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NO. 19

Employment, Wages, Cost July

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Employment in July :--

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SICKNESS ABSENCE AND LABOUR WASTAGE

Two problems of importance to the employer of labour and to those concerned in industrial relations are discussed in Report No. 75 of the Industrial Health Research Board. The first is the losses due to sickness or lost time, and secondly, the wastage due to the transfer of employees from one firm to another. Both may indicate "unhappy conditions" -a mal-adjustment of employees to environmentand if they are abnormally high will effect the efficiency of the organisation concerned. The difficulty comes in defining such normal rates, and it is the object of this report to indicate the principal factors which will aid in setting up normal standards.

Part I on sickness absence treats of its measurement and incidence in clerical work and light occupations

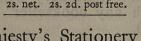
Part II on labour wastage studies the crude wastage rate and the statistical improvements that can be made on this figure. Analyses, on the suggested lines, of two organisations employing several hundred workpeople are provided.

Two appendices contain suggestions for the recording and analysis of sickness absence and labour wastage in a manner which will give adequate statistical information.

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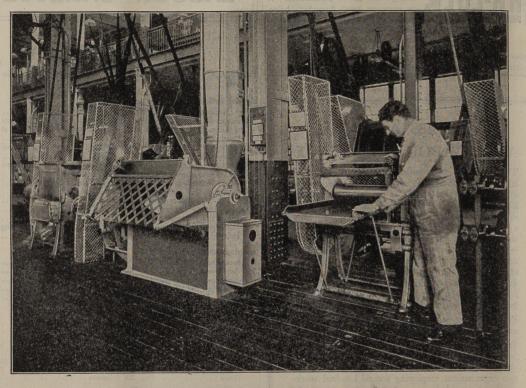


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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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AUGUST, 1936.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was an improvement in the state of employment. on the whole, between 22nd June and 20th July.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 20th July, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, xclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 0.895,000. This was 63,000 more than at 22nd June, 1936, and 481,000 more than at 22nd July, 1935. Statistics are not yet available which would enable an estimate to be made of the number of agricultural workers in employment.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th July, 1936, there were ,285,805 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 40,252 less than at 22nd June, 1936, and 215,421 less than at 22nd July, 1935. The total on 20th July, 1936, included 1,036,375 men, 42,369 boys, 167,327 women, and 39,734 girls. It was made up of 414,965 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 602,263 applicants for unemployment allowances, 156,136 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 112,441 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 20th July, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 207,761 men, 6,716 boys, 77,061 women, and 4,469 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 296,007 was 5,786 less than at 22nd June, 1936, and 97,191 less than at 22nd July, 1935. It included 260,842 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 10,846 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 24,319 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 20th July, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 68,391 men, 108 boys, 1,757 women, and ⁴ 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 70,260 was 4,566 less than at 22nd June, 1936, and 8,257 less than at 22nd July, 1935. It included 52,689 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 17,004 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 567 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agriultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.7 at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 13.1 at 22nd June, 1936, and 15.3 at 22nd July, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 20th July, 1936, was $14\cdot3$, and for females $8\cdot3$. At 22nd July, 1936, was $14\cdot3$, and for females $8\cdot3$. At 22nd July, 1936, the corresponding percentages were $14\cdot8$ and $8\cdot3$, and at 22nd July, 1935, they were $17\cdot4$ and $9\cdot5$.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred. There was an improvement in employment in the cotton industry, tinplate manufacture, the electric cable, apparatus, etc. industry, printing and bookbinding, the transport and distributive trades, food preparation and hotel and boarding house service. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry, following the increase in those numbers for temporary reasons in the previous month. On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting, and in the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture.

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 July are estimated to have resulted in an increase of nearly £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over a million workpeople, and in a decrease of about £3,800 in those of 44,000 workpeople.

The principal increase affected adult male workers in the engineering industry, whose wages were raised by 1s. per week. Of other increases the more important affected gas workers, railway shopmen, employees of municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the provinces, and pottery workers.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire.

The changes so far reported in the seven completed months of 1936 have resulted in a net increase of about £332,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of nearly 2,800,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of $\pounds1,700$ in those of 22,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August 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 46 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the increase was 29 per cent. These percentages were the same as at 1st July, 1936; the corresponding percentages for 1st August, 1935, were 43 and 26, 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 July was 53. In addition 18 disputes which began before July 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 21,500, and the aggregate duration in July of the disputes was about 83,000 working days.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

SPECIAL ANALYSES FOR MAY, 1935, NOVEMBER, 1935 AND MAY, 1936.

The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 18th May, 1936, in each of the age-groups for which particulars were obtained, with corresponding figures derived from the earlier analyses for 13th May, 1935, and 4th November, 1935, are summarised in the Table below. Particulars of the numbers and age distribution of juveniles under 18 years registered as unemployed were not obtained for these dates, but figures for another date in each of the same months are given in a Table on page 279.

Sex and Age	Numb	ers unemp	loyed.	Percentage of Total.				
Group.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18thMay, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13thMay, 1935.		
Men: 18-20 years 21-24 ,, 25-34 ,, 35-44 ,, 45-54 ,, 55-59 ,, 60-64 ,, 65 and over	62,237 166,602 337,668 274,443 256,701 141,314 118,517 3,724	76,308 196,129 386,305 298,967 281,817 150,735 124,014 3,822	93,068 217,656 424,683 319,085 298,901 156,937 125,113 3,678	4.6 12.2 24.8 20.2 18.8 10.4 8.7 0.3	$5 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 9$ $25 \cdot 4$ $19 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 3$	5.7 13.3 25.9 19.5 18.2 9.6 7.6 0.2		
Total	1,361,206	1,518,097	1,639,121	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Women :	33,360 54,405 74,059 48,217 34,240 12,914 8,366 145	36,652 55,250 75,246 49,525 35,457 13,265 8,284 143	43,450 62,159 84,131 51,904 36,145 13,253 8,295 178	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $		
Total	265,706	273,822	299,515	100.0	100.0	100.0		

There was a reduction between May, 1935, and May, 1936, in the total numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, and in the numbers in nearly every age group. The reduction, however, was greater proportionately among persons aged under 35 years, than among those over that age. Of the men registered as unemployed in May, 1935, $44 \cdot 9$ per cent. were under 35 years of age, while in May, 1936, the percentage had fallen to $41 \cdot 6$. In the case of women the proportion aged under 35 years fell from $63 \cdot 3$ per cent. to $60 \cdot 9$ per cent. between the same dates. In the case of both men and women the decline was relatively greatest among those aged 18-20 years. The statistics of births in the years 1914 to 1918 suggest that a decline in the total population aged 18 to 20 years was to be expected between May, 1935, and May, 1936, and the reduction in

the numbers unemployed may be partly due to this factor. The changes in the proportions in the different age groups, however, were not sufficiently well marked to affect to any material extent the broad age-distribution of the unemployed men and women. Rather more than two-fifths of the men were below the age of 35, and between one-third and two-fifths were over 45 years of age. Among unemployed women, rather more than three-fifths were under 35 years, while about one-fifth were aged over 45 years. In the Table below separate figures are given for: (a) single women and widows, and (b) married women:—

Status and age	Numbe	ers unempl	oyed.	Percentage of Total.				
Group.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18thMay, 1936.	4th Nov. 1935.	13thMay, 1935.		
Single Women & Widows :	30,750 36,181 33,787 22,603 19,016 8,186 5,806 112	34,109 38,406 36,617 24,004 20,017 8,522 5,750 115	40,389 43,426 40,622 24,399 19,819 8,197 5,635 140	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$20 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1$	22·1 23·8 22·2 13·4 10·8 4·5 3·1 0·1		
over Total	156,441	167,540	182,627	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Married Women :	2,610 18,224 40,272 25,614 15,224 4,728 2,560 33	2,543 16,844 38,629 25,521 15,440 4,743 2,534 28	3,061 18,733 43,509 27,505 16,326 5,056 2,660 38	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $		
Total	109,265	106,282	116,888	100.0	100.0	100.0		

While in the case of both single and married women the numbers unemployed decreased between May, 1935, and May, 1936, in total and in nearly every age-group, the decrease was greater among single women than among married. In May, 1935, married women accounted for about 39 per cent. of the total number of unemployed women;

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, and February, 1936 particulars were given of special analyses showing the age distribution of unemployed men and women on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in May and November, 1935. A similar analysis has been made for 18th May, 1936, and the detailed figures are given on page 279. MEN AND WOMEN, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER. The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed women were over 35 years, the proportion of these ages

among single women was about one-third. In the following Table separate age analyses are given for those wholly unemployed, i.e., out of a situation (including unemployed casual workers), and those temporarily stopped, i.e., temporarily sus-pended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment :---

Sex and		inemployed ng Casuals)		Temp	Temporarily Stopped.				
Age Group.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May 1935.			
	1000		NUM	BERS.					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52,347 144,527 292,640 240,381 229,048 129,127 111,517 3,724	66,499 173,854 342,757 266,332 254,711 138,356 116,610 3,822	77,020 186,041 362,280 272,683 261,739 141,112 116,105 3,678	9,890 22,075 45,028 34,062 27,653 12,187 7,000	9,809 22,275 43,548 32,635 27,106 12,379 7,404	16,048 31,615 62,403 46,402 37,162 15,825 9,008			
Total	1,203,311	1,362,941	1,420,658	157,895	155,156	218,463			
Women : 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65 and over	<pre>25,620 40,950 55,370 36,049 27,420 10,789 7,292 145</pre>	28,583 41,927 56,703 37,595 28,488 11,096 7,214 143	31,219 43,146 57,624 36,007 27,149 10,348 6,944 178	7,740 13,455 18,689 12,168 6,820 2,125 1,074	8,069 13,323 18,543 11,930 6,969 2,169 1,070	12,233 19,013 26,505 15,897 8,996 2,903 1,353			
Total	203,635	211,749	212,615	62,071	62,073	86,900			
and other	Di passat	- Initia	PERCENT	AGES.	agaler e				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	4.9 12.8 25.1 19.5 18.7 10.1 8.6 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 5\cdot4\\ 13\cdot1\\ 25\cdot5\\ 19\cdot2\\ 18\cdot4\\ 9\cdot9\\ 8\cdot2\\ 0\cdot3\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.3 \\ 14.0 \\ 28.5 \\ 21.6 \\ 17.5 \\ 7.7 \\ 4.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	7·3 14·5 28·6 21·3 17·0 7·2 4·1			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Women :	12.6	13.5	14.7	12.5	13.0	14.1			

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vomen :	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.7 \\ 20.3 \\ 27.1 \\ 16.9 \\ 12.8 \\ 4.9 \\ 3.2 \\ 0.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.0\\ 21.5\\ 29.9\\ 19.2\\ 11.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.7\\ - \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ - \\ \end{array} $
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
and the second second second	Instruction al	and a state of the	Martine States	and the state of t		

It will be seen that the reduction in unemployment between May and November, 1935, affected the numbers temporarily stopped to a greater extent than the numbers wholly unemployed, while between November, 1935, and May, 1936, the fall in unemployment occurred entirely among those wholly unemployed. This is a normal feature of the changes in the unemployment position during these periods, due mainly to the fact that short-term fluctuations in coal mining and some other industries are reflected principally in the numbers temporarily stopped, while in certain other industries, notably building and public works contracting, variations ordinarily occur mainly in the numbers wholly unemployed.

The Table shows, also, that among persons temporarily stopped the proportions in the lower age groups are higher both for men and for women than among those wholly unemployed. The proportions at different dates in the various age-groups for the total live register will, therefore, be influenced to some extent by the variations in the proportions wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped.

Among men, the numbers wholly unemployed decreased, over the year as a whole, in every age group, except 65 years and over, but among wholly unemployed women, while the numbers aged under 35 years decreased, those over that age showed a slight increase. In the case of the temporarily stopped, however, there was a reduction in the numbers in each age-group, both for men and women. The proportions, among the wholly unemployed, aged under 35 in the case of men, and aged 18-20 in the case of women, showed appreciable reductions during the year; among the temporarily stopped, however,

there was little change in the proportions in the different age groups, apart from a decrease in the proportion aged 18-20. The figures relating to wholly unemployed persons given in the above Table include unemployed casual workers. Among women the numbers in this extension are used as a set than 2 000. the numbers in this category are very small, usually less than 2,000. The next Table gives separately the figures relating to unemployed

August, 1936. TH	. TH	1936	Anoust.
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A state and a state of the stat	the second second	Califa de de	-been - realized		ALC: NOT ALC: NOT	AL STREET
	Numb	ers Unemp	loyed.	Perc	entage of I	Cotal.
Age Group.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May 1935.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,333 7,185 19,175 17,611 18,131 10,076 6,885	1,502 7,013 19,019 16,336 17,090 9,207 6,410	1,590 7,410 21,258 18,564 19,963 10,720 7,101	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
Total	80,396	76,577	86,606	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among unemployed men the proportions in the lower age-groups were smaller for casual workers than for others. Little more than one-third of the unemployed casuals were under 35 years, as against one-third of the themployed casuals were under 55 years, as against nearly one-half of the temporarily stopped and over two-fifths of the wholly unemployed (other than casuals). The following Table gives separate figures for applicants for benefit or allowances, and other persons, in May, 1936 and 1935 :--

Sex and	Applicants for Allows		Oth Perso		While there has h				
Age Group.	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.	and men non-claima in each age-group (women non-claiman	except	men aged o	ver 65 years), in	the case o
	nordening at the	NUM	IBERS.	eration of the	in the total number				
Men:	54,762 151,804 304,649 247,979 228,770 123,496	82,270 198,099 384,594 289,436 267,509 137,879	7,475 14,798 33,019 26,464 27,931 17,818	10,798 19,557 40,089 29,649 31,392 19,058	JUV Particulars of the of age were not obt however, gives, for age-distribution of	numb tained anoth	ers of unempl for the above er date in ea	dates. The follo	owing Table
60-64 65 and over	102,707	108,870	15,810 3,724	16,243 3,678	animal deport de		25th May, 1936.	25th November, 1935.	20th May, 1935.
Total	1,214,167	1,468,657	147,039	170,464	Antonia and a state of the second second		and the second second		
Women :	26,795 47,518	35,816 55,345	6,565 6,887	7,634 6,814	Boys: 16 and 17 years Under 16 years		26,400 25,814	26,324 32,695	27,032 38,088
25-34 35-44	62,367 38,185	73,247 42,604	11,692 10,032	10,884 9,300	Total		52,214	59,019	65,120
45–54 55–59 60–64	25,370 9,358 6,272	27,793 9,998 6,280	8,870 3,556 2,094 145	8,352 3,255 2,015 178	Girls: 16 and 17 years Under 16 years	 	20,063 28,370	19,905 31,427	19,707 35,691
65 and over									

	Age Group. Total,								al.									
Division.*	18-:	20,	21-2	24.	25-3	34.	35-	44.	4.5-	54.	55-	59.	60-	64.	65 a ove		18 and	over.
and the second	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Men : London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales and Mon,	6,972 3,308 3,273 4,461 12,303 11,805 12,288 7,827	5·4 5·8 4·6 3·0 4·3 5·8 4·0 4·3 4·0 4·3 5·8	17,589 7,555 7,965 13,354 35,132 35,418 30,580 19,009	13.6 13.2 11.1 10.0 11.3 12.8 14.4 11.1	29,064 12,854 15,918 28,704 78,403 70,766 59,444 42,515	22.6 22.5 22.1 21.5 25.3 25.6 28.0 24.8	23,297 10,866 14,683 26,690 63,775 56,171 41,949 37,012	18.1 19.1 20.4 20.0 20.6 20.3 19.8 21.6	24,412 10,351 13,925 27,932 59,411 51,698 34,503 34,469	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $.15,022 6,031 7,654 16,839 32,737 28,107 18,013 16,911	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	11,597 5,865 8,307 15,157 27,521 22,304 14,434 13,332	$9.0 \\ 10.3 \\ 11.5 \\ 11.4 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.0 \\ 6.8 \\ 7.8$	741 246 217 215 572 629 864 240	0.6 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.1	128,694 57,076 71,942 133,352 309,854 276,898 212,075 171,315	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Gt. Britain	62,237	4.6	166,602	12.2	337,668	24.8	274,443	20.2	256,701	18.8	141,314	10.4	118,517	8.7	3,724	0.3	1,361,206	100.0
Single Women and Widows: London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales and Mon.	2,159 1,779 1,769 2,879 5,541 7,212 7,031 2,380	12.9 22.5 23.1 18.9 24.1 15.8 21.6 31.2	3,478 1,932 1,891 3,919 5,722 9,159 7,770 2,310	20.7 24.5 24.7 25.8 24.9 20.0 23.9 30.3	3,706 1,588 1,478 3,239 4,728 9,540 7,936 1,572	22.1 20.1 19.3 21.3 20.5 20.9 24.4 20.6	2,725 1,003 994 2,059 3,047 7,532 4,546 697	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	2,586 845 877 1,798 2,397 6,969 3,140 404	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	1,187 420 377 772 948 3,141 1,177 164	$7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	913 319 267 546 632 2,103 921 105	$5 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	32 15 8 6 9 24 17 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	16,786 7,901 7,661 15,218 23,024 45,680 32,538 7,633	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Gt. Britain	30,750	19.7	36,181	23.1	33,787	21.6	22,603	14.4	19,016	12.2	8,186	5.2	5,806	3.7	112	0.1	156,441	100.0
Married Women : London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales and Mon.	550 143 90 426 311 714 357 19	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	3,766 707 518 3,826 1,949 5,802 1,527 129	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	6,695 1,547 1,156 8,036 4,410 14,381 3,712 335	$\begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	3,445 1,064 862 4,190 2,963 10,256 2,614 220	19.4 24.0 24.3 21.5 25.0 25.2 24.5 25.3	2,161 637 608 2,115 1,576 6,425 1,594 108	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	679 201 198 586 433 2,069 523 39	3.8 4.6 5.6 3.0 3.6 5.1 4.9 4.5	400 123 109 304 226 1,060 320 18	$2 \cdot 3 2 \cdot 8 3 \cdot 1 1 \cdot 6 1 \cdot 9 2 \cdot 6 3 \cdot 0 2 \cdot 1 1 \cdot 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - $	12 6 2 5 2 5 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ - \\ \end{array} $	17,708 4,428 3,543 19,488 11,870 40,712 10,648 868	100 · 0 100 · 0
Gt. Britain	2,610	2.4	18,224	16.7	40,272	36.9	25,614	23.5	15,224	13.9	4,728	4.3	2,560	2.3	33	0.0	109,265	100.0
All Women : London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales and Mon.	2,709 1,922 1,859 3,305 5,852 7,926 7,388 2,399	$7 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 6$ $16 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 8$ $9 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 1$ $28 \cdot 2$	7,244 2,639 2,409 7,745 7,671 14,961 9,297 2,439	$21 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 7$	10,401 3,135 2,634 11,275 9,138 23,921 11,648 1,907	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	6,170 2,067 1,856 6,249 6,010 17,788 7, <u>1</u> 60 917	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	4,747 1,482 1,485 3,913 3,973 13,394 4,734 512	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1,866 621 575 1,358 1,381 5,210 1,700 203	$5 \cdot 4 5 \cdot 0 5 \cdot 1 3 \cdot 9 3 \cdot 9 6 \cdot 0 3 \cdot 9 2 \cdot 4$	1,313 442 376 850 858 3,163 1,241 123	3.8 3.6 3.4 2.5 3.7 2.9 1.5	44 21 10 11 11 29 18 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	34,494 12,329 11,204 34,706 34,894 86,392 43,186 8,501	100 · 0 100 · 0
Gt. Britain	33,360	12.5	54,405	20.5	74,059	27.9	48,217	18.1	34,240	12.9	12,914	4.9	8,366	3.1	145	0.1	265,706	100.0
* 111 - 70	The alle	al and	1.1.1	7 - 4 70		7	0 17	Same State		4 D! !!		a a rofo	mod to it		tiale or		000	

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Sex and	Applicants f Allow	or Benefit or ances.	Oti Pers	ons.
Age group	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.
		PERCE	NTAGES.	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ien:} & - & \\ 18 - 20 & \cdots \\ 21 - 24 & \cdots \\ 25 - 34 & \cdots \\ 35 - 44 & \cdots \\ 45 - 54 & \cdots \\ 55 - 59 & \cdots \\ 60 - 64 & \cdots \\ 65 \text{ and over} \end{array}$	4.5 12.5 25.1 20.4 18.8 10.2 8.5	5.6 13.5 26.2 19.7 18.2 9.4 7.4	$5 \cdot 1$ 10 \ 1 22 \ 5 18 \ 0 19 \ 0 12 \ 1 10 \ 7 2 \ 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
Total Vomen : 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 55-59 60-64 65 and over	100.0 12.4 22.0 28.9 17.7 11.8 4.3 2.9 —	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT 18th MAY, 1936.

* The Divisions are as constituted at 18th May, i.e., before the reorganisation of Divisional areas referred to in the article on page 280.

B

INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

NUMBER OF PAYMENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND OF UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES AT LOCAL OFFICES.

