
—W.7. : Web-Harven Furniture Products, High Wycombe. Chairs
—W.26 : T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chamois Leathers :
W. Lawson & Sons, Otley, Yorks. Cork Carpet : New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cotton Waste and Rags : J. C.
Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham ; Motor Rag Co., Ltd., London, E.
Cupboards—Steel : Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Joinery :
A. E. Lindsey & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Kerosene : Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Linoleum : Barry, Ostlere & Sheppard, Ltd., Kirkcaldy ; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.;
Michael Nairn, Ltd., Kirkcaldy ; J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster. Mechanical Transport Spirit : Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C. Steel Bookcases, Tables and Wardrobes : Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Steelwork : G. Pauling, Ltd., London, S.W. Tables—Pedestal : Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Tables—Repetition : Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Table Tops : Haggis, Ltd., London, N. Tables, Writing—Oak : Libraco, Ltd., London, S.E. London, S.E.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Austin Tourers: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Bandages, etc.: Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—Bed Covers: Quilt Manufacturers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Blue Serge Clothing:—Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Body and Equipment for Propaganda Lorry: British Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bogie Carriages (3rd Class): Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Bogie Covered Goods Wagons: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Bogie Goods Brake Vans: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bogie Lowsided Wagons: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Brake Blocks: Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Breeches, Bediord cord, etc.: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Boots: S. Walker, Walgrave.—Boring and Turning Mill: Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry.—Cable: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Carriage and Wagon Tyres: Steel, Peech & Tozer, London, S.W.—Ceiling Fans, etc.: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Ceiling Fans, etc.: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Cell Windows: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.— Chelmsford.—Cell Windows: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.— Chassis and Trailers: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—C.I. Pipes and Tees: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—C.I. Pipes: Cochranes (Middlesbro), Ltd., Middlesbrough.—C.I. Piping: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Copper Ingots: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—"Cub" Excavator Barges and Pontoon, etc.: Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.—Culverts: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. —Diesel Shovels: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Dogspikes: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Dressings: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drill Casings, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Dry Core Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Electric Crane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Electrical Equipment: General Electric British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Electric Grane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Euquinine, etc.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Fire Pumps and Electric Motors: Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.—Frost Meters, etc.: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Galvanized Wire: Rylands Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Grey Cotton Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Manchester. Meter Co., Manchester.—Galvanized Wire: Rylands Bros., Ltd., Meter Co., Manchester.—Galvanized Wire: Rylands Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Grey Cotton Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Manchester.
H.D. Copper Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Headlight and Trainlighting Spares: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Helves: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—H.S. Surfacing, Boring, Milling and Tapping Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Itd., Manchester.—Hydraulic Wheeldrop: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Inspection Gars: Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Jackets: Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. — Khaki Drill, etc.: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Laundry Machinery: T. Bradford & Co., London, W.C.—Linotype Machinery: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston. —Liquaphalt:Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Three Locomotives: Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Locomo-tive Boilers: Hunslet Engine Works, Leeds; Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Locomotive Tyres: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Locomotive Steel Tubes: Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machinery for Wheelshop: Loudon Bros., Ltd., Johnstone; Rice & Co., (Leeds) Ltd., Leeds; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Metal and Spelter: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—Mooring Materials: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—M.S. Bars: Whitenead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Neoarsphenamine: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham.—Petrol Electric Mobile Grane: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Planing and Moulding

 LABOUR GAZETTE.
 April, 1936.

 Machine : Thos. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—Pressure Reducing Valves : J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—Printing of Laws : C. F. Roworth, London, E.C.—Printing Machinery : Waite & Saville, Ltd., Otley.—Portland Cement : Coment Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Quinine : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Hford.— Quinine Bisulph Tablets : Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.— Quinine Dihydrochloride : Howard & Sons, Ltd., Hford.—Rail Anchors : P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London, S.W.—Reitiner Equipment : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Workington.—Rapid Hardening Cement : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Reitiner Equipment : Hewettic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.— Road Rollers and Spares : Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.— Roofing Canvas : Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, K.V.—Safes and Cashboxes : Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, K.V.—Safes and Cashboxes : Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Security Paper : Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch.—Serge : Co-operative Wholesale Society, Buckfastleigh.—Serge Jackets, etc. : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Sleepers and Crossing Timbers : C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Steel Tubes : Talbot-Steed Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Steel Tyres : Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel, Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Tarpaulins : Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Telephone Apparatus : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephone Apparatus : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephone St. Ederard Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Ties Tor New Gaol : Richards Tiles, Ltd., Stocke-on-Trent. Tipping Lorries : Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Tubular Poles : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tunics, etc. : T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., Coventry.—Ties Tor New Gaol : Richards Tiles, Ltd., Stone, Co., Ltd., Condon, W....."Universa! '' Diesel-driven Dragline Excavators : -Woodworking Machinery: Thos. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale. -X-Ray Equipment : Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Windsor Estate, Berkshire: Redressing roads in Windsor Great Park, the Home Park, The Fort, Virginia Water, and in Bagshot Park, and constructing a road near Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park.—Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.

#### PRISON COMMISSION.

PRISON COMMISSION. Bacon : Weber, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bass, Bahia : J. Clark, London, E.—Boots, Uniform : Adams Bros (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, -Cheese : J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth, Uniform : J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Clothing, Liberty : S. Schneiders & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Hollington Bros., Ltd., London, E.— Drugs and Druggists Sundries : Hough Hoseason & Co., Ltd., Man-ehester.—Flour : C. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Rank, Ltd., Hull and Branches.—Leather : J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; H. Densham & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Whitehald Curcies, Ltd., Leeds; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.G.; City Tannery, Ltd., Liverpool.—Margarine : P. Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Oatmeal : J. Strachan & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen ; Spillers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Thread, Mailbag : W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—Tinplate : Wilbraham & Smith, London, E.C.—Yarn, Knitting : W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Ossett.—Yarn, Woollen : Rhodes, Horrocks & Son, Holywell Greene ; J. Shines & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; T. Smith & Son, Batley.—Yarn, Cotton, etc. : S. & J. Prestwich, Farnworth; D. Midgley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Boyle & Son, Leeds; Blackstaff Flax Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; C. L. Clare & Co., Manchester; Jute

#### BOARD OF CONTROL.

Fish: R. Pearson, Grimsby; A. W. Harrisson & Co., Ltd., Grimsby.