A RETURN* has been issued showing the number of payments of unemployment benefit and of unemployment allowances made at local offices⁺ of the Ministry of Labour during the week ended 26th June, 1936; the payments of unemployment allowances being further analysed into: (i) those made according to the Unemploy-ment Assistance Regulations; and (ii) those made according to the assumed practice of Local Authorities in regard to transitional

The following Table shows the total results for each of the seven Divisions into which Great Britain was, at the time of the Return, divided for the purposes of the administration of unemployment

		Number of Payments of Unemployment Allowances.					
Division.‡	Number of Payments of Unemployment Benefit.	According to the Unemployment Assistance Regulations.	According to the Assumed Transitional Payments Practice.				
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 120,819 38,018 122,333 138,456 151,260 76,318 60,719	22,902 12,942 25,408 60,831 69,757 20,609 35,405	16,4677,28130,16392,36263,76280,25164,883				

It will be seen that in the South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, and North-Western Divisions, the total number of pay-ments of unemployment benefit exceeded the total number of payments of unemployment allowances, including both those paid under the regulations and those paid in accordance with transitional payments practice. In the three remaining Divisions—the North-Eastern Division, Scotland, and Wales—the position was reversed, the number of payments of unemployment allowances exceeding the number of payments of unemployment benefit. As regards the two classes of unemployment allowances it will be seen that in the South-Eastern, South-Western, and North-Western Divisions the number of payments made according to the regulations exceeded those made in accordance with transitional payments practice; while in the Midlands, the North-Eastern, Scotland, and Wales Divisions, the number of payments on the transitional payments basis exceeded those made under the regulations.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DIVISIONAL ORGANISATION.

THE statistics relating to employment, unemployment, and un-employment insurance which are published in this GAZETTE are, in a number of Tables, classified geographically according to the Ministry's Administrative Divisions

Ministry's Administrative Divisions. As from 1st August, two new Divisions have been created, viz., a Northern Division, comprising parts of the former North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions, and a London Division,§ comprising part of the former South-Eastern Division.

The areas covered by the respective Divisions are now broadly as follows :---

London : Greater London, i.e., the City and Metropolitan Police

Districts, approximately. South-Eastern: The counties of Bedford, Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex

Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex (except those parts which are within the London Division). South-Western: Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hants, Oxfordshire, Somerset, and Wilts. Midlands: The counties of Derby (except Buxton, Glossop and New Mills), Hereford, Huntingdon, Leicester, Northants, Notts, Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, the 'Soke of Peterborough, and the Stamford district of Lincoln. North-Eastern : Lincolnshire (except the Stamford district) and

North-Eastern: Information (except one brandout district) and
 Yorkshire (except Cleveland).
 North-Western : Cheshire and Lancashire, and the Buxton,
 Glossop and New Mills districts of Derbyshire.
 Northern : Cumberland, County Durham, Northumberland (except
 Berwick), Westmorland, and the Cleveland district of Yorkshire.

Scotland and the Berwick district.

Wales : Wales and Monmouthshire.

* Cmd. 5240. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free). * The number of payments included in the Return represents about 97 per cent, of the total number of payments at Local Offices. The remaining 3 per cent, represent postal or unclassified payments. The Return does not include payments made through Associations. The Divisions are as constituted in June, *i.e.*, before the reorganisation of Divisional Areas referred to in the following article. § For certain statistical purposes figures relating to a number of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in the Greater London Area, which were included, for administrative purposes, in the South-Eastern Division, were extracted separately prior to the reorganisation referred to above. The area served by these Local Offices was described as the London Division; it differed slightly from the new London Administrative Division.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE : QUESTION OF EXTENSION TO PRIVATE GARDENERS.

REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936*, which The Unemployment insurance (agriculture) field, but is the provided unemployment insurance to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, excepted from the agricultural scheme employment as a private gardener, but at the same time made it possible to include it at a later date, without further legislation, by an Order made by the at a later date, without further legislation, by an Order made by the Minister of Labour. Section 14 of the Act required the Minister, as soon as might be after the passing of the Act, to refer to the Un-employment Insurance Statutory Committee the question whether it is desirable and practicable to include employment as a private gardener among insurable employments. In accordance with this requirement the Minister referred the question to the Statutory Committee on 23rd April, 1936; and the Report of the Committee has now been published.[†]

has now been published.[†] The procedure provided in the Act of 1936 substantially gave effect to the suggestions made by the Statutory Committee in their Report on the extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture[‡], in which they expressed the opinion that the treatment of private in which they expressed the opinion that the treatment of private gardeners for purposes of insurance required further investigation. As required by the Act, the Committee published a notice of their intention to enquire into the question, and communicated with such associations of employers and employed persons as appeared likely to be interested; the Chairman also gave a broadcast invitation, by wireless, to gardeners and their employers to express their views. Ninety-two per cent. of the workers and over 64 per cent. of the

employers who responded to this invitation were in favour of the extension of unemployment insurance to private gardeners; the two bodies who gave oral evidence before the Committee—the Trades Union Congress General Council, and the National Union of Agri-Union Congress General Council, and the National Onion of Agree cultural Workers—were also strongly in favour of the extension. They were supported by the Transport and General Workers' Union. In view of this expression of opinion, and after further consideration of the problem, the Committee report that, in their view, unemployof the problem, the Committee report that, in their view, unemploy-ment insurance should apply to private gardeners. They are also of opinion that it should be applied by an Order bringing private gardeners into the agricultural scheme, and not by legislation bringing them under the general scheme of unemployment insurance. The Committee do not consider that the cases of jobbing gardeners, who work for a number of different employers, and of men who work partly as gardeners and partly in other capacities for the same employer, will present any new difficulty. It appeared from the Census returns of 1931 that the general level of unemployment among private gardeners was a little below that assumed for the agricultural scheme as a whole; and the Committee point out that, if this assumption is justified, the inclusion of private gardeners can be undertaken without weakening the finance of the scheme for agriculture.

scheme for agriculture.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARM WORKERS IN SCOTLAND.

FARM WORKERS IN SCOTLAND. THE Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland in January, 1936, "to examine the existing system of employment and remuneration of farm workers in Scotland; to enquire what changes have taken place in recent years; and to report whether in their view it is desirable to take any action, and if so what action, for regulating the remuneration or the conditions of employment of these workers "have presented their Report.§ After discussing the considerable decline in the number of agri-cultural workers in Scotland (from 126,898 in 1921, and 126,095 in 1926—the year of maximum agricultural employment since 1921—to 113,463 in 1935), the Committee point out that, according to the Census figures of 1931, male workers employed in agriculture

to the Census figures of 1931, male workers under 21 years of age formed nearly 30 per cent. of all male workers employed in agriculture in Scotland. They observe that to some extent agriculture may be described as a blind alley occupation, since there is a constant shedding of employees at an early age. The Committee came to the conclusion that there is "a constantly emerging surplus of male labour." Actual unemployment is not visible, however, as "the effect of the acute shortage of housing and the existing system of hiring is that a man who is unable to secure employment is forced to leave the industry and seek employment and a home in the towns." Such men seldom return to agriculture. The Committee consider that there is need for greater regulation of hours of labour, and that "a shortening of the working day, which in certain districts is excessively long, is on social grounds overdue." They also recommend that, in normal circumstances, a weekly half-holiday should be granted, and that overtime should be brought under control.

be brought under control. The Committee comment on the fact that in recent years there

has been a tendency towards the disappearance of the traditional system of giving wages in part by way of perquisites (milk, meal, potatoes, coal, house, etc.), and make suggestions designed to give farm workers the option of taking, or declining to take, such perquisites.

There was some conflict of evidence as to the rates of wages actually paid to farm workers in Scotland, but there has been a

* 25 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 13. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free): see the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (page 8) and for April, 1936 (page 120). † H.C. 157. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2¼d., post-free). ‡ Cmd. 4786. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free): see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, pages 47-8. § Cmd. 5217. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).

August, 1936.

substantial fall in wages in recent years. Representatives of the employers who gave evidence before the Committee claimed that this decline was due to the economic position of the agricultural industry, and that many farmers were, indeed, compelled to meet their labour bill either from capital or from credit. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the statutory protection of agricultural labourers' wages in England had prevented in recent years such a severe fall of wages in that country as in Scotland.

The Committee point out that collective bargaining between associations of employers and farm workers, which was widely practised between 1917–1924, has fallen into disuse except in one or two areas, and that, in the absence of any statutory regulation of wages, the worker has been thrown back upon his own individual power of bargaining. This power has been severely restricted as a result of the combined effect of the "tied " house system, the shortage of houses throughout the countryside, the existing system of long-term hiring, and the surplus of labour. In the Committee's view, the main evils of the present situation are the difficulty of ascer-taining exactly what wages are in fact being paid, the indefensibly low wages paid in many cases, and the wide range of remuneration for exactly similar work.

After consideration of all the evidence, the Committee state that they "have come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that there is a direct and immediate need for the introduction by statute of some form of machinery for securing the proper regulation of wages and conditions of employment." To give effect to this conclusion, they recommend that the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, should be extended to Scotland, with such modifications as may be necessary. There should be District Wages Committees for specified necessary. There should be District Wages Committees for specificat areas, each consisting of representatives of employers and of farm workers, in equal numbers, with an impartial chairman, appointed by the Committee; and a Central Wages Board, similarly constituted, and two impartial members, all appointed by the Committee; and a Central wages board, sinnarry constituted, but with a chairman and two impartial members, all appointed by the Minister. The Central Wages Board should give effect to the findings of the District Wages Committees, but should have power to vary or amend those findings as they may think fit, after consultation with the Committee concerned.

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

DECISION OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL THE Railway Staff National Tribunal, which forms part of the machinery of negotiation established in 1935* by agreement between the four main line railway companies, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, has recently issued its first decision. The Tribunal had under consideration a claim from the National Union of Pailwayment and the Railway Clerks' Association first decision. The Tribunal had under consideration a claim from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association, for the termination of the percentage deduction from earnings operating under the agreement of 10th August, 1934, and, from the former Union, for the restoration of the standard rates of payment in operation prior to National Wages Board Decision No. 119 for overtime, night duty, and Sunday duty. The Tribunal heard the parties on 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th July.

parties on 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th July. The staff coming within the scope of the machinery of negotiation includes: (a) the "conciliation" grades, including the locomotive department (comprising drivers, firemen, cleaners, and certain loco-motive shed grades), all the traffic grades, dock porters and cranemen and certain staff afloat, permanent way men, signalmen and telegraph staff, and staff employed on canals; and (b) the salaried grades, including station masters, agents, yard masters, controllers and inspectors, and clerical staff.

(A) Conciliation Grades. Earnings. A deduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., instead of the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., shall be made from all earnings, subject to the following adjustments .--

Earnings under 40s. 6d. in a full week No deduction. Earnings of 43s. 11d. up to 44s. 6d. in a full week 6d. The Tribunal recommend that minor variations in respect of earnings between 40s. 6d. and 43s. 11d. shall be agreed between the parties

In no case shall any deduction exceed the sum of 3s. in respect of a week. Overtime

The standard rate of time-and-a-quarter for overtime shall be restored in place of the present rate of time-and-an-eighth. Overtime worked between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. will thus be paid at the rate of quarter time extra in addition to the present "night duty" rate of time-and-an-eighth, making time-and-three-eighths in all. Save as provided above the Tribunal decide, as regards the matters submitted to them, to make no change.

(B) Clerical, Supervisory and Other Salaried Staff, and Staff paid on a Salary Equivalent Basis.

A deduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., instead of the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., shall be made on all earnings, provided that in no case shall any deduction exceed the sum of £7 10s. in respect of a year. This decision shall be operative as from the beginning of the first full pay following 16th August, 1936, to the first full pay following 15th August, 1937, and shall continue thereafter until altered by accent the space of a decision is a minialtered by agreement between the parties, or a decision is arrived at in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Agreement of 26th February, 1935, with regard to the Machinery of Negotiation.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935, page 89.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1936.

THE Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936, received the Royal Assent on 14th July, 1936.* The Act embodies several of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Depart-mental Committee on the Employment of Women and Young Persons on the Two-Shift System.[†]

Section 1 of the Act empowers the Home Secretary to authorise the employment of women and young persons, aged 16 and upwards on a system of shifts at any times between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. (6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday). The length of each shift is not to exceed, on the average, eight hours a day; when a five-day week is worked, however, the limit is to be not eight hours a day but ten in any day, 48 in any week, and 88 hours in any two conse

The Home Secretary is required to make provision for the consultation of the workpeople concerned, and must be satisfied, before granting an application for the introduction of the two-shift system, that the consent of the majority of the workpeople has been obtained. It is, however, provided that, when the application relates to a factory or workshop which is about to be, or has recently been, newly established, and when the two-shift system for women and young persons is intended to be permanently adopted therein, the application may be granted without the prior consultation or consent of the workpeople concerned. If the application is intended to meet a temporary emergency or temporary pressure of work (not being of a seasonal and recurring character), the authorisation is to be for a limited period only, subject, however, to extension if the emergency or the pressure of work continues. The Home Secretary may delegate his powers of authorising a two-shift system, in the case of such applications for temporary authorisations, to the Chief Inspector of Factories or to

temporary authorisations, to the Chief Inspector of Factories or to ntending Inspector.

The Home Secretary, in granting an application, is to impose such conditions as he considers necessary for safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed, particularly as regards the provision of suitable accommodation for clothing, the provision of facilities for meals and of transport facilities for workers residing at a distance, and (in the case of young persons) the provision of reasonable facilities for extendence at extending the provision of reasonable facilities for attendance at continuation By section 3 of the Act the Home Secretary further receives a general power to make Orders as to welfare and interests in respect of any young persons, employed on day-shifts, who may lawfully be so employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929.

The Act, which does not extend to Northern Ireland, is to come into operation on 1st January, 1937.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT (CONVENTIONS) ACT, 1936.

THE Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act received the Royal

Assent on 14th July, 1936. The purpose of the Act is to make certain alterations in existing legislation, such as will enable H.M. Government to ratify two draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1934, viz., the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934,

In 1934, viz., the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, and the Sheet Glass Works Convention, 1934.‡ The first-named Convention is a revision of an earlier Convention on the same subject adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919, and ratified by Great Britain, legislation being passed for that and other purposes, namely, the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920. The revised Convention makes an exception for women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work; and sections 1 and 2 of the new Act have been passed to give effect to this principle, and re-enact with modifications section 1 of the 1920 Act so far as it related to the employment of women over 18. Section 3 of the new Act applies to persons who work in successive shifts in necessarily continuous operations in sheet-glass works which manufacture by automatic machines sheet glass, or other of the same characteristics which only differs from sheet glass gass of the same characteristics which only differs from sheet gass in thickness and other dimensions. They must be employed in accordance with a system (of which due notice must be given) providing for at least four shifts of workers and complying with various other conditions; the hours of work of any individual worker are not to exceed 168 hours in any continuous period of four weeks; the length of a spell of work is not to exceed eight hourse the internet between successive nucles is not to be the the hours; the interval between successive spells is not to be less than sixteen hours, except when a shorter interval is necessary on the occasions of the periodical change-over of shifts. Provision is, however, made for cases of accident, force majeure, etc., and for cases of the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift. The Act is to come into force on such day as may be appointed by His Majesty in Council; and different days may be appointed for different purposes and for different provisions of the Act.

* 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 24. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d. post free). † Cmd. 4914. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free) A notice of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935

(page 250). ‡ An account of the proceedings at the eighteenth session of the International Labour Conference, held in June, 1934, appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, page 235. The text of the Draft Conventions and of the recommendations adopted at this Conference (including the two Conventions which it is now proposed to ratify) has been published as a White Paper [Cmd. 4714; H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).]

August, 1936.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1935.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued a Report upon the accidents The human of the railways of Great Britain during the year 1935.* The Report covers all railway accidents, and all persons killed or injured in such accidents; but the figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only. It should be noted that while all accidents, however slight, to persons other than railway servants are required to be reported, in the case of a railway servant only those accidents which cause him to be absent from his ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. An injured railway servant who subsequently died, at any date before the issue of this Report, is included among those "killed."

The returns distinguish train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by, or connected with, the movement of railway vehicles, called briefly "movement accidents" (shunting accidents, accidents to men attending to engines in motion, or to men working or walking on the line, etc.); and non-movement accidents (accidents on railway premises, not connected with the movement of railway vehicles). The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1935 were 7, 165, and 39, respectively; the numbers injured were 81, 2,436 and 12,760,

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1935 :-

Class of Service.	" Mov	in " and ement " dents.		ovement dents.	Total.		
n St. analization in the state of the	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Engine drivers and motormen Firemen	10 9	280 352	_4	479 596	14 9	759 948	
Checkers Guards (goods and mineral) and brakes-	3	14	1	605	4	619	
men Loaders and sheeters Porters (goods) Shunters, yardsmen, etc.	$\frac{14}{-4}$	431 11 55 532		300 541 1,441 296	14 2 4 21	731 552 1,496 828	
Mechanics and artisans Signal fitters and tele- graph wiremen	8	44	.8 1	765	16 10	809 146	
Carters and vanguards Labourers Permanent-way men Porters (passenger)	1 5 47 6	9 45 142 120	2 1 9 3	916 975 2,375 954	3 6 56 9 36	925 1,020 2,517 1,074 2,810	
All other classes Total, railway servants	33 169	464	35	2,346	204	15,234	
Contractors' servants	3	9	4	34	7	43	
Total $\begin{cases} 1935 & \\ 1934 & \end{cases}$	172 216	2,517 2,398	39 25	12,760 <i>12,086</i>	211 241	15,277 <i>14,484</i>	

Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1935 represented a rate Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1935 represented a rate of 3.50 per 10,000 employed, as compared with 4.18 in 1934, and 3.49 in 1933. This, however, was the general rate for all classes of railway servants taken together; for some classes it was much higher, for example, for signal fitters and telegraph wiremen (17.7 per 10,000); shunters, yardsmen, etc. (12.8); guards (goods and mineral) and brakesmen (10.3); and permanent-way men (10.2). The average rate for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal) was 265 for 10,000 railway servants employed in 1935, as compared with 255 per 10,000 in 1934 and with 266 per 10,000 in 1933. Here again, some classes had a much higher rate, notably goods porters (996); and loaders and sheeters (972).

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BELGIUM.

MEASURES forming the first instalment of a programme of labour legislation, recently announced by the Government, were enacted in Belgium during July. These measures included two Acts, an

account of which is given below, dealing with the grant of annual holidays with pay and the reduction of working hours. *Annual Holidays with Pay.*—An Act dated 8th July, 1936, provides for the grant of holidays with pay to persons employed in a wide range of economic activities, including mining and quarrying, the range of economic activities, including mining and quarrying, the manufacturing industries and those concerned with the reconditioning or other treatment of waste materials, building, public works and civil engineering, the gas, water and electricity services, the building, repairing and breaking up of ships, transport by land, water and air, doeks and warehouses, institutions for the sick, poor and insane, hotels and restaurants commercial and clerical hotels and restaurants, entertainments, commercial and clerical undertakings (including postal, telegraphic and telephonic commu cations), public services and concessions, and sea fishing with its ancillary activities. The Act applies to all undertakings or branch undertakings within the specified categories, whether in public or private ownership, except family undertakings and undertakings em-ploying less than ten persons; moreover, the provisions of the Act may be extended by Royal Decree to undertakings employing at

* Cmd. 5221. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d., post-free). † In addition to these figures, on railways owned by dock and harbour authorities, 4 injured by "movement" accidents, and 10 by "non-movement" accidents, were reported.

least five persons. All persons employed in undertakings coming within the scope of the Act are entitled, after one year's service with the same employer, to an annual holiday with pay of at least six days. The method of regulation of the holidays is to be prescribed by Royal Decree, and special provision may be made, in a similar manner, for branches of industrial or commercial activity of a nal character.

The King may, on the advice of the Cabinet, make obligatory on all interested parties the terms of agreements reached by joint committees of employers and workers providing for holidays in excess of six days a year, for arrangements of holidays differing from those which may be laid down by Royal Decrees, or even for the granting of holidays joint committees to extend the provisions of the Act to branches of roduction and classes of undertakings other than those specified in the Act may similarly be given an obligatory character. During the period of his holiday, the worker will receive his usual remunera-tion, which will be calculated in accordance with rules to be fixed by Roval Decree. The right to a holiday accrues notwithstanding an agreement to the contrary, and the worker may not surrender a holiday to which he has a right. Before measures are taken to apply the Act, the Government must consult the joint committees or organisations of employers and workers concerned and the Superior Council of Labour and Social Welfare. Officers are to be appointed to supervise the execution of the Act and its associated Decrees, and infringements are punishable by fine or imprisonment

The Forty-Hour Week .- By an Act dated 9th July, 1936, the King is empowered, on the advice of the Cabinet, to reduce progressively to 40 hours a week the actual working time of manual workers in industries or branches of industries in which work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or exacting conditions. When exercising this power, the King will prescribe the stages by which the progressive reduction in actual working time is to be effected, the progressive reduction in actual working time is to be effected, the classes of non-manual workers who are to be treated as manual workers for the purposes of the Act, the necessary exceptions there-from and the methods of operation. Before each application of the Act, the Government must consult the joint committees or organisa-tions of employers and workers concerned, the Superior Council of Labour and Social Welfare and, so far as may be necessary, the Superior Council of Public Health. In all branches of production, the King may, on the advice of the Cabinet, make obligatory on all intersected parties reductions in actual working time agreed upon by interested parties reductions in actual working time agreed upon by the joint committees. Provision is made for the appointment of officers to supervise the execution of Decrees issued under the Act, and for the punishment of infringements by fine or imprisonment

EARNINGS IN THE COTTON AND SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK DYEING AND FINISHING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently undertook a survey of earnings in the textile dyeing and finishing industry in the United States, and the results of this survey, as regards the cotton and the silk and artificial silk branches of the industry, were published in summary form in the issue for May, 1936, of the official "Monthly Labor Review." The Table below shows the average hourly and weekly earnings in these branches as a whole and in certain of the more important occupations at August, 1934, as ascertained by the Bureau. The averages are based on information relating, in the case of cotton goods, to 13,058 workers (10,528 males and 2,530 females) (4,306 males and 567 females).