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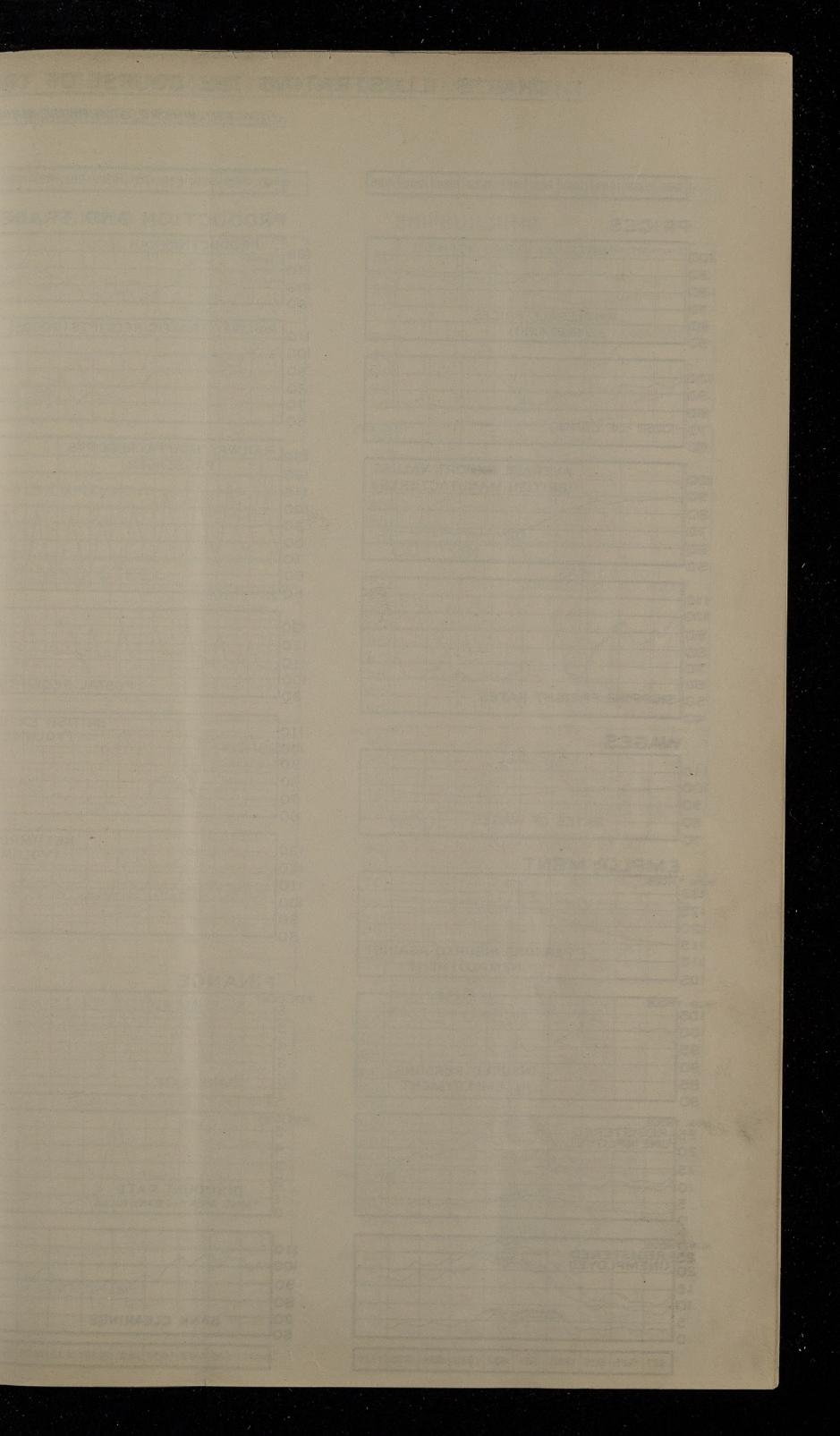
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Average of Board of Trade wholesate $2 \text{ Hd}$ Figures not available. $101.9$ $07.9$ $84.8$ $84.6$ $64.4$ Prices Index Numbers (Average $3 \text{rd}$ $3 \text{rd}$ $4 \text{th}$ $98.4$ $84.8$ $84.4$ $87.5$ of 1930 = 100). $23.6$ $88.8$ $84.9$ $87.6$	FRAT           1934.           1934.           88.7           87.6           88.7           140.5           138.3           143.7           80.3           79.1           81.4           72.4           73.3           77.6           90.4	87.7           88.0           88.7           91.2           141.3           146.7           80.8           80.8           83.9           83.9           82.3	THE           1936.           91.7           146.2           83.6
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1934.           88.7           87.6           88.2           87.7           140.5           138.3           142.3           143.7           80.3           79.1           81.4           82-2           72.4           73.3           77.6	1935.           87.7           88.0           88.7           91.2           141.3           140.0           143.3           146.7           80.8           80.0           81.9           83.9	1936. 91·7 146·2
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	87.6 88.2 87.7 140.5 138.3 142.3 143.7 80.3 79.1 81.4 81.4 82.2 72.4 73.3 77.6 81.6	88.0 88.7 91.2 141.3 140.0 143.3 146.7 80.8 80.0 81.9 83.9	146.2
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140.0 143.3 146.7 80.8 80.0 81.9 83.9	A VOLDAR
Do. expressed as percentage of $2nd$ , $93\cdot 8$ $94\cdot 5$ $94\cdot 5$ $92\cdot 7$ $86\cdot 2$ $83\cdot 6$ $79\cdot 9$ 1924 average. $3rd$ , $93\cdot 9$ $94\cdot 1$ $91\cdot 9$ $88\cdot 6$ $83\cdot 6$ $81\cdot 6$ $78\cdot 0$ $1924$ average. $3rd$ , $94\cdot 5$ $94\cdot 5$ $93\cdot 4$ $89\cdot 5$ $83\cdot 1$ $81\cdot 0$ $79\cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	80 0 81·9 83·9	83.6
	77.6	82.3	without the
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	90.4	78·4 82·2 86·1	82.8
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £ $\begin{bmatrix} 1st Qr. \\ 2nd \\ \\ 3rd \\ \\ 4th \\ \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 124 \cdot 7 & 83 \cdot 8 & 84 \cdot 9 & 86 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 3 & 79 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 82 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 7 & 81 \cdot 5 & 79 \cdot 2 & 88 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 82 \cdot 5 & 79 \cdot 2 & 88 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 92 \cdot 5 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 96 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98 \cdot 2 & 98 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 & 87 \cdot 8 & 98$	89·8 95·1 101·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	102.1
$\begin{bmatrix} 100^{12} & 53^{15} & 5$	66 · 4 67 · 6 67 · 6 66 · 9	66·8 66·5 67·5 67·2	67.2
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60·2 60·6 62·6 73·7	69.5
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	94 941 941 941	95 95 96 96	971
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Stimated Total Numbers aged 16-64} \\ \text{insured against Unemployment in} \\ \text{Great Britain. Quarterly Averages.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{1st Qr. 11,995} \\ \text{1st Qr. 11,518} \\ \text{11,518} \\ \text{11,518} \\ \text{11,524} \\ \text{11,565} \\ \text{11,594} \\ \text{11,822} \\ \text{11,822} \\ \text{12,115} \\ \text{12,467} \\ \text{12,550} \\ \text{12,550} \\ \text{12,556} \\ \text{12,631} \\ \text{12,631} \\ \text{12,633} \\ \text{12,576} \\ \text{12,613} \\ \text{12,624} \\ \text{12,613} \\ \text{12,550} \\ \text{12,556} \\ \text{12,651} \\ \text{12,631} \\ \text{12,648} \\ \text{11,555} \\ \text{11,750} \\ \text{11,923} \\ \text{12,290} \\ \text{12,290} \\ \text{12,620} \\ \text{12,576} \\ \text{12,648} \\ \end{array} \right. $	12,663 12,682 12,702 12,724	12,745 12,766 12,795 12,838	12,883