	Cotto	n goods.	Silk and artificial silk goods.		
Occupation.	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	
Male workers : Foremen, working	Cents. 74 · 7	Dollars. 29·93	Cents. 84 · 6	Dollars. 33·72	
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth Fenter-frame tenders Calender tenders Labourers, dye-house	48.0 46.2 44.1 42.8	$14 \cdot 95$ $15 \cdot 39$ $14 \cdot 69$ $14 \cdot 65$	58·7 58·3 58·9 56·6	20.59 19.63 21.60 15.27	
Drier tenders, cloth Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn Washer tenders Truckers, hand	42.7 42.5 41.1 41.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 79 \\ 14 \cdot 27 \\ 13 \cdot 17 \\ 14 \cdot 30 \end{array} $	57·7 57·7 58·0 57·8	18.39 19.82 14.91 17.78	
Labourers (other than dye- house)	38.3	12.96	59.8	19.79	
All occupations* (includ- ing some not shown above)	49.5	17.32	61.7	20.01	
Female workers: All occupations*	40.1	12.46	43.8	14.05	
Male and Female Workers:	47.8	16.38	59.6	19.32	

Articles summarising the results of official surveys of the earnings of spinners, weavers, etc. in the cotton and silk and artificial silk goods industries in the United States were published in this GAZETTE for September, 1935, and January, 1936.

* Including some clerical workers

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY : GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was an improvement in the state of employment, on the whole, between 22nd June and 20th July, The industries mainly affected were the cotton industry, tinplate manufacture, the electric able, apparatus, etc. industry, printing and bookbinding, the ransport and distributive trades, food preparation and hotel and boarding house service. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry, following the increase in those numbers for temporary reasons in the previous month. On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting and the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that, at 20th July, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,895,000. This was 63,000 more than at 22nd June, 1936, and 481,000 more than at 22nd July, 1935. Agricultural workers became insurable at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available

are not yet available. Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 20th July, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was $12 \cdot 7$,* as compared with $13 \cdot 1^*$ at 22nd June, 1936, and with $15 \cdot 3$ at 22nd July, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 20th July was $12 \cdot 5$,* compared with $12 \cdot 9^*$ at 22nd June, and with $15 \cdot 0$ at 22nd July, 1935.

At 20th July, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,285,805 wholly unemployed, 296,007 temporarily stopped, and 70,260 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,652,072. This was 50,604 less than a month before and 320,869 less than a year before. The otal of 1,652,072 included 1,312,527 men, 49,193 boys, 246,145 vomen, and 44.207 girls.

women, and 44,207 girls. The persons on the Registers included 728,496 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 296); 630,113 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 181,022 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt (insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 112,441 un jured persons. For particulars of the numbers of unemployed insured agricultural workers see the first Table in the second column of page 284. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th July, 1936, was 1,717,062, as compared with 1,766,372 at 22nd June, 1936, and 2,045,383 at 22nd July, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry there was ittle change in employment generally between 22nd June and 20th July. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 20th June, 1936, and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 20th July, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended State 1026. 25th July, 1936, was $4 \cdot 32$, a decrease of $0 \cdot 54$ of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, but an increase of $0 \cdot 12$ of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th July, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employ-ment was good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. Employment at tin mines was slack. At slate quarries in North Wales it con-tinued good. At china clay quarries employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair. At chalk quarries it remained very slack. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries continued

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry nd in iron and steel manufacture employment showed little change a July as compared with the previous month; it was much better han a year ago. In the tinplate industry employment again im-proved, but was still very slack; there was also a further improvement steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the ngineering industry employment generally was fairly good. easonal slackness continued in motor vehicle manufacture, in thich, however, employment remained fairly good. Employment declined slightly in constructional engineering, and in this section and in marine and textile engineering it continued slack ; in electrical igineering it was still good and in general engineering was fairly

good. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. In the other metal trades employment continued fairly good on the whole. It was good in the brasswork trade; fairly good in the sheet metal, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), hollow-ware, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fair in the edge tool, chain and anchor, wire manufacturing and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the tube trade.

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment showed a slight improvement during July, and was considerably better than a year ago.

* See footnote * in first column on page 285.

In the wool textile industry there was an improvement in the woollen section, but a decline, largely seasonal, in the worsted section; employment was good at most centres in the woollen section, and remained fairly good for the time of the year in the worsted section.

remained fairly good for the time of the year in the worsted section. Employment in the carpet section was fairly good generally. Employment continued good in the hosiery trade and fairly good in the lace trade. There was little change in the silk and artificial silk industries; employment continued fair in silk manufacture and good in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Employment in the linen trade showed little change and continued very slack; in the jute trade it showed a slight improvement but remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed little change and remained slack with much short-time working little change and remained 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 showed a further seasonal decline but remained fair to moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades a further decline occurred, but employment generally continued fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade employment declined but was fair at most centres. A decline was shown in the glove and corset trades, but employment was generally good in the former and fairly good in the latter. Employment in the hat trade showed little change and continued moderate ed moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight further decline, but was moderately good for the time of the year.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed a further im-provement and was fair on the whole. In other sections there was little change and employment was good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry remained good on the whole. It showed a further slight decline among painters, but little change among other occupations. A shortage of skilled labour was reported in some areas. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and con-tinued to be mod tinued to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained fair; with millsawyers it improved slightly and continued fair generally; while with coachbuilders it showed a decline, but was still fair on the whole

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued good generally. It con-tinued good also in the printing industry, in which there was a further slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month. With bookbinders employment showed a slight improvement and was fairly good.

Pottery and Glass .- In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and remained slack on the whole. Employment in the bottle-making section of the glass trades showed a further improvement, but remained only moderate; in other sections there was little change, and employment continued fair.

Fishing .-- With fishermen employment again improved, but was still slack on the whole

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment among dock labourers was slack generally. With seamen it continued to improve slightly, but 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 20th July, 1936:-

	Percentages unemployed† amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 20th July, 1936.				Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th July, 1936.			
Division.		es.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	with a with a month E E before.			a month before.	a year before.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$6 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 9$ $18 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 6$ $30 \cdot 6$ $24 \cdot 2$	4.6 7.2 8.5 12.3 11.1 11.5 21.8	5.6 7.8 9.4 16.6 16.2 18.0 28.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 0.7 \\ \end{array} $	155,673 61,384 76,398 180,981 362,040 359,293 268,389 187,914 64,990	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3,996 \\ - & 3,941 \\ + & 3,013 \\ - & 37,910 \\ - & 5,985 \\ + & 14,029 \\ - & 10,902 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 7,818 \\ - & 16,885 \\ - & 46,038 \\ - & 101,258 \\ - & 68,018 \\ - & 43,098 \\ - & 9,042 \end{array}$	
Total	14.3	8.3	12.7	- 0.4	1,717,062	- 49,310	- 328,321	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

• Excluding insured agricultural workers, for whom information as to the *percentages* unemployed is not yet available. † See footnote * in first column on page 285. ‡ The Divisions are as constituted at 20th July, *i.e.*, before the re-organisation of Divisional Areas referred to in the article on page 280.

1924-29†

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

August 1936.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 20th July, 1936 :

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
ersons on Register :	1,117,428 35,520				1,325,598 51,035
allowances :— General Scheme :— (a) aged 16-64 (b) ,, 14 and 15 Agricultural Scheme 4. Uninsured persons	112,073 	7,066	27,428 — 95 21,793	6,716 73	13,782
OTAL ON REGISTER	1,312,527	49,193	246,145	44,207	1,652,072
5. Two-months File* : General Scheme : (a) Persons aged 16-64	33,559	2,449	29,677	2,975	68,660
(b) Persons aged 14 and 15 Agricultural Scheme	-407	2,222 196		3,249 62	
6. Unemployed, Special Schemes OTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED :	2,263	5	175	1	2,444
All insured persons (items 1-3, 5 and 6) Persons aged 16-64, exclu- sive of agricultural scheme	1,302,443	33,592	254,322	26,632	1,616,989
(items 1, 2, 3 (a) , 5 (a) and	Constant States	23,767	254,109	10 - 70	1,595,251

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.**[‡]

PER JULY 1936 AND 22ND JU

	1	22nd June 1936.				
	Persons noi hally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.		L'Obal.	
		Great Bri	itain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,036,375 42,369 167,327 39,734	207,761 6,716 77,061 4,469	68,391 108 1,757 4	1,312,527 49,193 246,145 44,207	1,362,190 47,324 251,616 41,546	
Total	1,285,805	296,007	70,260	1,652,072	1,702,676	
	Great	Britain and N	orthern Irel	and.		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,073,910 43,937 183,605 40,644	209,401 6,749 81,395 4,737	70,797 111 1,772 4	1,354,108 50,797 266,772 45,385	1,403,298 48,994 271,427 42,653	
Total	1,342,096	302,282	72,684	1,717,062	1,766,372	

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.**[†] (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN TRELAN

	(CHEAT DATIAL AND HOMITERN ILLEAD)									
	Four wee 20th Jul		Period 23rd July, 1935, to 20th July, 1936.							
		Testa i	Vacancies	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§					
	Vacancies Notified. Filled.§		Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.				
len oys Vomen irls Total	130,522 25,081 69,369 22,309 247,281	117,415 18,178 51,664 16,098 203,355	1,683,878 356,889 714,828 318,103 3,073,698	$\begin{array}{r} + 204,841 \\ + 50,930 \\ + 19,145 \\ + 29,449 \\ \hline + 304,365 \end{array}$	1,564,336 277,466 546,114 248,138 2,636,054	$ \begin{array}{r} + 179,860 \\ + 31,827 \\ - 242 \\ + 16,335 \\ \hline + 227,780 \end{array} $				

* See explanation on page 292. † These totals correspond with those given for Great Britain on page 293. ‡ 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. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. § "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) 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 20th July, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,941 per week

August, 1936.

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 292.

COAL MINING.

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 20th July, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd June, 1936, and 22nd July, 1935, are shown in the following Table :---THERE was little change in employment generally between 22nd June and 20th July.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 25.0* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 29.2* at 22nd June, 1936, and 31.3 at 22nd July, 1975 The percentage at 21nd June, 1936, and 31.3 at 22nd July, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 1.5 (from 16.7 to 15.2), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2.7 (from 12.5 to 9.8). There was a substantial reduction in the numbers unemployed in Yorkshire, following the increase in those numbers for temporary reasons in the previous month; but the local trade holidays caused an increase in the number of workers temporarily suspended from employment in Scotland. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th July,

1936, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 20th June, 1936, and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 20th July, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week^{\dagger} in the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, was 4.32, a decrease of 0.54 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, but an increase of 0.12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th July, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week[†] during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mincs Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.					
Districts.	25th July,	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a				
and a second	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	No. of Street		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	43,989 106,353	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	No. Contraction		
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire	5,003 95,332 41,237 58,600	+ 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.3	$-25 \cdot 3$ + 0 \cdot 7 - 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 7	When we want		
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	43,748 53,425 16,828 23,092	-1.8 -0.4 +0.5 +0.4	-1.0 + 0.4 + 2.5 + 1.8			
South Staffs., [‡] Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	28,427 9,096 7,309	- 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.9	-1.6 -1.0 -0.4			
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	9,455 122,530	+ 0.1 - 0.8	+12.7 - 5.9			
England and Wales	664,424	- 0.4	- 1.2	and and		
SCOTLAND : Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,498 21,804 49,849	-0.9 -0.5 -0.9	+ 1.1 + 2.1 + 4.1	ALL CARE CARE		
Scotland	84,151	- 0.8	+ 3.1	1000		
GREAT BRITAIN	748,575	- 0.4	- 0.7	1000		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, was 1.47 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, was 0.93 of a day per week, of which 0.87 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 20th July, 1935, were 1.59 and 1.18 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of

he 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 25th July, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,197,800 tons, as compared with 16,191,200 tons in the four weeks ended 20th June, 1936 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), and 15,903,900 tons in the four weeks ended 20th July, 1935.

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 22nd June, 1936, and at 20th July, 1936, quoted in this issue of the GAZETTE, have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1936. Revised percentages, based on the total numbers insured at July, 1936, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

this year. 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.

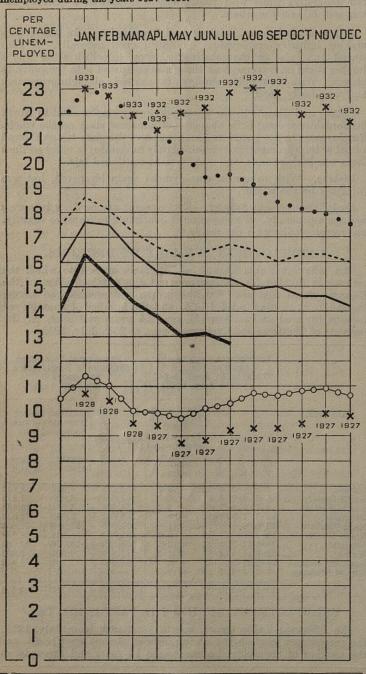
the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain	and
in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :	

Insured Pers Gt.	Numb	d Persons						
The second	Caller and		Males	and Fema	les.	(Insured and Uninsured)		
Date.	Males.		Unem-			registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.		
	aline o Classica		Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.			
1935. 22 July 26 August 23 September 21 October 25 November 16 December	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	9.5 9.6 9.5 9.0 9.3 8.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2,045,383 2,022,450 2,032,221 1,982,302 1,982,713 1,932,839	1,972,941 1,947,964 1,958,610 1,916,390 1,918,562 1,868,565	
1936. 20 January 24 February 23 March 25 May 22 June 20 July	$ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 3 $	10.5 10.3 9.6 9.1 8.5 8.3 8.3	13.613.412.511.911.210.710.4	2.7 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.8 2.4 2.3	16·3 15·4 14·4 13·8 13·0 13·1 12·7	2,229,961 2,093,900 1,947,998 1,895,122 1,768,246 1,766,372 1,717,062	2,159,722 2,025,021 1,881,531 1,831,230 1,705,042 1,702,676 1,652,072	

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART. PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG PERSONS, AGED

Thick Curve	•		= 1936.
Plain Curve	•	· ·	= 1935.
Broken Curve			= 1934.
Dotted Curve			= 1933.
Chain Curve			= Mean for

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



* The percentages for July, 1935, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1935, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date. See also footnote * in second column on page 283. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Average Number of Days worked per week†

au	the Mine	38.						
Fort- night ended	(-)asc	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)ascompared with a						
25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.						
Days. 5·27 5·00	Days. -0.20 -0.09	Days. +0·11						
$5 \cdot 40$ $3 \cdot 84$ $3 \cdot 91$ $4 \cdot 32$ $3 \cdot 27$ $3 \cdot 38$ $5 \cdot 20$ $4 \cdot 85$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.26\\ -0.40\\ -0.73\\ -0.26\\ -0.34\\ -0.65\\ +0.05\\ +0.13\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}\\ + 0.15\\ + 0.52\\ + 0.95\\ + 0.31\\ + 0.11\\ + 0.80\\ + 0.80 \end{array} $						
$4 \cdot 43$ $4 \cdot 72$ $5 \cdot 55$ $5 \cdot 50$ $5 \cdot 14$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.30 \\ -0.26 \\ -0.01 \\ -0.11 \\ -0.07 \\ \end{array} $	+0.72 +0.32 +0.05 -0.08 -0.32						
4.49	-0.26	+0.18						
3.07 2.71 3.03	$-2.62 \\ -3.03 \\ -2.59$	$-2 \cdot 03 - 0 \cdot 08 - 0 \cdot 14$						
2.95	- 2.72	-0.42						
4.32	-0.54	+0.12						
	derive agents	The second second						

	Insured Une	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.						
Area.	Numl	pers.	P	ercentag	as compared with a			
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before,	Year before.	
Great Britain	142,461	91,726		9.8	25.0	- 4.2	- 6.3	
England and Wales Scotland	123,78?	83,113	14.9	10.1	25.0	- 5.5	- 6.7	
Principal Districts	18,674	8,613	17.0.	7.8	24.8	+ 4.9	- 3.3	
in England and Wales :		ann ann				1	Topic Content	
Northumberland	5,808	300	11.7	0.6	12.3	- 1.2	- 5.9	
Durham	21,248	4.316	16.1	3.3	19.4	- 1.9	-13.0	
Cumberland and		.,010	10 1	00	10 1	- 1.2	-13.0	
Westmorland	4,009	110	40.1	1.1	41.2	- 2.5	+10.0	
Yorkshire	15,330	35,727	9.8	22.8	32.6	-20.5	-12.4	
Lancashire and	1 alla toria	and some	1208 CARLAN	and the second		Constant and	and the	
Cheshire	12,358	9,195	16.0	11.9	27.9	- 0.2	- 3.9	
Derbyshire	4,180	4,405	7.3	7.8	15.1	- 2.7	- 4.4	
Notts. and Lei- cestershire	E ADD	0.770			149.00	CONTRACTOR OF	100200	
Warwickshire	5,477	6,110	9·3 5·7	10.3	19.6	+ 3.0	- 1.6	
Staffs., Worces-	141	71	5.1	0.6	6.3	- 0.5	- 3.3	
ter and Salop	4,134	5,591	6.7	9.0	15.7	- 1.4	-14.2	
Glos. and Somer-	And the second	0,001	all and and	3.0	10.1	- 1.4	-14.7	
set	1,038	1,716	9.6	15.9	25.5	- 0.8	- 8.5	
Kent	206	74	2.7	1.0	3.7	- 0.9	- 0.6	
Wales and Mon-	- Allerte	A State Vice	State of the state of the	Section 1	10.000	B. Seller	- Margarette	
mouth	47,848	15,487	24.8	8.0	32.8	- 4.3	- 0.4	

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed an improvement and was fair 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 11.6^* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 14.3* at 22nd June, 1936, and 21.4 at 22nd July, 1935. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

	peo Mi	umber of W ple employ ines include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a Month before. Year before.		Fort- night ended	night Dec. (-) as a pared with	
	25th July, 1936.			25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland	2,737	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Days. 5.75	Days. - 0.12	Days. - 0.09
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,743 1,891	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$- 4 \cdot 3 + 26 \cdot 7$	6.00 5.53	0.27	+ 0.17 + 0.34
ALL DISTRICTS	6,371	+ 1.0	+ 9.4	5.75	0.14	+ 0.08

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,060, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with June, 1936, but a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6.00 in July, 1936, as compared with 5.98 in June, 1936, and 5.77 in July, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with June; it was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.9* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 14.1* at 22nd June, 1936, and 20.9 at 22nd July, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel

* See footnote * in previous column. † See footnote † in previous column.

Federation from 68 firms employing 15,380 workpeople at the end of July, 1936, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1936, and of 12.5 per cent. compared with July, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1936, was 110, as compared with 112 at the end of June, 1936, and with 98 at the end of July, 1935. The figures are analysed below :---

at the same way to be	Total num-		er of Fu n Blast.		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a	
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	July, 1936.	June, 1936.	July, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.	75 21	30 8	29 9	26 7	$+ 1 \\ - 1$	+ 4 + 1
(inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants Lincolnshire	20 39 17	8 23 13	9 24 13	7 21 10	-1 -1	+ 1 + 2 + 3
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick South Wales and Mon	30 13	7 6	7 6	85		- i + í
England and Wales Scotland	215 76	95 15	97 15	84 14	- 2 	+1] +]
Great Britain	291	110	112	98	- 2	+12

The production of pig iron in July, 1936, amounted to 665,600 tons, compared with 644,100 tons in June, 1936, and 547,300 tons in July, 1935.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change as compared with the

previous month; it was considerably better than a year ago.
The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped)
among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16·2* at 20th July,
1936, as compared with 16·0* at 22nd June, 1936, and 22·7 at 22nd July, 1935.

22nd July, 1935. At certain firms, employing 59,516 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th July, 1936, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1.5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 20th June, '1936, and by 12.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 20th July, 1935. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 25th July, 1936, the same as in June, 1936, compared with 5.6 in July, 1935. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

			and a part of the second	and the stand of the second		And and a second second	
	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.†			
no cast and have it	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 25th	com	(-) as pared th a	
and a series of the series of		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	6,701 422 20,903 1,498 7,245 10,375	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ - & 2.5 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 16.0 \\ + & 3.3 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array} $	+14.0 + 9.9 + 8.3 +15.1 +19.9 + 7.5	39,356 2,102 115,596 8,410 41,605 58,819	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 19 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 14.0 \\ + 26.1 \\ + 10.7 \\ + 19.6 \\ + 22.5 \\ + 4.6 \end{array} $	
Mechanics, Labourers	12,372	+ 1.3	+17.4	71,786	+ 1.6	+ 17.3	
TOTAL	59,516	+ 1.5	+12.1	337,674	+ 1.5	+ 12.9	
DISTRICTS.		- Hencersel	- A AMERICA			and read	
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	12,011 20,302 416	$+ 1 \cdot 0$ + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2	+12.1 +15.9 + 5.9	68,849 115,597 2,346	+ 1.0 + 2.3 + 2.5	+ 12 + 18 + 18 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire	5,142 5,799	+ 5.0 - 0.1	+23.8 + 4.1	27,797 33,207	+ 4.5 - 0.1	+ 18.1 + 4.1	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	5,830 10,016	-2.2 +2.4	+ 6.4 + 8.0	33,218 56,660	-2.4 + 2.5	+ 7.0 + 8.0	
Total, England and Wales	59,516	+ 1.5	+12.1	337,674	+ 1.5	+ 12.	
Scotland	\$	‡	‡	\$	‡	‡	
TOTAL	59,516	+ 1.5	+12.1	337,674	+ 1.5	+ 12.9	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 974,100 tons in July, 1936, as compared with 965,900 tons in June, 1936, and 803,300 tons in July, 1935.

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † 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 average number of shifts. Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 25th July, 1936, and 20th July, 1935.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

August 1936.

In the tinplate industry employment again improved, but was still very slack. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $23 \cdot 9^*$ at 20th July, 1936, as compared with $29 \cdot 1^*$ at 22nd June, 1936, and $34 \cdot 1$ at 22nd July, 1935. In steel sheet manufacture also employment

showed a further improvement. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 25th July, 1936, as compared with a month before and a vear before :-

	Numbe	r of Works	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works. Week ended		Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month before.	Year before.	· 25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Finplate Steel Sheet	59 12	+ 3 + 2	+ 3 + 2	337 98	+34 + 5	+32 + 5
TOTAL	71	+ 5	+ 5	435	+ 39	+ 37

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING. EMPLOYMENT generally during July was fairly good. There was a continuance of seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture, chiefly in the Midlands Division; employment, however, remained fairly good in this section. Employment declined slightly in con-structional engineering, and in this section and in marine and textile engineering it continued slack; in electrical engineering it was still good, and in general engineering fairly good. Shortages of some classes of skilled labour were again reported from certain centres. Compared with a year ago, employment was considerably better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions. The improvement was most marked in marine engineering. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 20th July, 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 20th July, 1936.							
Division.†	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 Year
LINE AND	Gener ing; Iroi F	En	En	COL	Vehi and		before.	before,
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,046 1,237 957 3,513 9,748 14,468 9,369 877 1,006	485 175 121 727 619 1,211 286 88 72	102 186 338 25 2,591 148 2,132 48 443	260 87 95 695 1,161 420 1,323 266 80	1,959 1,265 1,640 10,313 1,107 1,721 933 449 318	5,852 2,950 3,151 15,273 15,226 17,968 14,043 1,728 1,919	$\begin{array}{r} + & 185 \\ - & 31 \\ - & 413 \\ + & 904 \\ -1,146 \\ -1,037 \\ +1,716 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 156 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 2,164 \\ - & 951 \\ - & 919 \\ - & 7,012 \\ - & 10,255 \\ - & 7,184 \\ - & 7,425 \\ - & 463 \\ - & 1,373 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- EEN IRELAND	44,221	3,784	6,013	4,387	19,705	78,110	- 6	- 37,746
AND A DESIGN	E	Percent	ages U	nemple	oyed at	20th Jul	y, 1936.*	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3.83.12.94.19.313.214.519.815.5	$3.0 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.1 \\ 2.5 \\ 5.8 \\ 5.9 \\ 8.5 \\ 10.9 \\ 16.7$	$22 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 7$	$5 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 61 \cdot 5 $	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.8\\ 3.2\\ 4.1\\ 6.6\\ 10.0\\ 11.6\\ 14.0\\ 17.0\\ 13.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 6 \\ - & 7 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 6 \\ - & 9 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	8 • 4	4.1	13.2	13 · 1	6.9	7 9		- 3.9
Ditto, June, 1936 Ditto, July, 1935		4.3 6.1	$\frac{14\cdot 0}{26\cdot 4}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$6 \cdot 6$ $9 \cdot 3$	$7 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 8$	-	-

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering improved but was still bad; it also improved in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in which areas it was fair. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was some improvement in general engineering, but employment in this section and in textile engineering was slack; in motor vehicle manufacture employment continued fair. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment further declined in motor vehicle manufacture owing to seasonal slackness, and was fair to moderate; it also showed a to seasonal slackness, and was fair to moderate; it also showed a slight decline in constructional engineering, in which it was fair; it improved in general and in electrical engineering, and was good in these sections. Apart from some seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture, employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district generally continued fair to good. In London and the Southern Counties employment was good; it remained very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture. In Scotland employment in general engineering was affected by local holidays; it was slack in that section and also in marine engineering. Employment continued bad in Wales; in Northern Ireland it showed a little improvement but was still slack.

* See footnote * in first column on page 285.
 † See footnote ‡ in second column on page 283.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month and was very bad. The decline occurred chieffy in Scotland and in Northern Ireland; on the other hand, there was some improvement in North-Western England. As compared with a

some improvement in North-Western England. As compared with a year ago there was considerable improvement in all areas, particularly on the North-East Coast and in Scotland. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 20th July, 1936, among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 22nd June, 1936 and 22nd July, 1935 :---

Division.†	aged 16-64 aged 16-64 nemployed at th July, 1936.	Decreas Numbers U as compa	e (+) or se (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 20th July, 1936.*	Increase Decrease Percer Unempl comp wit	e(-) in ntage oyed a pared
	Insured age Unen 20th J	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Unei 2(Month before.	Year before
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$1,570 \\ 635 \\ 3,211 \\ 48 \\ 15,072 \\ 7,288 \\ 14,742 \\ 2,685 \\ 3,089 \\ $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$20 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5\\+0.4\\+0.4\\-11.1\\-0.2\\-2.8\\+2.4\\+2.8\\+7.0\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 6 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 17 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 10 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	48,340	+ 997	- 18,675	30.7	+ 0.6	-11

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during July, and was considerably better than a year ago. At several centres it was reported that fewer workpeople were affected by extended stoppages at local holidays than in July of last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was $15 \cdot 1^*$ at 20th July, 1936, as compared with $15 \cdot 8^*$ at 22nd June, 1936, and with 22.6 at 22nd July, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were $14 \cdot 5^*$, $15 \cdot 4^*$ and 22.9, and in the manufacturing department $15 \cdot 6^*$, $16 \cdot 1^*$ nd 22.2

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

	Numbe	er of Worl	xpeople.	Total Wages paid to a Workpeople.			
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year befor	
		Per	Per		Per	Per	
DEPARTMENTS.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent	
Preparing	11,643	- 1.1	+ 7.4	18,446	- 1.6	+10.	
Spinning	23,288	- 1.2	+ 4.9	36,493	- 0.7	+10.	
Weaving	21,372	- 1.4	+ 2.6	35,617	- 1.0	+ 8.	
Other	7,300	+ 1.0	+ 5.2	15,655	+ 2.0	+ 7.	
					and the second second	S.C. Same	
Total	63,603	- 1.0	+ 4.6	106,211	- 0.6	+ 9.	
DISTRICTS.	10100	11223-3	1000		S. Constant	1202	
Ashton	4,549	- 5.0	- 6.5	7,116	- 4.9	- 0.	
Stockport, Glossop				Contraction of the	A CARLER	121 A. 120	
and Hyde	6,128	- 2.8	+10.6	9,755	- 4.3	+ 16.	
Oldham	10,306	+ 0.6	+ 9.8	18,417	+ 1.4	+14.	
Bolton and Leigh	11,854	+ 1.2	+ 4.6	19,365	+ 1.0	+ 9.	
Bury, Rochdale,	AND AND AND	State .	Real Street of	and the second second	and the second second	C. C. S. S.	
Heywood and			al fail of the	and the second		Contraction of	
Todmorden	5,834	- 4.5	+11.9	10,086	- 2.4	+18.	
Manchester	3,531	+ 0.7	+ 6.0	5,649	- 1.4	+ 6.	
Preston and Chorley	4,290	- 1.5	+ 5.5	6,934	- 1.0	+11.	
Blackburn, Accring-		the state of the state of the					
ton and Darwen	3.869	- 0.4	- 1.6	6,623	+ 3.4	+ 1.	
Burnley and Padi-		and the state		0,010	10.		
ham	3,097	- 0.4	+ 2.5	5,928	+ 0.4	+ 6.	
Colne and Nelson	2,653	- 1.0	+ 4.6	5,411	- 2.4	+ 6.	
Other Lancashire		Contraction of the	1000000	-,	Contraction of the local	1.0	
Towns	2,970	- 0.9	+ 1.3	3,655	- 4.0	+ 1.	
Yorkshire Towns	1,786	- 1.4	- 0.7	3,018	+ 3.7	+ 5.	
Other Districts	2,736	- 0.5	- 4.6	4,254	+ 2.5	+ 2.	
Districts	-,100		10	.,204	+ 2-5	- 4	
Total	63,603	- 1.0	+ 4.6	106,211	- 0.6	+ 9.	
	00,000	- 0		100,211	- 0-0	T 3.	

Returns from firms employing about 62,500 workpeople in the week ended 25th July, 1936, showed that $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives. At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight decline in the spinning department. Employment at Stockport showed little change as compared with June, but was considerably better than a year ago. At Glossop employment in the weaving department declined, but remained fairly good. In the Oldham district employment in the spinning department showed little change as compared with June, but was considerably better than in July of last year. In the manufacturing department there was some improvement with weavers of calicoes, fancy goods and heavy coods, and employment was better than a year ago.

and heavy goods, and employment was better than a year ago.

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † The Divisions are as constituted at 20th July, *i.e.*, before the re-organisa-tion of Divisional Areas referred to in the article on page 280.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

At Bolton there was a slight improvement with spinners, but employment remained bad; with cardroom workers employment continued slack; with weavers, winders and warpers it continued fair, except in the quilt weavers, whiters and warperste continued rain, except in the quilt weaving section, where short time was largely worked. At Leigh employment continued fair, and was much better than in July of last year. There was little change at Bury and at Heywood. At Rochdale employment with spinners showed a slight healing with weavers it was according good

Heywood. At Rochdale employment with spinners showed a slight decline; with weavers it was generally good. At Preston employment was better than in June. At Blackburn employment showed a further slight improvement in the weaving department, and was considerably better than a year ago. Employ-ment with weavers at Accrington and at Darwen was much better than a year ago. At Great Harwood and at Burnley there was a further slight improvement. Employment at Colne showed a slight improvement; at Nelson it continued fair, though some firms extended the stoppage at the local holidays. In the Rossendale Valley there was much under-employment; employment was rather better than a year ago.

there was much under-employment; employment was rather better than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment continued bad in the spinning and cardroom departments, but showed a slight improvement with doublers. At Huddersfield employment with spinners was described as fair. At Todmorden it continued good in the spinning depart-ment, and fair in the weaving department. 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 20th July, 1936 :—

	20th July, 1936.									
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) a a compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	C (1993)	with a month before.				
Card and Blowing		and the second			Share an	-				
Room	1,337	2,965	451	2,077	6,830	-	20			
Spinning Beaming, Winding	8,117	2,455	2,998	1,903	15,473	-	727			
and Warping	1,302	4,172	770	3,870	10,114	-	711			
Weaving	5,035	11,081	841	2,946	19,903	-	672			
Other Processes	814	263	143	166	1,386	-	54			

Total 16,605 20,936 5,203 10,962 53,706 - 2,184

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY. THERE was an improvement in the woollen section in July, but a further slight decline, largely seasonal, in the worsted section; employment was good at most centres in the woollen section, and remained fairly good for the time of year in the worsted section. As compared with July of last year, employment showed a con-siderable improvement in the woollen section, and little general change in the worsted section. In the carpet section employment was fairly good generally, at all three periods. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 11·3* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 11·1* at 22nd June, 1936, and with 14·0 at 22nd July, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 6·7,* 8·0,* and 7·6. Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further decline, largely seasonal, particularly in the weaving department, but remained fairly good at most centres. The decline affected almost all the principal centres, but was most marked at Huddersfield, where the fine worsted section was very slack, and short time was largely worked. As compared with July of last year, there was little change in the West Riding, and a slight improvement at the other centres. In the wool sorting department employment at the other centres.

In the wool sorting department employment was moderate, and better than in June. In the wool combing department there was a

In the wool sorting department employment was moderate, and better than in June. In the wool combing department there was a decline in all sections, and employment was not so good as a year ago. In the spinning department there was little change, and employment was about the same as in July, 1935; in the weaving department it was below the level both of June, 1936, and of a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 25th July showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 22 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, with an average loss of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each; while $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments 25 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 15 per cent. worked overtime averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the spinning department $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime averaging 6 hours each. In the weaking department the corresponding figures were : short time, $\frac{1}{2}2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 10 hours; overtime, $\frac{3}{2}$ per cent. and 5 hours. Woollen Section.—Employment in this section showed an improve-ment, and was good at most centres. Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley was good, and better than in June. In the Heavy Woollen District it remained figures development and the code dirict it improves and the top the top the top the top the section and the top the t

and better than in June. In the Heavy Woollen District it remained fairly good. In the Leeds district it improved and was good, with little short time working, and a considerable amount of overtime. It remained good at Guiseley. In the rag and shoddy trade employ-

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † 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.

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ment continued good.

Employment in the blanket trade at Witney showed a further improvement, and was very good; it continued to be fairly good in the West Riding.

In Lancashire a slight improvement was reported; in Scotland there was little change. In both areas employment was considerably better than in July, 1935.

At Trowbridge there was a slight decline in some sections; but here and at the other West of England centres employment generally remained good.

Employers' returns for the week ended 25th July showed that $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople in the woollen section as a whole were on short time* in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the spinning department $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 33 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corres-ponding figures were: short time*, 16 per cent. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 5 hours.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued to be fairly good generally, and showed a slight improvement in some sections.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers :--

In addition in the		Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,† 1926 = 100.)		
Departments:	Lange Mar	1 Santa	and the second	anafa				
WOBSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.	5	£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,880 35,811 15,638 9,341 1,481	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	92.0 88.0 81.0 99.0 84.7	21,918 52,363 28,011 20,684 2,817	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	73-4 81-4 70-5 82-1 63-4		
Total-Worsted	72,151	- 2.3	87.7	125,793	- 2.5	77.3		
WOOLLEN SECTION :		and the second s	Ans.	Sec. Sec.				
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	962 12,479 21,598 15,016 2,246	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$77 \cdot 4 \\91 \cdot 7 \\97 \cdot 5 \\91 \cdot 9 \\83 \cdot 7$	2,124 26,677 37,936 32,989 4,571	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.6 \\ + & 3.6 \\ + & 2.4 \\ + & 3.5 \\ + & 4.5 \end{array} $	81.6 99.9 98.1 93.2 87.6		
Total—Woollen	52,301	+ 0.1	93.5	104,297	+ 3.1	95.9		
CARPET SECTION	9,839	+ 0.0	138.7	19,618	+ 0.1	144.8		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,29J	- 1.2	92.7	249,708	- 0.0	88.3		
Districts: WORSTED SECTION :			1					
Bradford Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	31,076 7,319 8,171 7,715 6,854	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	85 · 9 85 · 8 77 · 3 92 · 6 88 · 5	55,678 13,339 13,292 13,215 11,838	$ \begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 9 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	70 · 2 72 · 4 70 · 5 89 · 5 89 · 0		
ley, etc.)	3,528	- 0.3	107.3	4,860	- 1.6	96.8		
Total—West Riding	64,663	- 2.5	86.5	112,222	- 2.8	75.0		
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,701 335 2,452	+ 0.0 - 4.0 - 0.8	93.6 116.4 109.9	8,749 613 4,209	+ 0.6 - 1.3 - 2.6	89·5 117·5 151·6		
Total—Worsted	72,151	- 2.3	87.7	125,793	- 2.5	77.3		
WOOLLEN SECTION Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,208	+ 0.2	99•4	26,582	+ 4.8	95-6		
ley, etc.) Leeds	9,844 6,917	- 0.3 + 0.1	85·6 104·0	18,968 15,020	$\begin{array}{rrr} + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 6 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	92·9 112·9		
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,591 1,143	+ 1.1 + 5.2	100·5 93·8	5,630 2,311	+ 3.6 + 9.8	91·7 80·0		
Total—West Riding	32,703	+ 0.3	97.0	68,511	+ 4.1	100 1		
Lancashire West of England,	4,431	+ 0.3	91·3	8,950	+ 2.7	92.6		
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,677 11,490	+ 1.2 - 0.8	85·7 87·9	6,881 19,955	$+ 2.7 \\ - 0.1$	100 · 8 84 · 4		
Total-Woollen	52,301	+ 0.1	93.5	104,297	+ 3.1	95.9		
CARPET SECTION	9,839	+ 0.0	138.7	19,618	+ 0.1	144.8		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,291	- 1.2	92.7	249,708	- 0.0	88.3		

See footnote † in second column on page 287.
 † Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
 ‡ Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th July, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 20th June, 1936 :--

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")						
	Wcol 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	-3.9 -1.4 -5.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	-3.0 -4.0 -0.5	+ 0.2 - 0.8 + 0.2	-2.6 -2.4 -0.4		
TOTAL	- 3.5	- 1.9	- 3.3	- 0.4	- 2.3		
Woollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	I III	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.0 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		
TOTAL		+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1		

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 20th July, 1936 : --

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th July, 1936. Wholly Temporarily Inc.(+) or

Department.	Unen	aployed.	Ste	opped.	Total.	Dec.(-)as compared
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		with a month before.
Vool Sorting Vool Washing and	105	5	387	3	500	- 14
Preparing	421	95	348	91	955	+ 38
Vool Combing	287	204	732	294	1,517	- 228
ool Carding	348	34	391	50	823	- 56
oollen Spinning	194	26	188	102	510	- 121
orsted Drawing and				and the last		A BERNELLE
Spinning	300	725	179	1,351	2,555	- 129
Voollen Winding and	ALL STATE	12022	No. Contraction	COMPRESSION OF	and the second	
Warping	48	20	145	53	266	- 37
orsted Winding and	Contraction of the State	and the second	2/10/10/2022	the second		a later second
Warping	52	186	184	531	953	+ 74
oollen Weaving	110	167	277	894	1,448	- 179
orsted Weaving	104	233	99	1,797	2,233	+ 703
ther Processes	646	57	483	230	1,416	+ 18
A LOCAL COMPANY	C. C. C. States		-	1000		
Total	2,615	1,752	3,413	5,396	13,176	+ 69
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Constraint State	and the second	Charles and the second	Contraction of the second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight further decline in July, but was moderately good for the time of year; it continued to be better, at most centres, than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $14 \cdot 4^*$ at 20th July, 1936, as compared with $12 \cdot 9^*$ at 22nd June, 1936, and with $16 \cdot 3$ at 22nd July, 1935.

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

		Number of orkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before †	
ngland and Wales :	972 7,638	Per cent. $+ 3 \cdot 2$ $- 3 \cdot 1$	Per cent - 8.0 - 8.2	£ 2,357 16,990	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 8.4\\ - 5.2 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 0.4 - 6.2	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,375 4,009	- 0.6 - 0.7	$+ 8.1 \\ - 1.9$	9,312 8,571	+ 0.8 - 6.8	+ 7.9 - 4.6	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,400 3,960 1,273 2,479 5,378	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 8.4 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 3.3 \\ - 4.1 \end{array} $	15,318 8,974 2,802 5,255 10,567	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	+12.0 + 0.3 - 2.6 +29.8 + 4.7	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,500 1,408	$\frac{-1.5}{-0.8}$	+ 4.3 + 2.3	2,743 3,060	+ 1.7 - 4.3	+ 9.0 + 1.3	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	7,156 849	- 0.3 - 1.0	$\begin{array}{r} + 7 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	14,385 1,608	- 3.8 + 2.2	+11·2 +10·0	
Other parts of England and Wales	4,539	- 0.3	+ 5 9	9,130	+ 2.5	+ 9.7	
ngland and Wales	51,936	-1.2	+ 1.1	111,072	- 2.4	+ 4.8	
otland	1,052	- 0.4	- 7.2	2,254	+ 4.0	- 1.9	
reat Britain	52,988	- 1.2	+ 1.0	113,326	- 2.2	+ 4.7	

See footnote * in first column on page 285.
 † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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with some firms and good with others.