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,451 10,543	10,485
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{egistered Unemployed in Great} \\ \text{Britain.} \\ \text{Thousands.} \\ \text{Total} \\ $	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255 2,030 1,960 1,901	2,022
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848 1,686 1,624 1,576	1,655
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	370 337 365 351	407 344 336 325	367
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913 1,711 1,618 1,679	1,742
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	336 373 434 312	342 319 342 222	280
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 113 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 120 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	S
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1,669 1,526 1,521 1,655	1,648 1,526 1,511 1,718	1,711
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \mbox{Percentage of 1924 Average} & \dots & \\ \begin{array}{c} 1st \ Qr. & 105 \cdot 8 & 101 \cdot 1 & 100 \cdot 3 & 99 \cdot 6 & 87 \cdot 5 & 80 \cdot 3 & 75 \cdot 5 \\ 2nd \ , & 102 \cdot 3 & 92 \cdot 8 & 97 \cdot 6 & 90 \cdot 0 & 82 \cdot 4 & 74 \cdot 2 & 70 \cdot 3 \\ 3rd \ , & 108 \cdot 4 & 93 \cdot 4 & 97 \cdot 2 & 86 \cdot 9 & 80 \cdot 9 & 69 \cdot 4 & 72 \cdot 2 \\ 4th \ , & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \end{array} \right) $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 83.0 \\ 75.9 \\ 75.6 \\ 82.3 \\ \end{array} $	81·9 75·9 75·1 85·4	85.1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,151	1,007 1,340 1,698 1,155	1,016
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} Percentage of 1924 \ Average & \dots \begin{cases} \hline lst \ Qr. & 74 \cdot 2 & 73 \cdot 3 & 73 \cdot 3 & 70 \cdot 2 & 67 \cdot 8 & 63 \cdot 5 & 57 \cdot 3 \\ 2nd \ , & 92 \cdot 9 & 90 \cdot 5 & 87 \cdot 7 & 87 \cdot 6 & 81 \cdot 0 & 74 \cdot 0 & 75 \cdot 1 \\ 3rd \ , & 128 \cdot 4 & 117 \cdot 0 & 114 \cdot 3 & 107 \cdot 3 & 98 \cdot 7 & 91 \cdot 3 & 94 \cdot 6 \\ 4th \ , & 81 \cdot 2 & 79 \cdot 0 & 79 \cdot 0 & 75 \cdot 8 & 69 \cdot 0 & 64 \cdot 9 & 65 \cdot 9 \end{cases} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 60.5 \\ 73.3 \\ 97.0 \\ 67.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 58.7 \\ 78.1 \\ 99.0 \\ 67.3 \end{array} $	59.2
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{bstal Receipts.} \\ \text{Average amount daily, Thousand } \pounds \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccc} 1\text{st Qr.} & 119\cdot5 & 125\cdot7 & 124\cdot1 & 129\cdot2 & 129\cdot9 & 127\cdot0 & 128\cdot2 \\ 2\text{nd} & 122\cdot7 & 125\cdot4 & 129\cdot3 & 131\cdot5 & 130\cdot8 & 128\cdot1 & 130\cdot7 \\ 3\text{rd} & 122\cdot2 & 126\cdot2 & 129\cdot1 & 129\cdot6 & 127\cdot1 & 127\cdot4 & 128\cdot5 \\ 4\text{th} & , & 139\cdot9 & 147\cdot9 & 150\cdot3 & 149\cdot5 & 148\cdot6 & 148\cdot6 & 152\cdot8 \end{array} \right. $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 132 \cdot 2 \\ 134 \cdot 8 \\ 134 \cdot 7 \\ 159 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	137.5
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Percentage of 1924 Average} \\ & \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 135 & 8 \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 6 \\ 117 \cdot 6 \\ 139 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	120.0