At Leicester there was a further seasonal decline, and employment was not so good as in the corresponding month of last year; more than 60 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in the week ended 25th July. In the Leicestershire country district employment remained fairly good at most centres, and was better than a year ago. Employment at Northampton declined; here also more than 60

per cent. of the workpeople were on short time in the week ended 25th July. In the Higham and Rushden district employment continued good. At the other principal Northamptonshire centres employment continued moderately good for the time of year, though there was a good deal of short time working. At Stafford employment declined, and nearly three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th July; employment was, however, better than a year ago. At Norwich also there was a decline, and employment was slack with most firms.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was still much short time working, but employment was better than in July, 1935. At Leeds employment again slightly declined, and was slack. In the Lancashire slipper trade, although a slight decline was reported, employment remained good, and was better than a year ago. Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; at Edinburgh it improved slightly, and was moderate; at Maybole it remained bad.

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 20th July, 1936 :-

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 20th July, 1936.												
Department.		holly ployed.		porarily opped.	(Teta)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as							
a deserves a serve da	Men.	Women.	Men. Women.		Total.	compared with a month before.							
Boot and Shoe M'f're:					and the	and the second second							
Preparing Dept	125	16	103	53	297	+ 31							
Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept	326 699	9 6	243 1,527	8 9	586 2,241	+ 75 + 318							
Closing Dept	21	747	1,527	1,896	2,676	+ 546							
Making Dept	1,862	33	1,964	63	3,922	+ 842							
Finishing Dept	1,211	406	886	660	3,163	+ 557							
lipper Making	248	100	442	437	1,227	+ 294							
log Making	14	1	9	2	26	- 13							
lepairing and Hand Sewn Work	591	1	175	1	700	0.0							
Sewn work	591	L C	175	1	768	- 28							
TOTAL	5,097	1,319	5,361	3,129	14,906	+2,622							

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and remained slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained good in earthenware manufacture and moderate in china manufacture.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.3^* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 19.7^* at 22nd June, 1936, and 20.6 at 22nd July, 1935.

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

	seV.	Number Workpeoj	of ple.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) o Dec. (-) on				
	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1936.	Month before.	Year† before.			
Earthenware	2,019 6,690 2,127	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4.0 \\ + 0.0 \\ + 7.3 \end{array} $	£ 3,671 12,690 4,226	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.7 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 5.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 10 \cdot 0 \end{array} $			
TOTAL	10,836	- 0.6	+ 0.6	20,587	+ 3.7	+ 4.1			
Other districts	8,428 2,408 10,836	-1.1 + 1.1 - 0.6	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	14,785 5,802 20,587	$\frac{\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \end{array}}{\begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}}$	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 2}{- 0 \cdot 8}$ + 4 \cdot 1			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,757 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,958, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working on an average about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th July, 1936; on the other with £10,005,200 in July, 1935. An analysis of these figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, hand, 608, or about 51 per cent., were working overtime to the is given on page 309 of the present issue. extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

time, and there was also a good deal of overtime in Lancashire. Employment in London showed an improvement; it was slack

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during July and continued to be good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) was 8.3* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 8.8* at 22nd June, 1936, and 9.5 at 22nd July, 1935. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns :---Total Wages paid to all

	Numbe	er of Worl	speople.		Workpeople.					
Districts.	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a					
And Directory and the	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.				
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	1,828	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	4,763	- 0.8	+ 2.3				
ern Counties South and South- West Counties	8,695	+ 0.4	+ 9.2	25,073	+ 1.7	+10.5				
and Wales Scotland	1,894 226	+ 0·4 	-1.1 + 1.3	5,004 617	-1.1 + 4.8	-1.6 + 5.8				
Total	12,643	+ 0.4	+ 6.2	35,457	+ 1.0	+ 7.4				

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,643 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5 per cent, were working overtime to the extent of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during July remained good on the whole. It showed a further slight decline among painters, but little change among other occupations. In all divisions and with all occupations (except bricklayers) it was better than in July, 1935.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, and good for the time of year with other classes of skilled operatives, except painters and slaters, with whom it was fair; in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported. With labourers, etc., employment remained slack. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* un-

employed (including those temporarily stopped) at 20th July, 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 July, 1935 :---

·	mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed at 20th	Numbers included in previous column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a					
	at July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.*	Month before.	Year before.				
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers	139,970 88,910 23,830 8,670 31,590 129,740	6,092 2,956 1,503 862 1,395 12,900	245 117 76 78 77 382	4.4 3·3 6·3 9·9 4·4 9·9	+ 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $				
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers Navvies etc., and General Labourers	39,280 271,080 96,130	3,213 30,582 26,176	175 1,055 500	8·2 11·3	+ 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.5	-2.8 -2.2 -4.7				
All other occupa- tions	147,590	31,351	990	21.2	+ 2.4	- 1.1				
Total	976,790	117,030	3,695	12.0	+ 0.8	- 2.3				
DIVISION [†] . London South-Eastern South-Western 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	20,403 9,305 9,368 10,982 17,300 20,944 14,756 8,714 5,258	56 73 199 568 970 748 927 153 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 1.3 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 0.9 \\ + \ 3.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	976,790	117.030	3,695	12.0	+ 0.8	- 2.3				

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 140 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,218,000 in 1931). These returns show that in July, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £10,532,600, as compared

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † The Divisions are as constituted at 20th July, *i.e.*, before the re-organisa-tion of Divisional Areas referred to in the article on page 280.

August, 1936.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued good generally; it was better than in July, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with June and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. In Bradford, Newcastle, Leicester and Bristol, however, it was described as slack; while at other centres, including Leeds, Manchester and Plymouth, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was fairly good on the whole and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and with a year ago. It was reported from Bradford, however, that employment was bad; whilst at Manchester employment was described as poor and at Belfast as very quiet. With lithographic artists it was good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with June and was fairly good on the whole; it was better than in July, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was $5 \cdot 0^*$ at 20th July, 1936, the same as at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with $6 \cdot 8$ at 22nd July, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were $6\cdot8^*$, $7\cdot3^*$ and $7\cdot6$, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries $4\cdot8^*$, $5\cdot3^*$ and $5\cdot5$. The following Table summarises the returns from various trade

unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :--

Sales and a second	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag	Decrea	e (+) or use (-) h a	
	at end of July, 1936.	July, 1936.	June, 1936.	July, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London	33,521	3.2	3.3	4 • 4	-0.1	- 1.2
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,768	6.0	5.8	7.0	+0.2	- 1.0
Midland and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,642 5,362 -9,838	3.8 4.7 3.5	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+0.7 -1.4 -0.2	+ 0.1 - 1.5 - 0.7
Total	70,131	4.0	4.1	5.0	-0.1	- 1.0
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,749 7,950	4 · 5 8 · 7	5·2 8·9	5.0 9.4	$-0.7 \\ -0.2$	-0.5 -0.7
binding (branches not distinguished)	27,946	2.0	2.5	2.5	-0.5	- 0.5

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July was slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 27.8* per cent. were unemployed at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 28.9* per cent. at 22nd June, 1936, and with 29.7 per cent. at 22nd July, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 13.5,* 13.3* and 14.8, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 30.4,* 31.7,* and 32.4.

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 Da Docks an			ourers emp narves in L		
	In	Docks.			COLUMN TO A	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks an Principa Wharves	
Week ended 4th July, 1936 11th " " 18th " " 25th " "	3,526 3,955 3,827 3,676	2,096 2,046 1,430 1,705	5,622 6,001 5,257 5,381	5,671 5,855 5,739 5,628	11,293 11,856 10,996 11,009	
ended 25th July, 1936	} 3,746	1,819	5, 565	5,723	11,288	
verage for June, 1936	3,567	1,941	5,508	5,734	11,242	
Average for July, 1935	3,963	1,850	5,813	5,576	11,389	

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 838, compared with 817 in June, and with 703 in July, 1935.

East Coast.—Employment remained generally moderate at most of the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields it was moderate; at the Hartlepools it showed a further improvement. At Middlesbrough employment continued good at the river wharves but re-

* See footnote * in first column on page 285.

mained bad at the docks. At Hull it showed further improvement with dock workers; with coal trimmers it remained bad. Employment at Grimsby and Boston remained fair; at Ipswich it continued good.

Mersey.—The improvement in employment reported last month at Liverpool and at Salford was maintained. At Garston employment continued to improve.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st July, 1936, was 11,169, compared with 11,273 in June, 1936, and with 10,913 in July, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,273 in the five weeks ended 31st July, 1936, compared with £28,142 in June, 1936, and with £25,960 in July, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.-Employment at Cardiff was poor during the early part of the month, but improved later. At Penarth employment was affected by the closing of the dock; coal trimmers and dock workers were transferred to Cardiff and Barry docks. At Swansea there was a slight improvement with dock workers; employment with coal trimmers was good. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth continued fairly good. At Southampton and at Plymouth it improved slightly, and was good and fair respectively.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow continued fair; at Dundee it improved slightly. At Grangemouth it showed an improvement, and was good; it remained fair at Leith. Employment at Belfast continued good.

SEAMEN.

DURING July employment among seamen continued to improve slightly but remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 20th July, 1936, was $22 \cdot 3^*$, compared with $24 \cdot 1^*$ at 22nd June, 1936, and $27 \cdot 0$ at 22nd July, 1935.

The demand for men on the Mersey was very quiet, apart from periods at the beginning and end of the month when it was moderate; carpenters, ordinary seamen and deck ratings were reported to be in short supply. At Manchester the demand gradually declined from fair to very quiet.

On the Thames the demand was very quiet, with some increase in activity at the beginning and about the middle of July; at Southampton it was quiet in the first week and fairly good thereafter : a shortage

of deck ratings was reported. On the Type the demand was quiet generally; on the Wear it was fair, with more activity in the first week: there was a scarcity of deck hands. On the Tees it was good in the first two weeks and quiet thereafter; at the Hartlepools it was fair in the first half of the month and good thereafter. At Hull it was good up to the middle of July and poor thereafter until the last week, when it was moderate; difficulty was reported in securing carpenters, ordinary seamen and good-class boys.

At Bristol the demand was very quiet generally, with a better tendency in the last week; at Avonmouth it fluctuated between quiet and fairly good; at both ports there was a shortage of carpenters and boys. The demand at Cardiff varied from moderate to good : carpenters and ordinary and able-bodied seamen were scarce at this port; at Newport the demand was fair, with less activity in the second week; at Swansea it was generally good, with some shortage of deck ratings

On the Clyde the demand fluctuated between fair and very good; at Leith it declined from fairly good to quiet in the first half of the month, but was fair thereafter. At Belfast it varied from very poor to very good

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

reach bearing the least		Mumber o	f Seamen†	sinpped in	1 The second
Principal Ports.	July,		+) or -) on a	Seven I end	
	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1936.	July, 1935.
Ingland and Wales: Liverpool; Manchester London Southampton	9,387 623 8,373 7,947	+ 840 + 192 - 860 + 1,204	-809 + 30 - 460 + 1,366	56,719 3,825 55,631 39,803	58,408 4,151 55,857 45,828
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	2,684 281 458 1,031	+ 897 + 124 + 105 + 166	+ 680 - 78 + 179 + 41	12,836 1,126 2,116 5,521	10,498 1,383 1,997 5,212
Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea	723 261 2,034 1,014	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 136 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 142 \\ + & 161 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	4,660 2,143 13,189 5,954	4,664 2,513 12,003 6,220
COTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	264	+ 35	- 71	1,538	1,678
Grangemouth Glasgow	597 3,940	+ 141 + 508	-101 + 1,637	2,975 18,964	2,844 15,869
Intern Intern Internet Belfast	326	+ 54	+ 172	1,589	1,082
Total for above Ports	39,943	+ 3,572	+ 1,847	228,589	230,207

* See footnote * in first column on page 285. † It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals. ‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

luding Avonmouth and Polarty luding Barry and Penarty

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 20th July, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Euliibuigii, cto.) u			more e	nan one			Contraction of the second			Boys.		Ser 1		Girls.	
Area.		er of Perat 20th J	uly, 193	6.	company	or Dec. (-) otals as red with	Division.		Aged 14 and inder 16.	Aged 16 and under 1	d To	otal.	Aged 14 and inder 16.	Aged 16 and under	1 Total.
	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	22ndJune 1936.	22nd July, 1935.		1				1			<u> </u>
London Division*	119,600	32,432	3,641	155,673	- 4,912	$\frac{1}{1-28,712}$	London South-Eastern		832 478	1,059 709		891 187	821 784	929 666	
South-Eastern Division*	49,071	9,676	2,637	61,384	- 3,996	- 7,818	South-Western Midlands	n	936 995	1,008	1,9	944	1,283 852	988 1,236	2,271
Brighton Chatham	2,450 2,110	661	112		+ 146	- 160	North-Eastern North-Wester	1	5,138 4,828	6,388 4,897	11.5	526	6,293 4,926	4,246 4,013	10.539
Ipswich Norwich	1,531 5,030	187	49 132	1.767	- 311	- 472	Scotland Wales		6,367 4,373	5,625 3,891	9,7	992 264	6,360	4,455	10.815
Rest of Division	37,950	7,441	2,178	47,569	- 3,883	- 6,197		2					4,607	1,748	
South-Western Division*	63,160		4,215				Great Britain	2	23,947	25,246	49,1	193	25,926	18,281	44,207
Bristol Plymouth	12,077 6,065	863	896 318	7,246	- 119	- 584	NoteThe	e figu	res inclu	de cons	iderabl	e num	bers of 1	boys and	l girls who,
Portsmouth Reading	4,287 1,807	215	337 68	2,090	- 362 - 183	- 48	though regist Bureaux as an	oplican	its for e	mployment	ent, ar	e rema	and Ju	hole tim	e at school
Southampton Swindon	5,386 760	94	241 152	1,006	+ 40	- 552	Bureaux as an until employn in an article o	nent in n page	e 205 of	the issue	e of thi	s GAZE	on this	subject June, 19	were given 36.
Rest of Division Millands Division*	32,778 140,955	35,274	2,203 4,752		- 745 + 3,013	- 9,153 - 46,038	San Share								
Birmingham Coventry	16,255 4,241	5,301	185 85	21,741	+ 494	- 4,941	INSURED .	JUVE	NILES,	UNDER	18 YI	EARS	OF AGE	, RECOI	BDED AS
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	1,959	422	24			State States		0.	NEMPLC	AFD V.	T ZUTI	a Jui	x, 1936	.	
Derby Leicester	1,831 6,295	484	297	2,612	+ 191	- 335				Boys.			Girls.		
Northampton	2,895 11,522	549 2,183	28 321	3,472	+ 628	- 1	Division.*	•	Aged		ged	Age		Agod	Total.
Smethwick	1,242	457	14 410	14,026 1,713	- 63	- 1,005		See.	14 and under 1	1 16	and	14 a	nd	Aged 16 and	
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	14,169 4,179	7,205	410 83 25	21,784 4,762	- 190	- 2,733			under 1	o. j una	er 18.	under	16. ui	nder 18.	
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	1,457 4,779	240 983	102	5,864	- 78 - 151	- 766 - 2,048 - 23,195	London South-Eastern		867 434		,391	1,0		1,288	4,564
Rest of Division North-Eastern	70,131		3,118	A State State			South-Western	a	411		867 919	4	19 21	734 830	2,654 2,581
Division* Barnsley	304,305 11,357	35,670 579	22,065 980	362,040 12,916	- 37,910 - 611	-101,258 -2,132	Midlands North-Eastern	·	480	5 5	,842	2,1		1,342 3,404	4,228 13,223
Bradford Darlington	9,433 2,673	4,131 188	159 386	13,723	+ 207	- 244	North-Western Scotland	n	2,094 2,357	4 5	,877	2,4 2,1	71	4,100 3,834	13,560 13,494
Dewsbury Doncaster	1,905 8,931	555 377	27 805	2,487	- 154	- 2.627	Wales Special Schem	es	990	3	,251	6	10	1,063	5,914
Gateshead Grimsby	7,549 4,983	777	916 344		- 282	- 2,588	Great Brita	in -	9,568	24	,024	10,0	36	16,596	60,224
Halifax	1,751 6,293	589 332	10 571	2,350	- 50	- 569	and the second sec		100	and the second	Salar a	No. 25 States	and a second		
Huddersfield	2,558	1,394	232	4,184	+ 256	- 1.258	Note.—The those whose u	figures	ovment	not onl books w	y boys vere in	and gitthe "	rls on t	he regist	ter, but also
Hull	11,631 14,521	5,280	746 255	20,056	- 246	- 2,948	those whose u books, <i>i.e.</i> , bo employment	ys and at sou	l girls w	within	registe	red as	unemplo	yed on	losing their
Lincoln Middlesbrough	2,345 9,264	317 460	201 854	10,578	- 200		maintaining r to have found	egistra	tion as	applicar	nts for	employ	yment an	nd were	not known
Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	16,789 4,784	1,990 244	1,839 341	20,618	- 252 - 4.373	- 2,997	who were reco in second colu	rded a	s unemp	oloyed, a	re inclu	uded i	n the fig	gures (see	first Table
Sheffield South Shields	21,073 9,842	3,306 401	347 977	24,726 11,220	- 1.940	- 9,812	III Second cord	шпоп	t page 20	o+).					
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	6,297 14,800	272 1,333	501 1,941	7,070	- 451	- 2,552	JUVENILES,	INDE	R 18 1	TRADE	07 40	P Dr	ACED 1	The Fact	T OWNER
Wakefield	5,269 2,443	657 307	275		+ 529	- 2,114	o o v minuto,	Fou	R WEE	KS EN	DED 2	OTH J	ULY, 1	936.	LOIMENT.
Rest of Division North-Western	127,814		9,301	147,375	- 22,061	- 45,015	1		1				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		ed in first
Division*	261,826 3,325	78,803	18,664 212	359,293 5,598	- 5,985	- 68,018			Nun	iber of Fille		ties	situat	ion since School	e leaving
Ashton-u-Lyne	3,662	1,514	125	5.301	+ 492	- 950 - 1,394	Division.	•		1				Senoo.	L.
Barrow Birkenhead	2,390 5,422	234 748	134 501	2,758 6,671	- 678	- 2,029			Boys	. Girl	ls. I	lotal.	Boys.	Girls	. Total.
Blackburn Blackpool	6,631 3,034	6,345 707	441 113	13,417 3,854	- 6.37	- 102	South-Eastern		6,071	4,68	4 10	,755	605	1 701	1 1 700
Bolton Burnley	7,153 4,428	2,765 3,490	326 370	10,244 8,288	+ 18	- 3,942 - 1,374	South-Western	1	1,583	1,35	8 2	.941	260	721	603
Bury Chorley	1,910 2,326	1,342 860	78 243	3,330 3,429	+ 2.44	- 861	Midlands North-Eastern		2,832	2.15	8 5	,794 ,570	500 587	691 705	1,292
Liverpool Manchester	67,235 27,468	9,645 9,877	7,094	83,974 38,078	- 1,207	- 3,296	North-Western Scotland	1	2,851 2,177	2,73 2,27	8 4	,589 ,455	819 933	930	1,947
Nelson Oldham	1,688 11,711	1,230 3,491	87 247		- 191	- 1,071 - 4,420	Wales		566	49		,060	222	211	433
Preston Rochdale	4,314 3,992	2,337 1,226	262 111	6,913 5,329	- 281	- 2,371	Great Britain		18,121	16,04	3 34	,164	3,926	4,615	8,541
St. Helens	7,434 8,660	471 2,738	710 225	8,615	- 658	- 1,450	NoteThe	figures	in the a	bove Ta	ble rela	ating t	o the So	uth-East	ern Division
Stockport	3,571 2,928	1,862	151 189	5,584	- 92	-2,550 -2,497	include partic	ulars o	of vacan	cies fille	d in the	e Lond	lon Area	•	
Wigan	9,910	1,612	416	3,640 11,938	+ 665	- 938	JUVENILES	UNDI	ER 18	YEAR	S OF	Agt	IN.	ATTENT	DANCE AT
Scotland Division*	72,634 207,217	23,725 38,365	5,896 22,807	102,255 268,389				AUI	HORISE	D Cou	RSES (OF IN	STRUCT	ION.	AROL AI
Aberdeen Clydebank	5,894 3,163	853 434	546 608	7,293 4,205	- 46	- 1.457								1	
Dundee	8,248 16,284	6,227 2,818	1,024 1,317	15,499 20,419	- 351				week 22nd Ju	ended ly, 1936	i.		onth end July, 1		Total number of
Glasgow	69,775	13,054	6,742	89,571		- 12,195						Contraction of the	and the second s		individuals
Motherwell	5,827 6,422	742 602	914 896	7,483 7,920	+ 1.473	- 1,094		Junio	r Instruct and Cla		ntres	Oth	er Educa nstitutio	tional	who have attended
Paisley Port Glasgow	3,960 1,784	623 315	820 226	5,403 2,325	+ 401	- 858 - 1,008	Division.*		1	1		Contraction of the	1		Junior In- struction
Rest of Division Wales Division*	85,860	12,697 6,902	9,714	108,271	STATES AND A STATE	- 11,466		No.	No.	Aver		No. of		rage dance.	Centres and Classes [†]
Cardiff	166,393 12,379	1,514	14,619 983	187,914 14,876	- 1,177	- 1,643		of Cen-	of Classes			Insti- tu-	1		since 1st April, 1936.
Llanelly Newport	2,757 6,364	254 349	363 418	3,374 7,131	+ 319	- 662		tres.		Boys.	Girls.	tions.	Boys.	Girls.	
Swansea Rest of Division	11,135 133,758	754 4,031	1,347 11,508	13,236 149,297	- 900	- 1.227	London	4		141	82	2	5		2.372
Northern Ireland Belfast	41,581	20,627	2,782	64,990	+ 1,294	- 7,452	SEastern SWestern	10 12	33	41 311	108 302	16 3	1	19	2,372 1,513 3,510
Londonderry	22,995 2,664	11,051 1,121	1,673	3,986	- 634 - 113	- 740	Midlands NEastern	13 55	35	442	317 2,746	7	15	12	4,001
Lurgan Lisburn	933 797	1,610 738	54 53	2,597 1,588	+ 283	- 212 - 90	NWestern	48	2	4,635 2,829 237	1,724	6 4	9	82 34	22,988 18,117
Newry Rest of Northern	1,444	340	40	1,824	+ 58		Scotland Wales	32 26	4	2,662	88 903	2	-3	-	16,965 9,723
Great Britain and	12,748	5,767	761	19,276		and the second se	Great					and the second			
_Northern Ireland 5	and the second second second second	tel and a start	and the state	Carlos and and	- 49,310	A A DE THE PARTY I	Britain	200	21	11,298	6,270	40	58	147	79,189
[Percentage rates of given in the monthly " * See footnote * in	unemploy	ment for	each of	754 towns	in Great	Britain are	* The Divi	sions	are as	constitu	ited at	t 20t	h July	, i.e.,	before the
* See footnote * in	a adjoini	ng colum	ient Inde	x.]			reorganisation	of Di	visional	areas re	ferred	to in t	he article	e on pag	e 280.