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{itish Exports (Volume, all com-} \\ \text{modifies).} \\ \text{Value as declared, Million \pounds} & \dots \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{its } \mathbf{Q}_1 & \mathbf{170 \cdot 5} & \mathbf{181 \cdot 9} & \mathbf{181 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{164 \cdot 1} & \mathbf{103 \cdot 3} & \mathbf{92 \cdot 3} & \mathbf{89 \cdot 7} \\ \text{2nd} & \mathbf{171 \cdot 9} & \mathbf{173 \cdot 3} & \mathbf{177 \cdot 6} & \mathbf{140 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{95 \cdot 8} & \mathbf{94 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{85 \cdot 6} \\ \text{3rd} & \mathbf{176 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{179 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{184 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{136 \cdot 3} & \mathbf{93 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{84 \cdot 1} & \mathbf{93 \cdot 1} \\ \text{3rd} & \mathbf{176 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{179 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{184 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{136 \cdot 3} & \mathbf{93 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{84 \cdot 1} & \mathbf{93 \cdot 1} \\ \text{4th} & , & \mathbf{190 \cdot 6} & \mathbf{185 \cdot 9} & \mathbf{129 \cdot 7} & \mathbf{98 \cdot 2} & \mathbf{93 \cdot 9} & \mathbf{99 \cdot 5} \end{array} \right\} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     136 \cdot 2 \\     94 \cdot 7 \\     95 \cdot 0 \\     99 \cdot 3 \\     106 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	106.1
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ $\left( \begin{array}{c} 111 \\ 154 \\ 2nd \\ 3rd \\ 4th \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ 4th \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ 3rd \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ 3rd \\ 3rd \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ 3rd \\ 1th \\ 3rd \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 108.9\\ 115.4\\ 115.0\\ 120.9\\ 130.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 129.3 \\ 124.4 \\ 128.3 \end{array} $	129.2
Percentage of 1924 average $\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1st Qr. \\ 2nd \\ 3rd \\ 3rd \\ \end{array} \right\} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} Figures hot available. \\ 84 \cdot 7 \\ 82 \cdot 9 \\ 82 \cdot 9 \\ 82 \cdot 9 \\ 84 \cdot 7 \\ 82 \cdot 9 \\ 8$	69·7 69·5 73·0	$ \begin{array}{r}     138 \cdot 9 \\     \overline{78 \cdot 1} \\     75 \cdot 1 \\     77 \cdot 5 \\     87 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	78.0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$   \begin{array}{r}     78 \cdot 7 \\     168 \cdot 8 \\     164 \cdot 3 \\     164 \cdot 1 \\     182 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	83·9 164·5 166·1 168·4 202·7	.184.5
Value at 1930 prices, Million £       { $\begin{bmatrix} 1st Qr. \\ 2nd \\ \\ 3rd \\ 4th \\ \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 240 \cdot 4 & 227 \cdot 8 & 226 \cdot 1 & 209 \cdot 1 \\ 230 \cdot 1 & 231 \cdot 2 & 205 \cdot 0 & 212 \cdot 3 \\ 226 \cdot 6 & 241 \cdot 5 & 205 \cdot 9 & 217 \cdot 2 \\ 286 \cdot 0 & 283 \cdot 9 & 227 \cdot 5 & 239 \cdot 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r}     233 \cdot 3 \\     227 \cdot 1 \\     224 \cdot 8 \\     242 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 222 \cdot 1 \\ 227 \cdot 0 \\ 226 \cdot 0 \\ 261 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	240.7
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 3 \\     104 \cdot 4 \\     103 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     102 \cdot 1 \\     104 \cdot 4 \\     103 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	110.7
$14 \text{ th}$ , $1$ $119 \cdot 6$ $130 \cdot 5$ $104 \cdot 6$ $109 \cdot 9$ nk Rate. $-5$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $6$ Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ $6$ Feb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ $14$ May $2\frac{1}{2}$ $18$ Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ $2$ $18$ Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ $18$ Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ $100 \cdot 1$ $100 \cdot 1$ $2$ $100 \cdot 1$ $110 \cdot 1$ $100 \cdot 1$	change.	change.	No change.