* See footnote * in adjoining column.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 20TH JULY, 1936.

		Boys.			Girls.						
Division.*	Aged 14 and under 16.	Åged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.					
ondon outh-Eastern iouth-Western fidlands Vorth-Eastern Vorth-Western cotland Vales	832 478 936 995 5,138 4,828 6,367 4,373	1,059 709 1,008 1,669 6,388 4,897 5,625 3,891	1,891 1,187 1,944 2,664 11,526 9,725 11,992 8,264	821 784 1,283 852 6,293 4,926 6,360 4,607	929 666 988 1,236 4,246 4,013 4,455 1,748	1,750 1,450 2,271 2,088 10,539 8,939 10,815 6,355					
reat Britain	23.947	25.246	49 193	25 926	18 281	44 207					

[†] Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the [estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, exclusive of agricultural workers,* at July, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 20th July, 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 Acts provide, 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, 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.

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 he sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where books exchanged in July of this year.

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 284 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 284.

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 unemploy. ment at June and July, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for July, 1935 and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935 and 1934, respectively. Revised percentages for June and July, 1936, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1936, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment

INSURED PERSONS*, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th JULY, 1936.

	1÷		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.	08/9 1939		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		TEMPO	RARY STOI	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
:	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	5,085	61	5,146	91	57	148	5,176	118	5,294	5,168	118	5,286	
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	141,919 1,141 724 4,572 501 824 1,316 <i>150,997</i>	593 1 1 6 1 106 8 716	142,512 1,142 725 4,578 502 930 1,324 <i>151,713</i>	91,363 102 15 1,471 136 900 266 94,253	363 — 2 — 8 8 381	91,726 102 15 1,473 136 908 274 94,634	233,282 1,243 739 6,043 637 1,724 1,582 245,250	956 1 8 1 114 114 16 1,097	234,238 1,244 740 6,051 638 1,838 1,598 246,347	233,232 1,233 739 5,319 637 1,702 1,467 244,329	955 1 1 8 1 114 114 16 1,096	234,187 1,234 740 5,327 638 1,816 1,483 245,425	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,880 2.822 799 5,501	2 57 21 80	1,882 2,879 820 5,581	112 529 169 <i>819</i>	 17 11 28	112 546 180 <i>838</i>	1,992 3,351 968 6,311	2 74 32 108	1,994 3,425 1,000 6,419	1,992 3,311 904 6,207	2 73 31 106	1,994 3,384 935 6,313	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	6,670	564	7,234	993	109	1,102	7,663	673	8,336	7,424	672	8,096	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,455	2,770	6,225	2,778	5,158	7,936	6,233	7,928	14,161	6,224	7,924	14,148	
Glass :	1,951 2,259 <i>4,210</i>	300 154 <i>454</i>	2,251 2,413 <i>4,664</i>	569 744 1,313	109 35 <i>144</i>	678 779 1,457	2,520 3,003 <i>5,523</i>	409 189 <i>598</i>	2,929 3,192 6,121	2,503 3,002 5,505	409 189 <i>598</i>	2,912 3,191 6,103	
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink. Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	6,831 540 928 3,726 12,025	847 203 176 753 1,979	7,678 743 1,104 4,479 14,004	706 8 50 1,822 2,586	99 18 13 226 <i>356</i>	805 26 63 2,048 <i>2,942</i>	7,537 548 978 5,548 14,611	946 221 189 979 2,335	8,483 769 1,167 6,527 16,946	7,427 548 974 5,515 14,464	939 221 189 966 <i>2,315</i>	8,366 769 1,163 6,481 <i>16,779</i>	
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,878	6	1,884	354	1	355	2,232		2,239	2,232	7	2,239	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	14,737 2,337 2,069 2,475 1,626 25,122	112 121 159 33 162 593	14,849 2,458 2,228 2,508 1,788 25,715	11,355 667 4,252 3,440 533 20,601	30 30 280 14 50 405	11,385 697 4,532 3,454 583 21,006	26,092 3,004 6,321 5,915 2,159 45,723	142 151 439 47 212 <i>998</i>	26,234 3,155 6,760 5,962 2,371 46,721	26,088 2,980 6,321 5,914 2,155 45,690	142 149 439 47 211 <i>995</i>	26,230 3,129 6,760 5,961 2,366 46,685	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	34,001 3,093 5,582 3,715 <i>46,391</i>	1,148 435 17 32 1,632	35,149 3,528 5,599 3,747 48,023	8,532 212 412 624 <i>9,780</i>	540 44 2 16 <i>602</i>	9,072 256 414 640 <i>10,382</i>	42,533 3,305 5,994 4,339 56,171	1,688 479 19 48 2,234	44,221 3,784 6,013 4,387 58,405	41,539 3,236 5,552 4,259 54,586	1,676 476 18 48 2,218	43,215 3,712 5,570 4,307 56,804	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	11,592 1,434 1,701 <i>14,727</i>	894 92 14 <i>1,000</i>	12,486 1,526 1,715 <i>15,727</i>	6,496 109 438 7,043	723 59 4 786	7,219 168 442 7, <i>829</i>	18,088 1,543 2,139 21,770	1,617 151 18 1,786	19,705 1,694 2,157 <i>23,556</i>	17,773 1,493 2,124 <i>21,390</i>	1,614 151 18 <i>1,783</i>	19,387 1,644 2,142 <i>23,173</i>	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	45,347	189	45,536	2,720	84	2,804	48,067	273	48,349	44,981	270	45,251	

• The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act. 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936. The numbers of persons, aged 16-64, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed, at 20th July, who are excluded from this Table, were 1,925 males and 290 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 1,857 males and 277 females in Great Britain. See also first Table in second column on page 284, in which the numbers of unemployed insured agricultural workers, aged 14-64, in Great Britain are separately shown. † See, however, footnote ‡ on page 295 as to the general percentage for all industries combined.

WHOLLY UN INDUSTRY. (including Males. Fema Other Meial 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 Metal Wares ... Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals ... 5.492 5,492 4,686 4,404 2,604 1,073 941 843 1,283 10,350 *31,676* Textiles :--Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted ... Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk 10,856 7,569 *18,425* 4,706 17, 27, 4, 916 873 4,581 2,314 Linen Inta Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. 851 1,050 Hoslery Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Rleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Total, Textiles ... 255 380 1,115 6,312 2, 2, 57, 41.778 Leather and Leather Goods :-2,540 746 *3,286* Clothing :--Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery... Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc... Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clotking 10,569 719 887 619 392 7,416 20,602 19 Food Drink and Tobacco :--- odd Drink and Togacco :-- Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ... Other Food Industries ... Drink Industries ... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc. 9,760 1,960 2,240 6,632 6,643 562 27,797 1: Woodworking, etc. :--Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ... Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. ... 6,291 1,268 10,916 2,000 20,475 Paper, Printing, etc. :-Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and 1,864 992 269 Wall Paper Making ... Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookblinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... 175 12,994 *16,294* Building and Contracting :--113,108 117,804 Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting 230,912 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Rubber Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing ... 3,229 998 680 705 1,110 506 7,228 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply 17,478 Transport and Communication :--Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :--Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) 9,252 4,532 27,727 31,899 etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.... Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc.... 41,356 3,011 44,367 3,031 *120,868* Distributive Trades 130,865 Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 8,770 *** *** Miscellaneous Trades and Services :--Isselfaneous Trades and Services — National Government Service … Local Government Service … Professional Services … Entertainments and Sports … Hotel, Publie House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service … Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. … Other Industries and Services … Total, Miscellaneous … 13,751 61,320 4,860 16,315 22,896 1,612 715 31,485 24,3 152.954 40 TOTAL* 1,150,513 206,830 1,357,343† 216,138 86,133 302,271 1,366,651 292,963 1,659,614 1,324,610 270,641 1,595,251 * Excluding agricultural workers (see footnote * on previous page), and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Table on page 291). † Including 72,711 casuals (males, 70,932; females, 1,779).

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	GREAT	BRITAIN AND NORTHERN I		THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
	LOYED (als).	Темрон	LARY STOI	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLA ARY STOP D CASUALS	PAGES.
les.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
363 47 061 728 541 452 19 817	5,855 4,733 7,465 3,332 1,614 1,393 862 2,100	1,937 278 557 1,250 380 206 74 383	74 3 714 263 164 114 1 217	$2,011 \\ 281 \\ 1,271 \\ 1,513 \\ 544 \\ 320 \\ 75 \\ 600$	7,429 4,964 4,961 3,854 1,453 1,453 1,147 917, 1,666	437 50 3,775 991 705 566 20 1,034	7,866 5,014 8,736 4,845 2,158 1,713 937 2,700	7,386 4,638 4,881 3,838 1,453 1,134 896 1,653	437 49 3,774 989 705 566 20 1,034	7,823 4,687 8,655 4,827 2,158 1,700 916 2,687
713	14,063	2,445	1,213	3,658	12,795	4,926	17,721	12,604	4,919	17,523
	<i>41,417</i>	7,510	2,763	10,273	<i>39,186</i>	12,504	51,690	38,483	<i>12,493</i>	50,976
891	20,747	4,483	7,035	11,518	15,339	16,926	32,265	15,339	16,926	32,265
457	25,026	2,492	6,897	9,389	10,061	24,354	34,415	10,052	24,350	34,402
<i>348</i>	<i>45,773</i>	<i>6,975</i>	<i>13,932</i>	<i>20,907</i>	25,400	<i>41,280</i>	66,680	<i>25,391</i>	<i>41,276</i>	66,667
269	8,975	6,299	9,783	16,082	11,005	14,052	25,057	10,947	14,008	24,955
224	2,140	884	1,858	2,742	1,800	3,982	4,882	- 1,798	3,069	4,867
395	1,268	650	257	907	1,523	652	2,175	1,523	646	2,169
178	13,759	801	2,657	3,458	5,382	11,835	17,217	631	2,036	2,667
959	7,273	435	873	1,308	2,749	5,832	8,581	2,749	5,832	8,581
519	2,370	173	372	545	1,024	1,891	2,915	847	1,333	2,240
071	4,121	1,058	4,011	5,069	2,108	7,082	9,190	2,076	7,0)2	9,078
277	532	317	443	760	572	720	1,292	572	717	1,289
575	955	260	813	1,073	640	1,388	2,028	640	1,388	2,028
265	3,380	249	1,326	1,575	1,364	3,591	4,955	1,239	2,531	3,770
565	8,877	8,491	2,785	11,276	14,803	5,350	20,153	13,553	3,801	17,354
645	<i>99,423</i>	26,592	<i>39,110</i>	<i>65,702</i>	68,370	96,755	165,125	<i>61,966</i>	83,699	145,665
567	3,107	889	259	1,148	3,429	826	4,255	3,421	826	4,247
519	1,265	187	156	343	933	675	1,608	914	662	1,576
,086	<i>4,372</i>	1,076	<i>415</i>	<i>1,491</i>	4,352	1,501	5,863	<i>4,335</i>	1,488	<i>5,823</i>
,129	16,698	1,520	7,747	9,267	12,089	13,876	25,965	$11,553 \\797 \\1,307 \\563 \\488 \\13,614 \\28,322$	12,929	24,482
,963	4,682	81	2,495	2,576	800	6,458	7,258		6,349	7,146
,108	1,995	420	2,484	2,904	1,307	3,592	4,899		3,590	4,897
,447	6,066	109	4,258	4,367	728	9,705	10,433		5,238	5,801
738	1,130	101	733	834	493	1,471	1,934		1,470	1,958
,975	9,391	6,471	3,448	9,919	13,887	5,423	19,310		5,401	19,015
,360	<i>39,962</i>	8,702	21,165	29,867	29,304	40,525	69,829		34,977	<i>63,299</i>
,580	13,340	621	388	1,009	10,381	3,968	14,349	9,789	3,875	13,664
190	2,150	297	64	361	2,257	254	2,511	2,071	231	2,302
,325	5,565	333	2,390	2,723	2,573	5,715	8,288	2,552	5,675	8,227
,384	12,016	610	1,034	1,644	7,242	6,418	13,660	7,054	6,297	13,351
,859	8,502	4 0 7	431	838	7,050	2,290	9,340	6,751	2,259	9,010
,898	1,460	35	340	375	597	1,238	1,835	565	1,102	1,667
,236	<i>43,033</i>	2,303	4,64 7	6,950	30,100	<i>19,883</i>	49,983	28,782	<i>19,439</i>	48,221
64	6,355	390	21	411	6,681	85	6,766	6,339	85	6,424
140	1,408	227	41	268	1,495	181	1,676	1,438	180	1,618
,377	12,293	1,390	263	1,653	12,306	1,640	13,946	12,076	1,620	13,696
424	2,424	390	282	672	2,390	706	3,095	2,293	677	2,970
,095	22,480	2,397	607	3,004	22,872	2,612	25,484	22,146	2,562	24,708
445	2,309 2,684	475	312 416	787 477	2,339	757	3,095	2,328	752	3,080
154 232	423 407	50 10	9 41	59 51	1,053 319 185	2,108 163 273	3,161 482 458	1,019 319 180	1,966 163 273	2,985 482 453
,615	17,609	644	614	1,258	13,638	5,229	18,867	13,314	5,091	18,405
, <i>138</i>	23,432	<i>1,240</i>	<i>1,392</i>	2,632	17,534	8,530	26,064	<i>17,160</i>	<i>8,245</i>	25,405
227	113,335	3,687	8	3,695	116,795	235	117,030	111,547	225	111,772
26	117,830	1,993	2	1,995	119,797	28	119,825	116,013	28	116,041
253	<i>231,165</i>	5,680	10	<i>5,690</i>	<i>236,592</i>	263	<i>236,855</i>	227,560	253	<i>227,813</i>
,458	4,687	823	732	1,555	4,052	2,190	6,242	4,036	2,187	6,223
122	1,120	273	21	294	1,271	143	1,414	1,254	143	1,397
277	957	259	219	478	939	496	1,435	902	489	1,391
221	926	49	62	111	754	283	1,037	742	283	1,025
513	1,623	409	220	629	1,519	733	2,252	1,513	733	2,246
556	1,062	171	130	301	677	686	1,363	677	686	1 ,363
, <i>147</i>	10,375	<i>1,984</i>	1,384	<i>3,368</i>	9,212	4,531	13,743	<i>9,124</i>	4,521	13,645
135	17,613	541	8	549	18,019	143	18,162	17,632	140	17,772
155	9,407	347	9	356	9,599	164	9,763	9,394	157	9,551
410	4,942	319	59	378	4,851	469	5,320	4,724	464	5,188
233	27,960	1,742	7	1,749	29,469	240	29,709	28,296	233	28,529
394	32,293	317	35	352	32,216	429	32,645	31,515	425	31,940
103	41,459	1,073	3	1,076	42,429	106	42,535	40,719	106	40,825
21	3,032	318	17	335	3,329	38	3,367	3,230	38	3,268
<i>124</i>	44,491	1,391	20	<i>1,411</i>	45,758	144	<i>45,902</i>	<i>43,949</i>	144	44,093
143	3,234	115	16	131	3,206	159	3,365	3,145	158	3,303
,459	122,327	4,231	146	<i>4,377</i>	125,099	1,605	<i>126,704</i>	<i>121,023</i>	1,581	122,604
,420	169,285	6,404	3,063	9,467	137,269	41,483	178,752	131,377	39,799	171,176
811	9,581 14,370	224	20	244 307	8,994 14.032	831 645	9,825 14,677	8,658 13,269	813	9,471
665 ,513 ,980	61,985 6,373 22,295	1,385 205 489	57 73 360	1,442 278 849	62,705 5,065 16,804	722 1,585 6,349	63,427 6,651 23,144	61,348 4,906 16,333	699 1,540 6,268	13,875 62,047 6,446 22,604
,260	47,156	365	871	1,236	23,261	25,131	48,392	22,494	24,497	46,991
,396	6,008	89	1,380	1,469	1,701	5,776	7,477	1,642	5,516	7,153
,606	1,321	53	65	121	771	671	1,442	757	663	1,420
,317	33,802	1,416	461	1,877	32,901	2,778	35,679	31,322	2,747	34,069
,356	<i>193,310</i>	4,286	<i>3,293</i>	7,579	157,240	43,649	200,889	<i>152,074</i>	42,536	<i>194,610</i>
830	1.357 343+	216 138	86 133	302 271	1 366 651	292 962	1 650 614	1 704 610	070 041	1 505 053

August, 1936.

States and the states	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
The second second to				area a	Р	ERCEN	TAGES .	AT 20T	H JUL	r, 1936	5.*			ASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	TED NUMI D PERSONS AT JULY,	, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED g		IMPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.		TOT. TA	EASE (+ AL PER .GES* A PARED	CEN-	PER- CENTAGES AT 20TH JULY.
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Tctal.	22ND JUNE, 1936.	22ND JULY, 1935.	23RD JULY, 1934.	1936.*
Fishing	31,890	\$40	32,830	15.9	6.5	15.7	0.3	6•1	0.4	16-2	12.6	16.1	- 2.1	- 0.2	- 2.6	16.2
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	934,420 10,730 4,420 46,040 10,080 10,920 17,480 1,034,090	4,190 10 20 410 20 1,300 170 6,120	938,610 10,740 4,440 46,450 10,100 12,220 17,650 1,040,210	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 5.0 \\ \cdot 1.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 8.2 \\ 4.7 \\ 11.7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	9.8 1.0 0.3 3.2 1.3 8.3 1.6 9.1	8.6 0.5 0.6 4.7 6.2	9.81.00.43.11.37.41.6 9.1	25.0 11.6 16.7 13.1 6.3 15.8 9.1 23.7	22.8 10.0 5.0 2.0 5.0 8.8 9.4 17.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 16.7 \\ 13.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 15.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.2 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 4.9 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 3.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.3 \\ - 9.8 \\ - 4.2 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 6.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - 8.8 \\ -11.0 \\ - 4.6 \\ - 6.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 5.5 \\ - 7 5.4 \\ - 8.6 \\ \end{array} $	$25 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 7$
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	14,160 22,650 14,750 <i>51,560</i> 94,540 33,340	160 1,580 430 2,170 6,300 39,870	14,320 24,230 15,180 <i>53,730</i> 100,840 73,210	13·3 12·5 5·4 <i>10·7</i> 7·1 10·4	1·3 3·6 4·9 3·7 9·0 6·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.1\\ 11.9\\ 5.4\\ 10.4\\ 7.2\\ 8.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 8.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8\\ 2.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.5\\ 1.1\\ 10.8 \end{array} $	14·1 14·8 6·6 12·2 8·1 18·7	1.3 4.7 7.4 5.0 10.7 19.9	14·1 6·6	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ - \ 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	22,260 17,570 <i>39,930</i>	6,450 2,050 <i>8,500</i>	28,710 19,720 48,430	8.8 12.8 10.5	4·7 7·5 5·3	$7 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 6$	2.5 4.2 3.3	1.6 1.7 1.7	$2 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 0$	11·3 17·0 13·8	6·3 9·2 7·0	10·2 15·2 12·6	- (·7 t·3	-2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5	- 2.9 - 3.4 - 3.2	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 16 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array}$
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	76,090 11,790 17,480 51,510 <i>156,870</i>	26,640 4,910 6,300 20,500 58,350	102,730 16,700 23,780 72,010 215,220	9·0 4·6 5·3 7·2 7·7	$3 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 4$	$7 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 6$ $6 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 5$	0.9 0.0 0.3 3.6 1.6	$0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.6$	$0.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.9 \\ 1.4$	9·9 4·6 5·6 10·8 9·3	3.6 4.5 3.0 4.8 4.0	9.1	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	8·2 4·6 4·9 9·0 7·8
Metel Manufacture : 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	16,030 157,760 36,420 25,510 28,600 19,510 283,830	100 4,110 3,190 2,740 1,990 3,410 15,540	16,130 161,870 39,610 28,250 30,590 22,920 299,370	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.7 \\ 9.3 \\ 6.4 \\ 8.1 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.0\\ 2.7\\ 3.8\\ 5.8\\ 1.7\\ 4.8\\ 3.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	13.9 16.5 8.2 24.8 29.7 11.1 16.1	7.0 3.5 4.7 16.0 2.4 6.2 6.4	10.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ - \ 5.2 \\ + \ 4.1 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 7.0 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 10.2 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 8.2 \\ - 5.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9.3 \\ - 8.7 \\ - 4.6 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 6.5 \\ \end{array} $	13.9 16.2 8.0 23.9 19.5 10.3 <i>15.6</i>
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	484,750 73,260 44,950 32,150 635,110	42,670 20,150 700 1,260 <i>64,780</i>	527,420 93,410 45,650 33,410 699,890	7·0 4·2 12·4 11·6 7·3	2.7 2.2 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5	$6 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 3$ $11 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 9$	$1.8 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.5$	$1.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.9$	$1.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.4$	8.8 4.5 13.3 13.5 8.8	4.0 2.4 2.7 3.8 3.4	13·2 13·1		$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 13 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 4 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 15 \cdot 9 \\ - & 8 \cdot 7 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 8\cdot 3 \\ 4\cdot 0 \\ 13\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 9 \\ 8\cdot 3 \end{array}$
Gonstruction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	258,160 12,480 45,420 316,060 154,710	27,670 1,710 1,370 30,750 2,520	285,830 14,190 45,790 <i>346,810</i> 157,230	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	3·2 5·4 1·0 3·3 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	2.6 3.4 0.3 2.5 3.3	2.5 1.1 0.9 2.3 1.7	7.0 12.4 4.7 6.9 31.1	5.8 8.8 1.3 5.8 10.8	11·9 4·6 6·8	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 11 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 17 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 4.6 \\ 6.7 \\ 30.6 \end{array} $
Other 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 Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	85,060 33,140 . 80,900 22,410	8,370 2,220 61,300 9,900 11,220 10,960 950 17,030 82,520 204,470	93,430 35,360 142,200 32,310 25,990 30,050 12,870 38,380 236,580 <i>647,170</i>	6.5 14.1 5.4 11.6 7.3 4.9 7.1 6.0 6.7 7.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 7 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$2.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 4.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.6$	8.7 15.0 6.1 17.2 9.8 6.0 7.7 7.8 8.3 8.9	5·2 2·3 6·2 10·0 6·3 5·2 2·1 6·1 6·1 6·0 6·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.2 \\ 6.1 \\ 15.0 \\ 8.3 \\ 5.7 \\ 7.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.9 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.0 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 4.2 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 2.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -5\cdot2\\-1\cdot7\\-6\cdot5\\-3\cdot6\\-3\cdot6\\-3\cdot8\\-2\cdot2\\-3\cdot2\\-3\cdot2\\-3\cdot2\\-3\cdot6\end{array} $	8·4 13·7 6·1 15·0 8·3 5·7 7·2 7·0 7·4 7·9
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	90,040 72,150 <i>162,190</i>	131,740 148,470 <i>280,210</i> 128,860	221,780 220,620 442,400 221,720	$12 \cdot 1$ $10 \cdot 5$ $11 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 1$	7.5 11.8 9.8 3.3	9·4 11·3 10·3 4·0	4·9 3·4 4·3 6·8	5·3 4·6 4·9 7·6	5.1 4.3 4.8 7.3	17·0 13·9 15·7 11·9	12·8 16·4 14·7 10·9	15·6 15·1	-0.9 -0.5 -0.7 +0.2	- 8.4 - 6.6 - 7.5 - 2.7	$-12 \cdot 1$ $-9 \cdot 2$ $-10 \cdot 5$ $-13 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	92,860 17,610 18,780 23,320 11,130 7,340 26,070 6,290 12,490 16,200 76,730 471,010	128,680 31,120 10,550 50,820 19,460 11,520 89,360 9,660 17,790 33,390 31,780 714,520	48,730 29,330 74,140 30,590 18,860 115,430 15,950 30,280 49,590 108,510 <i>1,185,530</i>	$5 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 $	6.0 2.5 5.2 4.5 3.2 4.5 4.6 4.6 4.0 8.7 5.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 5.6 \\ 3.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 4.3 \\ 2.9 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.8 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.2 \\ 10.4 \\ 5.5 \\ \end{array} $	11 3 10·2 8·1 23·1 24·7 14·0 8·1 9·1 5·1 8·4 19·3 14·5	9.9 6.2 23.3 30.0 16.4 7.9 7.5 7.8 10.8 16.8 16.8 13.5	$10 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.4 \end{array} $	-0.5 +0.9 -4.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 5 \cdot 4 \\ - 44 \cdot 5^{\dagger} \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 8 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$10.0 \\ 7.4 \\ 21.1 \\ 28.1 \\ 13.6 \\ 7.9 \\ 8.1 \\ 6.7 \\ 8.3 \\ 17.3 \\ 13.2 \\ 13.2 \\$
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,900 11,690 46,590	11,050 13,790 24,840	45,95 0 25,480 7 <i>1,430</i>	7·3 6·4 7·1	5·1 3·8 4·4	6·8 5·0 6·1	2.5 1.6 2.3	$2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6$	$2.5 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.1$	9·8 8·0 9·4	7·5 4·9 6·0	6.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array} $	-2.8 -2.0 -2.6	$- 4 \cdot 2$ $- 3 \cdot 2$ $- 3 \cdot 8$	9·2 6·2 8·2
Clothing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Silppers and Clogs Total, Clothing	69,880 10,020 12,530 11,350 7,920 82,270 <i>193,970</i>	138,870 93,090 20,140 89,080 20,090 52,030 <i>413,300</i>	208,750 103,110 32,670 100,430 28,010 134,300 607,270	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4·4 4·3 5·5 6·1 3·7 3·8 4·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	5.62.612.34.8 $3.66.65.1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$17 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 1$	10.0 6.9 17.8 10.9 7.3 10.4 9.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\cdot 2 \\ +0\cdot 1 \\ +2\cdot 1 \\ -1\cdot 4 \\ -0\cdot 9 \\ -1\cdot 9 \\ -1\cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ + 2.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 3.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
Food, 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	106,010 29,050 25,670 69,430 86,130 14,130	63,260 3,790 47,010 58,110 23,480 27,560	169,270 32,840 72,680 127,540 109,610 41,690	9·2 6·7 8·7 9·6 7·7 4·0	5.7 5.0 7.1 9.3 7.9 3.3	7.9 6.5 7.7 9.4 7.8 3.5	0.6 1.1 1.3 0.8 0.5 0.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 1.7\\ 5.1\\ 1.7\\ 1.9\\ 1.2\\ 0.1 \end{array} $	0.6 1.1 3.7 1.3 0.7 0.9	9.8 7.8 10.0 10.4 8.2 4.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.3 \\ 6.7 \\ 12.2 \\ 11.0 \\ 9.8 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.5 \\ 0 \end{array} $	11·4 10·7 8·5 4·4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.6 \\ 0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.5 \\ 1.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 3.3 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 8.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 11.3 \\ 10.6 \\ 8.4 \\ 4.3 \\ 8.9 \\ \end{array} $
Total, Food, Drink, stc Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	330,420 58,660 8,830	223,210 2,890 2,050	553,630 61,550 10,880 137,620 23,050 233,100	$8 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	6.8 2.2 6.8 6.0 8.4 6.1	8·9 10·5	2.2	2·1 0·7 2·0 1·1 5·6 1·8	2.9	13.3		11·0 15·4 10·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.5 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	-5.2 -2.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	10.6 15.2 10.1

* See last paragraph of text on page 292. † The figures for 22nd July, 1935, and 23rd July, 1934, were affected by extensions of local holidays.

	Estim	TED NUM	TRER OF		1	PERCEN	TAGES*	AT 20	тн Јบ	LY, 19	36.			EASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY,	INSURE	INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			WHOLL EMPLO ncludin Casuals	YED		MPORA OPPAGE		EDM UDM 232	TOTAL.	100 A	Тот	LEASE (AL PER AGES* PARED	CEN- AS	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT
in the second of the second	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	22ND JUNE, 1936.	22ND JULY, 1935.	23RD JULY, 1934.	20TH JULY, 1936.*
r, Printing, etc. :	46,160	15,250	61,410	4.0	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	1.2	5.1	5.0	5.0		1.8	- 2.1	5.1
Indboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery all Paper Making ationery and Typewriting Requisites	23,260 4,930	42,770 2,120	66,030 7,050	4·3 5·5	4·0 7·3	4·1 6·0	0·2 1·0	0·9 0·4	0·7 0·8	4·5 6·5	4·9 7·7	4·8 6·8	- 0.5 - 0.7	- 0.7 + 0.5	-1.0 + 0.9	4·6 6·8
(not paper) inting, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,720 186,210 264,280	4,810 91,210 156,160	8,530 277,420 <i>420,440</i>	4.7 7.0 6.2	4·8 5·1 4·6	4.8 6.3 5.6	0·3 0·3 0·4	0.9 0.6 0.9	0.6 0.5 0.6	5·0 7·3 6·6	5·7 5·7 5·5	5.4	-0.6 -0.5 -0.4	- 0.8 - 0.9	-0.1 -1.4 -1.3	5·3 6·7 6·1
ing and Contracting :	965,810 276,090	10,980 1,290	976,790 277,380	11.7	2.1	11.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.1	2.1	12.0	+ 0.8	- 2.3	- 4.3	11.7
Total, Building and Contracting	1,241,900	12,270	1,254,170	42·7 18·6	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$	42·5 18·4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	0.7 0.5	43 ·4 19·1	2·2 2·1	43·2 18·9	+ 2.7 + 1.3	$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	-1.7 3.9	43·3 18·6
r Manufacturing Industries :	38,800 11,400 6,520	23,670 1,810 5,960	62,470 13,210 12,480	8.3 8.8 10.4	6·2 6·7 4·6	7.5 8.5 7.7	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0$	3·1 1·2 3·7	2·5 2·2 3·8	10·4 11·1 14·4	9·3 7·9 8·3	10.7	-0.1 -0.1 +0.4	-1.8 -0.2 -2.0	-3.2 -0.8 -4.0	10.0 10.6 11.2
ientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Isical Instruments ys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	20,500 16,180 8,160 101,669	10,480 7,480 9,020 58,420	31,080 23,660 17,180 <i>160,080</i>	3·4 6·9 6·2 7·1	$2 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 9$ $6 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 4$	3.0 6.9 6.2 6.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$0.6 \\ 2.9 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.4$	0·3 2·6 1·7 2·1	3.7 9.4 8.3 9.1	2·7 9·8 7·6 7·8		$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.5 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	-0.9 -1.6 -1.3 -1.4	-1.7 -2.5 -1.5 -2.6	3·3 9·5 7·9 8·5
Water and Electricity Supply	191,510	8,090	199,600	9.1	1.7	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.4	1.8		+ 0.6	-0.7	- 0.5	9.1
sport and Communication :	131,750 178,920 207,740 139,840	7,870 9,110 9,130 6,340	139,620 188,030 216,870 146,180	$7 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 5$ $13 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 8$	2·0 4·5 2·6 6·2	$6.7 \\ 2.6 \\ 12.9 \\ 22.1$	0·3 0·2 0·8 0·2	$0.1 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.6$	0·3 0·2 0·8 0·2	7·3 2·7 14·2 23·0	2·1 5·1 2·6 6·8	7·0 2·8 13·7	+ 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.6	- 0.8		6·9 2·8 13·4 22·3
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. her Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc.	138,570 24,280 <i>162,850</i> 20,560 <i>841,660</i>	1,340 630 1,970 2,980 37,400	139,910 24,910 164,820 23,540 879,060	$29.8 \\ 12.4 \\ 27.2 \\ 15.0 \\ 14.4$	$7 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 3$ $6 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 9$	29.6 12.2 27.0 13.7 13.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	$0.2 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4$	0.8 1.3 0.8 0.6 0.5	30.6 13.7 28.1 15.6 14.9	7·9 6·0 7·3 5·3 4·3	13·5 27·8 14·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ +0.2 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} & \dagger \\ & \dagger \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$29 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 1$
	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	10.3	5.2	8.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	10.8	5.6	8.9	0-5	- 1.1	-1.2	8.7
nerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	179,280	81,390	260,670	4.9	1.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	1.0	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.4	3.7
Ilaneous Trades and Services : tional Government Service cal Government Service ofossional Services tertainments and Sports tel Public Hours Borts	100,750 341,760 88,050 8 0, 190	20,400 22,380 64,650 41,750	121,150 364,140 152,700 121,940	13.6 17.9 5.5 20.4	3.0 3.0 2.3 14.3	11.9 17.0 4.2 18.3	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·9	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·7	13·9 18·3 5:8 21·0	3·2 3·2 2·5 15·2	17.4	+ 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	11.9 17.4 4.3 18.8
tel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service undry Service Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc her Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	165,230 27,960 9,230 113,760 926,930	260,820 105,550 16,780 51,480 583,810	426,050 133,510 26,010 165,240 1,510,740	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	9·3 4·2 3·6 4·5 6·9	$11.1 \\ 4.5 \\ 5.1 \\ 20.5 \\ 12.8$	$0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	14·1 6·1 8·4 28·9 17·0	9.6 5.5 4.0 5.4 7.5	Area and	- 1.0	- 0.5 - 0.8 + 1.3	- 0.5 + - 4.9 - 1.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ $
		3,527,000	13,058,000	12.1	5.9	10.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	14.3	8.3	12.7	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 4.0‡	12.5
OTALS '9,531,000 '3,527,000 '13,058,000' 12.1 5.9 10.4 2.2 2.4 2.3 14.3 8.3 12.7 - 0.4 - 2.6 - 4.0‡ 12.5 is last paragraph of text on page 292. or 23rd July, 1934, separate there are not available. The percentage for all industries and services combined for July, 1934, used for this comparison is the revised figure based on the estimated number that date see the issue of this Gazette for November, 1935, page 414. The percentages given for July, 1935, and June and July, 1936, are based or under fasured at July, 1935. ee footnote * on page 292.																

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th JULY, 1936.

August, 1936.

Paper Paj Cal

W

Build Bu Pu

Other Ru Oile Bru Scie

Mu To:

Gas,

Trans Rai Tra Oth Shi Doo

Oth

Distri Comm

Miscel Nat Loc Pro Ent Hot B Lau Job Oth

* So † F ‡ T insure on the § Se

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PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Males, aged 16-64. Females, aged 16-64.			64.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in									
Industry Groups.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent- age of	Number Tem- porarily Stop-	age of	Number Wholly Unem-	ant	Number Tem- porarily Stop-	cent-	Industries.	nı	umbers r	ecord	ed as Un 5, as con June, 19	empl	oved at
1.	proyed.	Total	ped.	Total	ployed.	Total		Total		M	fales.	Fe	males.	T	otal.
Fishing Mining Products Wining Products Brick, Tile, etc. Pottery Chemicals Chemicals Metal Manuf'ct're Engineering Vehicles Shipbuilding, etc. Metal Trades Eather Poots, Shoes, etc. Nothing Trades Poots, Shoes, etc. Nothing Trades Woodworking, etc. Modworking, etc. Shipbuilding and Contracting Contracting Contracting Pater Manufac- turing Industries Has, Water and Electricity Distributive Distributive Miscellaneous Miscellaneous	5,085 150,997 5,501 6,670 3,455 225,122 46,391 14,727 45,347 31,676 41,778 3,286 7,416 13,186 27,797 20,475 16,294 230,912 7,228 17,478 120,868 130,865 8,770 152,954	$13 \cdot 1$ 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.4 1.0 2.2 4.0 0.3 3.9 2.2 3.6 0.3 0.6 1.2 2.4 1.8 1.4 $20 \cdot 1$ 0.6 1.5 10.5 10.5 11.4 0.8 13.3	94,253 810 993 2,778 1,313 2,586 20,601 9,780 2,720 7,510 2,720 7,510 2,720 1,9780 2,720 1,9780 2,303 2,397 1,2400 5,6800 1,984 541 4,231 6,404 224 4,286	$\begin{array}{c} 43.6\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 1.2\\ 9.5\\ 3.2\\ 1.3\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 1.2\\ 3.5\\ 0.5\\ 3.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 0.6\\ 2.6\\ 0.9\\ 0.2\\ 2.0\\ 3.0\\ 0.1\\ 2.0\end{array}$	716 80 564 2,770 454 1,979 593 1,632 1,000 189 9,741 57,645 1,086 1,975 17,385 15,236 2,005 7,138 253 3,147 135 1,459 33,420 811 40,356	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	381 28 109 5,158 44 356 602 786 405 602 786 42,763 39,110 415 3,448 17,717 4,647 607 1,392 10 1,384 8 146 3,063 3,293	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.1 \\ 6.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.1 \\ 3.2 \\ 45.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 4.0 \\ 20.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 0.0 \\ 1.6 \\ 0.0 \\ 1.6 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 3.6 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$	Coal Mining	111 1111 1+111 1 11++++++++	$\begin{array}{r} 40,128\\ 8,081\\ 2,018\\ 1,480\\ 564\\ 2,560\\ 1,297\\ 1,714\\ 1,291\\ 251\\ 812\\ 515\\ 1,181\\ 1,227\\ 1,267\\ 1,248\\ 23\\ 1,348\\ 23\\ 1,348\\ 23\\ 1,348\\ 23\\ 1,348\\ 38,105\\ 39,892\\ \end{array}$	+111 1111 1++11 1 1111+++++11 +	$\begin{array}{c} 101\\ 1,862\\ 2,234\\ 385\\ 575\\ 960\\ 49\\ 49\\ 441\\ 7\\ 12\\ 5\\ 176\\ 1,180\\ 546\\ 824\\ 69\\ 3,58\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2,368\\ 3,831\\ 1\\ 28\\ 350\\ \end{array}$	1111 1111 1+111 1 11+++++++++++++++++++	40,027 9,943 4,252 1,865 1,139 3,004 2,609 1,738 1,778 1,706 1,467 1,431 1,358 1,339 1,250 1,192 1,261 1,307 1,7957 2,345 5,066 7,612 8,077 39,542
Total	1,150,513	100.0	216,138	100.0	206,830	100.0	86,133	100.0	Industries		47,522	-	404		47,926

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 20th July, 1936, differed from the figures for 22nd June, 1936, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

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INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO 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 20th July, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances :-

	Aduits ag inclu	ged 18-64 sive.	Juvenile 16 and 17	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claimants for Benefit :	317,767 182,176 50,970	83,075 69,170 1,612	9,311 5,871 103	4 812 3,625 4
Total	550,913	153,857	15,285	8,441
2. Applicants for Allowances :	566,333 9,448 16,876	35,930 1,398 128	} †	t
Total	592,657	37,456	-	
3. Insured Non-claimants*: :	85,931	20,818	4,153	3,601
4. Position not determined :	18,838 16,137 545	5,616 6,493 17	1,025 845 5	670 844
Total	35,520	12,126	1,875	1,514
5. Total insured on Register*:- Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	988,869	145,439 77,061 1,757	14,489 6,716 108	9,083 4,469 4
Total	1,265,021	224.257	21.313	13,556

The figures in item 1 of the Table above include 6,055 claimants who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding 6 weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., under Sections 27 and 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges; and the figures in item 2 include 26,956 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of allow-ances, but who were continuing to register. The Table below shows the numbers of persons on the registers in Great Britain at 20th July, 1936, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and with applications authorised for unemployment allowances respectively :--

Division.§	Claim	ns admitted Bend	Applications Authorised for Unemployment Allowances.			
Division.3	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Men aged 18-64.	Women aged 18-64.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	71,657 27,977 33,678 72,830 116,590 101,669 66,241 56,301	406 407 554 1,291 4,160 3,152 2,839 2,322	22,791 6,074 5,258 27,154 23,953 44,790 18,787 3,224	325 270 432 762 1,662 2,265 2,164 456	28,263 11,271 19,925 53,431 147,439 116,693 94,458 99,005	2,077 396 662 2,109 3,213 13,660 8,968 1,587
Great Dritain	E46 047	15 171	152 071	9 336	570 485	32.672

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the registers at 20th July, 1936, who, for various reasons (e.g. owing to their waiting period not being completed) would not receive payment in respect of that day.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. JULY, 1936.