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The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade for the period 1927-34, with 1924 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting to chart, based on the averages of 1924 and 1930 respectively. The above figures for 1934 are based on 1930; corresponding figures with 1924 as base year re:—list quarter, 110.3; 2nd quarter, 110.3; 3rd quarter, 106.0; 4th quarter, 116.9.

A CARLEN AND A CAR		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18	418 378 418 418	5 51 51 51 51	318 218 218 218 218	21 24 31 51	41 11 18 18	18 18	1	7 10 10 10 10	ů
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England] and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     22 \cdot 0 \\     21 \cdot 4 \\     20 \cdot 5 \\     21 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \cdot 3 \\       18 \cdot 4 \\       17 \cdot 3 \\       18 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 8 \\       17 \cdot 6 \\       17 1 \\       18 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 6 \\       18 \cdot 2 \\       18 \cdot 0 \\       19 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	20-2 19-5 18-6 20-4	$   \begin{array}{r}     20 \cdot 8 \\     20 \cdot 8 \\     20 \cdot 2 \\     21 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	22.4
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	101·4 102·4 97·1 104·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     104 \cdot 3 \\     104 \cdot 8 \\     99 \cdot 0 \\     105 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     106 \cdot 3 \\     103 \cdot 4 \\     99 \cdot 0 \\     104 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90.8 85.0 82.6 87.9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97 · 6 94 · 2 89 · 9 98 · 6	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 5 \\     100 \cdot 5 \\     97 \cdot 6 \\     105 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	108.2
oal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$   \begin{array}{r}     22 \cdot 0 \\     20 \cdot 5 \\     20 \cdot 3 \\     20 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     21 \cdot 4 \\     18 \cdot 9 \\     18 \cdot 4 \\     20 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     22 \cdot 0 \\     20 \cdot 5 \\     20 \cdot 8 \\     22 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$22 \cdot 6$ 19 \cdot 3 18 \cdot 8 20 \cdot 5	$     \begin{array}{r}             19 \cdot 2 \\             17 \cdot 9 \\             17 \cdot 1 \\             19 \cdot 3         \end{array} $	18.7 17.4 15.5 18.2	18·7 16·0 15·7 18·6	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \cdot 4 \\       17 \cdot 7 \\       17 \cdot 4 \\       19 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	20.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98.8 92.3 91.4 93.7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101 · 7 86 · 8 84 · 4 92 · 1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	85 8 78·1 69·5 81·9	84 · 1 72 · 0 70 · 5 83 · 3	89 4 78 · 5 76 · 6 86 · 5	87·0 79·4 78·0 89·5	91.6
oal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4.0 4.2 4.1 4.3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·4	3.6 3.6 3.4 3.7	3·2 3·5 3·1 3·2	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·4	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 \cdot 1 \\       3 \cdot 4 \\       3 \cdot 4 \\       3 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 \cdot 1 \\       3 \cdot 2 \\       3 \cdot 4 \\       3 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	2.7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	84 · 9 85 · 8 82 · 2 78 · 9	78.0 81.5 80.7 84.6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97 · 4 87 · 8 85 · 8 85 · 1	$     \begin{array}{r}       67 \cdot 6 \\       70 \cdot 5 \\       67 \cdot 1 \\       72 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	61 4 67 · 2 60 · 6 63 · 2	61 · 2 61 · 8 64 · 2 66 · 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 & 4 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \\ 65 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	61.0 62.3 65.3 62.6	51.9
oal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{r}       17 \cdot 9 \\       21 \cdot 6 \\       26 \cdot 1 \\       23 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$     15 \cdot 9 \\     17 \cdot 6 \\     16 \cdot 7 \\     14 \cdot 8 $	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 5 \\     20 \cdot 8 \\     24 \cdot 9 \\     22 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     23 \cdot 1 \\     29 \cdot 8 \\     33 \cdot 0 \\     26 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	27.6 35.3 40.6 32.5	29·4 36·1 36·7 29·4	$25 \cdot 7$ $30 \cdot 6$ $30 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 8$	$24 \cdot 4$ $27 \cdot 4$ $28 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 0$	20.5
con and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728.0 701.9 677.9 733.9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	793·5 665·0 553·4 430·1	462·9 420·5 395·5 447·3	457 · 7 436 · 5 410 · 1 448 · 0	501.6 559.3 595.9 677.4	751.0 751.4 706.6 744.2	789·7 810·7 806·4 874·0	943.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{r}       106 \cdot 5 \\       102 \cdot 7 \\       99 \cdot 2 \\       107 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 0 \\ 121 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 116 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 81 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	67 · 7 61 · 5 57 · 9 65 · 5	67 · 0 63 · 9 60 · 0 65 · 6	13.4 81.8 87.2 99.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       109 \cdot 9 \\       109 \cdot 9 \\       103 \cdot 4 \\       108 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}             115 \cdot 6 \\             118 \cdot 6 \\             118 \cdot 0 \\             127 \cdot 9         \end{array} $	138.0
ron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	559·2 683·8 611·1 577·1	568.0 572.8 503.9 542.8	558.0 641.3 672.8 654.4	640.6 598.7 442.2 382.6	337 · 5 331 · 2 280 · 3 303 · 7	329·7 314·5 270·8 275·9	296·5 336·7 355·4 385·8	453·1 513·0 510·6 516·1	519·5 538·2 540·1 544·4	604.0
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	91.8 112.3 100.3 94.8	93·3 94·1 85·4 89·1	$   \begin{array}{r}     91 \cdot 6 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     110 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	105·2 98·3 72·6 62·8	55·4 54·4 46·0 49·9	54 1 51 · 7 44 · 5 45 · 3	48 · 7 55 · 3 58 · 4 63 · 3	74 · 4 84 · 2 83 · 9 84 · 7	85·3 88·4 88·7 89·4	99•;
ron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1 st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	17·5 16·5 17·6 20·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 5 \\     20 \cdot 0 \\     23 \cdot 2 \\     21 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$     18 \cdot 8 \\     17 \cdot 8 \\     18 \cdot 6 \\     20 \cdot 5   $	22·9 29·1 35·5 44·4	44 · 1 45 · 0 47 · 2 44 · 7	46.5 48.2 48.2 46.5	43·9 40·9 35·9 31·5	$     \begin{array}{r}       28 \cdot 7 \\       25 \cdot 5 \\       25 \cdot 3 \\       23 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$23 \cdot 8$ $23 \cdot 1$ $21 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 8$	18.
eneral Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers employed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	12.7 9.9 9.4 9.7	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10.0 9.1 9.5 10.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \cdot 7 \\       15 \cdot 1 \\       18 \cdot 4 \\       22 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	25·8 27·4 29·4 27·7	27 · 8 28 · 3 30 · 3 29 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 29 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \cdot 2 \\       16 \cdot 0 \\       14 \cdot 4 \\       13 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 3 \\       13 \cdot 2 \\       12 \cdot 1 \\       11 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	10.
	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	113.6 124.8 131.1 109.0	92.5 84.4 84.1 98.1	104 · 1 105 · 4 107 · 6 111 · 1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84 · 1 82 · 0 75 · 7 65 · 2	59·9 62·8 56·8 58·9	64 · 1 65 · 2 64 · 8 64 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 119.9\\ 121.6\\ 105.5\\ 105.5 \end{array} $	121.
lectrical Engineering — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	6 · 5 5 · 2 4 · 7 4 · 4	4 · 7 4 · 8 5 · 1 5 · 0	$     \begin{array}{r}       5 \cdot 1 \\       4 \cdot 6 \\       4 \cdot 0 \\       4 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	14.5 14.6 14.6 15.0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18.9 16.7 13.7 11.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	7 · 7 6 · 9 6 · 0 5 · 4	5.
Britain. hipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1·22 1·39 1·54	$1 \cdot 44$ 1 \cdot 20 1 \cdot 09 1 \cdot 24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 61 \\ 1 \cdot 39 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 0 \cdot 91 \end{array} $	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0 · 25 0 · 29 0 · 30 0 · 33	0·48 0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53 0·74	0.
Percentage of 1924 average	4th " Ist Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	1 · 58 84 · 6 96 · 6 106 · 8 109 · 8	100 · 1 83 · 6 75 · 7 86 · 4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25·9 19·5 16·6 15·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17.5 \\ 20.0 \\ 21.1 \\ 23.0 \end{array} $	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38.6 38.9 36.9 51.6	58.
hipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	579·8 437·1 370·1	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426·6 230·5 160·7 132·0	32·7 23·4 38·7 104·8	25·7 28·0 10·8 7·4	77 · 3 50 · 1 39 · 7 74 · 7	$ \begin{array}{r}     203 \cdot 0 \\     146 \cdot 7 \\     76 \cdot 9 \\     93 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	144·4 108·1 119·0 311·1	232
Percentage of 1924 average {	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	377·5 220·8 166·5 140·9	$     \begin{array}{r}       130 \cdot 2 \\       106 \cdot 2 \\       93 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     138 \cdot 0 \\     163 \cdot 1 \\     137 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	162.5 87.8 61.2 50.3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9.8 10.6 4.1 2.8	29·4 19·1 15·1 28·4	77·3 55·8 29·3 35·6	55.0 41.2 45.3 118.5	88.
hipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{c c}     143 \cdot 8 \\     30 \cdot 1 \\     22 \cdot 0 \\     20 \cdot 1 \\     19 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	164·4 18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 190 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0 51·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 50.1 \\ 45.1 \\ 43.1 \\ 42.9 \end{array} $	42·1 40·0 38·8 36·1	32.
Britain. otton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million Ibs.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	160·2 134·5 121·8	$ \begin{array}{r}     137 \cdot 7 \\     124 \cdot 6 \\     105 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	134·6 129·7 98·3	118·7 90·8 65·1	85·1 85·4 85·5	117·1 108·6 83·0	112·9 104·5 106·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 120 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	113·1 105·3 99·1	123
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	124·9 136 114 103	133-4 117 105 89	$ \begin{array}{c c} 135.5 \\ 114 \\ 110 \\ 83 \\ 117 \end{array} $	90·8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	106·2 99 92 70 90	96 89 90 100	107·1 102 96 79 91	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	104
otton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	106 8.6 6.9 9.6	113 9·2 10·9 15·4	113 11.6 13.8 14.0	77 23·8 37·3 45·5	103 40.6 38.8 44.0	25 · 9 30 · 2 34 · 5	24 · 8 26 · 5 24 · 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	17.
Britain. Vool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	11·1 91·6 95·6 94·9	12·3 96·2 95·0 88·0	13·3 88·8 93·3 88·5	43.0 83.9 73.8 75.7	30 · 4 70 · 6 72 · 0 62 · 8 78 · 6	24·4 77·1 70·5 67·9 73·8	$ \begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r}     21 \cdot 9 \\     79 \cdot 7 \\     74 \cdot 7 \\     70 \cdot 0 \\     77 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82.
as percentage of 1924 average. Vool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd	96·7 10·6 9·2 9·0	91.6 7.7 9.3 15.6	90.6 13.1 12.0 15.2	21·2 22·8 26·5	78.6 29.5 28.6 36.3	73.8 16.5 23.5 25.3	82·7 19·7 16·0 11·9	77·8	85·8 16·5 14·6 12·6	9.
workers unemployed in Great Britain. uilding—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd	17.2	14·3 15·9 17·2 17·1	15·1 15·7 22·1 16·4	25·9 18·8 20·2 17·2	18.8 16.3 16.9 16.3	17·9 14·5 18·1 14·3	9.0 19.6 21.9 20.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 8 \\     23 \cdot 5 \\     26 \cdot 2 \\     22 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	8·1 27·6 29·6 27·6	28
plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in GreatBritain, Million £. Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd	$ \begin{array}{r}     14.7 \\     15.8 \\     113.7 \\     117.8 \\     100.7 \\   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 108 \cdot 9 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	18·9 107·5 151·4	18·4 128·8 138·4	111.6 111.6 115.8 111.6	99·3 124·0 97·9	20·8 21·4 134·2 150·0 142·5	23.8 161 0 179.5 150.7	29·5 189·0 202·7 189·0	196.
uilding—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 117.1 \\ 117.8 \\ \hline 14.5 \\ 9.7 \\ 10.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93·2 24·9 18·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 132 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	146.6 32.8 20.8	163·0 22·9 15·6	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 202 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 21 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	20.
workers unemployed in Great Britain. ublic Works Contracting — Unem- ployment.	$\begin{bmatrix} 3rd \\ 4th \\ " \end{bmatrix}$	7.6 13.4 20.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 15.2 \\ 26.9 \\ 19.5 \\ \end{array} $	14.5 20.4 26.9 26.0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.1 \\ 26.5 \\ 32.9 \\ 27.8 \\ \end{array} $	27.6 30.6 37.8 36.9	$ \begin{array}{c c}     19 \cdot 3 \\     22 \cdot 0 \\     45 \cdot 0 \\     42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c}     14 \cdot 1 \\     16 \cdot 5 \\     48 \cdot 4 \\     44 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	48
Average percentage of insured- workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·1 15·1 19·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	19·5 19·8 23·8	26.0 28.5 29.8	27.8 30.0 35.1	40·8 43·6	42·2 45·6 47·7	43·8 45·4 47·2	44·7 45·6 47·3	



## CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE UTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

#### (EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

PR	ICE	S	-						
100 (FIGU	RES NOT A	VAILABLE	1						
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1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

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1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

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(PASSENGER)

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POSTAL RECEIPTS

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(VOLUME)

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1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

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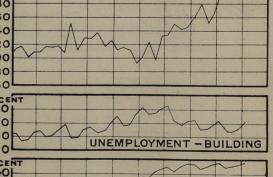
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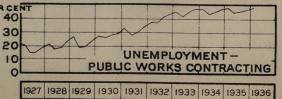
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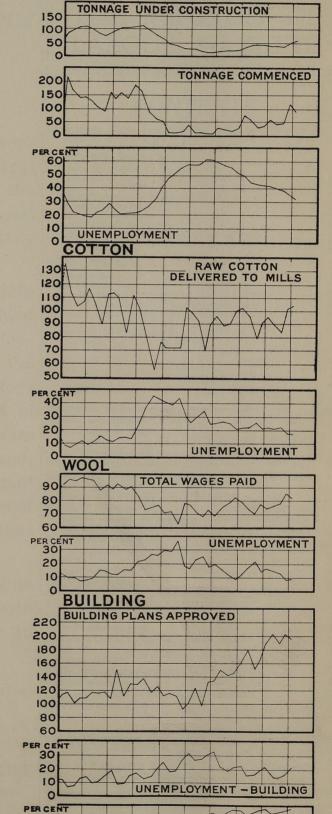
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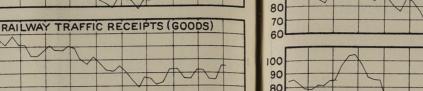




# SHIPBUILDING

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936





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