			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		a construction of		all a series of the	Aughania A
T CONTRACT		Men	Bo)ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Divi	sion.§	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Ea South-W Midlands North-Ea North-W Scotland Wales	estern astern estern	3,703 3,479 2,503 2,443 2,239 1,968 2,354 1,091	883 699 611 500 792 575 757 583	3,407 1,854 1,855 2,534 4,503 3,770 4,642 1,244	3,802 2,423 1,604 1,424 1,969 1,412 1,451 659	975 979 745 550 1,112 730 792 535	3,191 1,771 1,593 2,074 3,320 3,522 3,898 593	15,961 11,205 8,911 9,525 13,935 11,977 13,894 4,705
	General Scheme	11,446	4,346	22,099	13,200	6,202	19,715	77,008
Great - Britain	Agricul- tural Scheme	8,334	1,054	1,710	1,544	216	247	13,105
	- 1. S.			27.000	74 744	C 410	10.000	00 337

Total 19,780 5,400 23,809 14,744 6,418 19,962 90,113 * Exclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme. An agricul-tural contributor is not entitled to make application for agricultural benefit before 29th October, 1936. † Juveniles under 18 years of age are not eligible to receive unemployment

allowances. ‡ These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers 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 employment. § See footnote * in second column on page 291. allowances.

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 20th July, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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.

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register									
	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.			
			NUMBERS	the sea	trail and	ALC REAL			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	617,582 15,189 145,320 8,960	107,280 1,724 21,491 868	76,872 245 11,441 127	59,051 2 6,228	318,305 18,959	1,179,090 17,160 203,439 9,955			
Total	787,051	131,363	88,685	65,281	337,264	1,409,64			

PERCENTAGES.										
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Womeg, 18-64 Girls, 15-17	52·4 88·5 71·4 90·0	9.1 10.1 10.6 8.7	6.5 1.4 5.6 1.3	$5 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 1$	$\frac{27 \cdot 0}{9 \cdot 3}$	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0				
Total	55.9	9.3	6.3	4.6	23.9	100.0				

Of the 787,051 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 638,000, or 45.2 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936 (page 180), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1934 and 1935, and the first six months of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

The areas from which people are transferred under the adult and under the juvenile Industrial Transference Schemes are not identical, but the areas of application in both schemes include the Special Areas as defined in the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934.

	1074	1075	First	six mont	hs of
	1934.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1934.	1935.	1936.
Men (18 years and over) : Direct Transfers Transfers through Govern- ment Training Centres Transfers through Instruc- tional Centres	3,787 }3,041*	3 8	1,574 1,379*	{2,688 2,007 670	6,267 3,251 734
Total	6,828	13,379	2,953	5,365	10,252
Women (18 years and over) : Direct Transfers Trainees	4,250 170	6,171 179	2,318 109	3,112 100	4,369
Total	4,420	6,350	2,427	3,212	4,492
Boys (under 18 years) : All Occupations	1,661	5,376	868	1,767	4,126
Girls (under 18 years) :	505	1,151	159	409	1,756
Trainees Non-Trainees	1,551 1,456	$1,742 \\ 1,755 \}$	1,536	1,685	1,332
Total	3,512	4,648	1,695	2,094	3,088

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the depressed areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 1,308 in 1934, 3,761 in 1935 and 3,647 in the half-year ended June, 1936.

* Separate figures not available.

August, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the per 31st July, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful insurance benefit and unemployment allowances :-

ADECISIONS OF I	NSURANC	DE OFFICI	ERS.*	
	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed : Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow Grounds on which Insurance Officers	6,480	1,819	260	8,559
have not power to disallow	11,781	11,835	1,364	24,980
Claims disallowed :	208 2,219	58 748	143 191	409 3,158
Officers have power to disallow	3,165	1,251	153	4,569
Total Claims disallowed	5,592	2,057	487	8,136
Claims allowed Claims disallowed :— Contributions conditions† Not unemployed	146 25 211	34 4 41	35	
Contributions conditions†		Contraction of the second second second		
Other grounds	679	136	15	257 830
Total Claims disallowed	915	181	23	1,119
(2) Other	Cases.			
Claims allowed	4,330	3,797	573	8,700
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions† Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	15	3	2	20
hood by means of insurable employ- ment	1,080	250	-	1,330
Class (b)—seasonal workers Class (c)—normal employment not	48	158	5	211
more than 2 days a week	56	48	4	108

ment	1,080	250	1
Anomalies Regulations :	The second second	A CONTRACTOR	1
Class (b)—seasonal workers	48	158	
Class (c)-normal employment not	Rie Sala		
more than 2 days a week	56	48	
Class (d)-married women	1000	3,629	1
Employment left voluntarily without	A CARACTER	0,010	ł
just cause	5,751	3,381	I
Employment lost through misconduct	2,893	968	ł
Failure or refusal to apply for oraccept	2,000	500	ł
suitable employment, or failure to	and a strend	1.000	ł
comment and market and the state	888	2 265	1
Not un amandant d		2,265	ł
Not unemployed	256	-50	
Not capable of work, or not available			
for work	563	1,194	
Other grounds	401	135	
Total Claims disallowed	11,951	12,081	ł

Case App

App

and

Payr figur

the second s	A CONTRACTOR OFFICE	Carpenter and Carpeter	and and the start
CTRADE DISPUTE	Cases.‡		and the second
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
s dealt with by Insurance Officers	3,630	2,480	6,110
eals against disallowances by Men surance Officers dealt with by Women Juveniles	25 38 1	285 28	310
Total Appeals	64	313	377
DDEPENDANTS BENER	FIT CASE	s.	
s dealt with by Insurance Officers	7,872	3,173	11,048
dealt with by Courts of Referees- Appeals against disallowances by Insur- ance Officers Other cases	93 73	400 167	493 240
als by the Chief Insurance Officer-		12.2 A. 1	
Against allowances Against disallowances als by Associations als by Claimants	15 65 33 53	113 45 66 139	128 110 99 192
Total	166	363	529
Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants D). For juveniles the condition was the full fir thent of 30 contributions in the preceding s relate mainly to applications referred on thributions had been paid in the past two years	st statuto two years	ry conditi . For ad	on, viz.

[‡] The figures may include test cases, and the total number of individuals neerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.

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Total.

21,888 66,304

90,913

292,924

472,029

595 3,723 9,010

13,328

822

31,167 13,415 2,223 58,365

146,605 75,447

46,474 4,872 28,643 9,668

45,393

1,487

6,253 3,988

1,672 1,687 1,666 2,331

7,356

JULY, 1936.

Claims Dis-allowed.

6,477 40,006

52,214

98,697

2,990 7,670

11,107

472

24,118 10,862 1,691 43,081

105,573 51,261

35,287 3,997 22,949 8,334

27,912

1,113

4,869 2,741

1,376 767 1,073 1,491

4,707

2,649

307,625 417,701

38,715 144,448

CI	E:	CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST AUGUST, 19	35, то 31s	51
-			1	1
s.		the state of a second s	Claims Allowed.	たいことで、の行
e	d 1st to Officers, aims for	Decisions of Insurance Officers. Contributions conditions*	15,411 26,298 38,699	
	the East	Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	292,924	10111
n -	Total.	Total	373,332	
	interest.	Decisions of Courts of Referees. (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers: Contributions conditions* Not unemployed	148 733	STORY SHOW STORY
)	8,559	Other grounds	1,340	and the second
1	24,980	Total	2,221	State of the second
SL	409 3,158	(2) Other Cases : Contributions conditions* Not normally insurable and/or will not	350	States 100
3	4,569	normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	7,049	
	8,136	Anomalies regulations $\begin{cases} Class (b) \\ Class (c) \\ Class (d) \end{cases}$	2,553 532 15,284	
cer	187	Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions	11,187 875 5,694 1,334	
	32 257	Total	110,076	100
1	830	Trade Dispute Cases.† Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	17,481	and a lot
		Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	374	Contraction of the
	8,700	Dependants Benefit Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	105,733	Sec. Sold
	20	Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees : (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers (2) Other cases	1,384 1,247	
	1,330 211	Decisions by Umpire. Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer : (1) Against Allowances (2) Against Disallowances Appeals by Associations	296 920 593	All and a line of
1	108	Appeals by Associations	. 840	

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

Total

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund[‡] for the periods of four weeks ended 25th July, 1936, 27th June, 1936, and 27th July, 1935:—

	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1936.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1936.	Four weeks ended 27th July, 1935.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from § :	£	£	£
Employers Employed persons	1,814,000 1,791,000 1,798,000	1,892,000 1,859,000	1,629,000 1,607,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,758,000	1,876,000 1,000	1,615,000 6,000
Total Income	5,404,000	5,628,000	4,857,000
Benefit Cost of Administration§ Accrued Charge for Debt Service Miscellaneous Payments	2,659,000 353,000 384,000 31,000	2,765,000 352,000 385,000 36,000	3,109,000 332,000 384,000 40,000
Total Expenditure	3,427,000	3,538,000	3,865,000
Debt Outstanding	105,227,000	105,227,000	105,660,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	A STREET	and the states	A CONCERNING
Transitional Payments (and Unem- ployment Allowances) and Cost of Administration¶	3,088,000	3,154,000	3,451,000

* See footnote † in previous column.

* See footnote + in previous column.
+ See footnote + in previous column.
+ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually.
(See H.C. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935.)
* Subject to apportionment between the General Account and the Agricultural Account in respect of the period commencing 4th May, 1936. In the month of June, 1936, sales of agricultural stamps and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately £78,000.
I 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 the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.
The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

573	8,700
2	20
-	1,330
5	211
_4	108 3,629
1,594 742	10,726 4,603
296 12	3, 449 318
85 135	1,842 671
2,875	26,907

August, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other 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 statistics published in the various countries are however not the statistics published in the various countries The bases of the 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. 283–284 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.8

THERE was a further substantial reduction in unemployment in July. The total number of persons reported by the Employment in 3 my. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st July, 1936, was 1,170,333*, as compared with 1,314,731† at the end of June, 1936, and 1,754,117 at the end of July, 1935.

At 31st July, 1936, 140,597* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 522,210* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 662,807*, as compared with 744,229† at the end of June, 1936, and 903,786 at the end of July, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 183,595* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st July, 1936, as compared with 214,883⁺ at the end of June, 1936, and 386,351 at the end of July, 1935.

FRANCE.

An increase in unemployment was recorded during July. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employ-ment Exchanges at the end of the month was 466,124, as compared with 459,368 at the end of June, 1936, and 415,041 at the end of July, 1935.

BELGIUM

Unemployment continued to decline in April and May. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of approximately 894,000 showed that 12.3 per cent. of these were wholly unemployed and 9.7 per cent. partially un-employed in May, 1936, as compared with 13.1 per cent. and 11.2 per cent., respectively, in April, 1936. In May, 1935, the corres-ponding percentages were 17.1 and 12.3, and in April, 1935, 19.3 and 13.6, respectively. In May, 1936, 16.6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment, as compared with 17.0 per cent. in the preceding month. In the same months of 1935, the corresponding percentages were 21.9 and 22.1, respectively.

HOLLAND.**

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 460,557 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th May, 1936, 29·2* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·3* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were $27 \cdot 6\ddagger$ and $5 \cdot 9\ddagger$, and in the last week of May, 1935, $27 \cdot 8\ddagger$ and $6 \cdot 7\ddagger$. At the end of May, 1936, 408,865 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 392,884 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 432,288 and 415,743, and at the end of May, 1935, 372.450 and 355.223. 372,450 and 355,223.

SWITZERLAND.^{††}

The employment situation showed a further improvement during June. At the end of that month, 75,127 applications for employment ($52 \cdot 3$ per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 80,004 ($55 \cdot 7$ per thousand) at the end of May, 1936, and 59,678 ($41 \cdot 7$ per thousand) at the end of June, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,016, 2012 and 2,501 respectively. 2.012 and 2.501, respectively.

AUSTRIA.^{‡‡}

There was a further decline in unemployment during June. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 230,844 (102,652 in Vienna), a decrease of 4.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with June, 1935.

HUNGARY.§§

Unemployment declined during May. The number of applications for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 52,932, as compared with 54,421 at the end of April, 1936, and 52,605 at the end of May, 1935.

- Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure. Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th August, 1936. Berlin. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th August, 1936. Paris. Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National du Placement et du Chômage, 15th July,
- ** Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1936.
 ** Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1936.
 The Hague.
 *† La Vie Economique, July, 1936. Berne.
 ‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th July, 1936. Vienna.
 §§ Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, June, 1936. Budapest.

POLAND.8

A further substantial reduction in unemployment occurred during May. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 343,043, as compared with 407,734 at the end of April, 1936, and 419,151 at the end of May, 1935.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Unemployment continued to decline rapidly during July. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 504,750,* as compared with 565,799† at the end of June, 1936, and 566,559 at the end of July, 1935.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July; it decreased in Sweden during June. Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical

Denmark. \square —According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 415,000, 12 · 3* per cent. of this member-ship were unemployed at the end of July, 1936, as compared with 11 · 2† per cent. at the end of June, 1936, and 12 · 6 per cent. at the end of July, 1935. Sweden.**—Of a total of approximately 503,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 9 · 1* per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1936, as compared with 10 · 1‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 11 · 3 per cent. at the end of June, 1935.

end of June, 1935.

JAPAN. ++

Unemployment showed no important change between 1st February and 1st March, the latest date for which figures are available. and 1st March, the latest date for which lightes are avalable. According to official estimates, 356,613 workpeople (4.58 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of March, 1936, as compared with 357,736 (4.61 per cent.) at the beginning of February, 1936, and 367,542 (4.83 per cent.) at the beginning of March, 1935.

UNITED STATES.11

Unemployment remained stationary during July. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in July, 1936, 17* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unem-ployed, as compared with 17 per cent. also in June, 1936, and 27 per cent. in July, 1935.

IRISH FREE STATE.§§

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 70,274 at 29th June, 1936, to 68,959 at 27th July. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders!!!! issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, of two Ordersill issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is temporarily to exclude from the receipt of unemployment assistance certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 29th July, 1935, when an Order imposing similar restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance was in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 82,371.

AUSTRALIA.¶¶

Unemployment continued to show a downward tendency during the second quarter of 1936. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 12.8, as compared with 13.4 in the preceding quarter and 17.8 in the second quarter of 1935.

CANADA.***

There was a further increase in employment at the beginning of July. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st July, 1936, by 9,744 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 987,955, as compared with 963,401 at the beginning of of Statistics was 987,955, as compared with 963,401 at the beginning of June, 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 July, 1936, was 104.6, as compared with 102.0at 1st June, 1936, and 99.5 at 1st July, 1935. At the end of June, 1936, 13.9 per cent. of the aggregate member-ship (approximately 174,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 14.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1936, and 15.4 per cent. at the end of June, 1935.

NEW ZEALAND, +++

The latest statistics available indicate an increase in unemploy-ment. The total number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux, rose from 33,277 at 11th April, 1936, to 35,270 at 9th May; in the same months of 1935 the corresponding figures were 36,792 and 38,100.

- * Provisional figure. + Revised figure. t Unrevised figure.
- Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
 § Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th July, 1936. Warsaw.
 || Prager Tapblatt, 5th August, 1936. Prague.
 ¶ Statistiske Efferentinizer, 6th August, 1936. Copenhagen.
 ** Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 *† The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, June, 1936.
 hamber of Commerce and Industry. Tokyo.
 ‡‡ American Federationist, August, 1936. Washington.
 §§ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, upblin. Chaml
- % Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Computing Dublin.
 IIII These Orders entered into force on 4th March and 3rd June, 1936, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 27th October, 1936.
 ¶¶ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
 *** The July Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
 ††† Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1936. Wellington.

August, 1936.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about $\pounds 59,800$ in the weekly full-time wages of 1,007,500 workpeople and in a decrease of $\pounds 3,815$ in those of 44,200 work-

Industry Group.	Approximat Workpeople	e Number of affected by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering and other	75,200	44,000	£ 3,600	£ 3,800	
Metal Textile Other	509,000 75,600 347,700		25,500 1,900 28,800	=	
TOTAL	1,007,500	44,200	59,800	3,815	

The principal increase in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, the increase being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross wages. Other increases in this group affected coal miners in Leicestershire; ironstone miners in Cleveland, Northamptonshire and Banbury; limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham and Northamptonshire; certain roadstone quarrymen in Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and slate quarrymen in the Festiniog District of North Wales. The decreases in this group affected coal miners in Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire, and in each case were due to a reduction in the percentage additions to basis rates.

Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire, and in each case were due to a reduction in the percentage additions to basis rates. The principal increase in the metal group affected male workers 21 years of age and over employed in the engineering and certain metal trades by members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and consisted of an increase of 1s. per week in the war bonus. Other increases in this group affected railway shopmen, the deduction from whose earnings was reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, North and South Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side; and certain lower-paid workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in South Wales and Monmouthshire. In the textile group the principal increase affected workpeople

mills in South Wales and Monmouthshire. In the textile group the principal increase affected workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trade in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Other increases in this group affected elastic web weavers in Leicester, and certain employees in the jute industry in Dundee. In the other industry groups the principal increases affected gas workers 18 years of age and over in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who received ¹/₂d. per hour for dayworkers and 4d. per shift for shiftworkers, with proportionate increases for pieceworkers; seamen whose wages were increased by the restoration of a further one-quarter of a 10 per cent. reduction made in 1932; and em-ployees of municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the provinces. Other increases affected coal trimmers in various ports; Hours of Labour. The principal changes in hours of labour reported in July affected agricultural workers in Dorset, for whom there was a reduction of the weekly number of hours in summer beyond which statutory overtime rates become payable, and manual workers employed by Northamptonshire County Council, who also had a reduction in hours

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dorset	1 July	Male workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, the rate for those under 21 years remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 9s, 6d. at 14 years, in- creasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.§
Coal Mining	Lancashire and Cheshire, and Cannock Chase	lst making-up day in July. I July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₄ per cent. on gross wages. Decrease of 6.22 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages at 42 above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and at the minimum of 40 for all other workers.¶
	Leicestershire	l June 1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1.69 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 33.69 above basis rates.** Increase of 0.10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 33.79 above basis rates.**
* The particular shop assistants an details of changes	ars of numbers affected id clerks, for which class	and amount es the inform	of change in weekly wages exclude action available is not sufficient to for	changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, m a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however,

Shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the 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. I naddition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 15,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year. Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering. Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering. Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering. Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering. The district ascertainment for March, April and May, which regulates wages for July, warranted an increase of 1.42 in the percentage addition to the basis rates of 1911, but instead, and as a temporary concession, an increase of 24 per cent. on gross wages was granted from the date shown, up to and including the period covered by the ascertainment for the months of October, November and December, 1936, *i.e.*, February, 1937. That 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. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 3d, per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d, per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 3d, per shift ere paid, as previously, a su

workpeople engaged in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of drugs and fine chemicals in Great Britain; pottery workers in various districts of England and Scotland; furniture makers in a number of northern towns; and building trade operatives in Liverpool, District and district and building trade operatives in Narthern Birkenhead and district and in a number of towns in Northern Ireland.

Of the total increase of £59,800 per week, about £28,000 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; nearly £200 was the result of arbitration (including £35 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); f1,850 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; nearly f2250 took effect under the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum of £29,500 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workneonle. employers and workpeople. Almost the whole of the total decrease of £3,815 was due to the

operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY	OF	CHANGES	REPORTED	IN	JANUARY-JULY,	1936.

Industry Group.	of Workpeo	ate Number ple† affected net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
And the second second second	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	767,775	-	£ 164,325	£		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	20,575	-	1,850	-		
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineeringt	63,600 38,600	500 250	4,500 2,525	25 5		
Shipbuilding Other Metal	485,650 88,850 111,950	10,800	24,950 9,200 6,350			
Textile	84,400 50,700	4,300	1,725 6,000	500		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	1,600 52,800		125	—		
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	7,025		6,075 525	—		
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Electricity	574,150	Der <u>t</u>	50,550	—		
Supply Transport‡ Public Administration Ser-	124,625 294,400	150	12,400 37,800	— 15		
vices Other	22,975 8,575	150 6,100	2,000 1,300	10 475		
TOTAL	2,798,250	22,250	332,200	1,700		

In the corresponding seven months of 1935, there were net increases of £148,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,045,300 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,950 in those of 76,750 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY 1936

ndustry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
l Mining— {	North Staffordshire	} 1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decreases of 2 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 in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers, leaving the percentage for all workers at the minimum of 39 above basis rates.* Decrease of 5.22 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 46.23 above basis rates.†		Sheffield	lot full	Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting de- partments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen. Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	Consolidated shift war bonus of 2s. 10d. per shift increated 5s. per shift.* Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 2d. per shift, make bonus 1s. 10d. per shift for productive workers and 3s. shift for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 per e on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive work remaining unchanged.* War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Cleveland Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) Banbury and District	27 July Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in	Ironstone miners Ironstone miners and quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase [‡] of 1.20 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 62.10 above standard rates. [§] Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 62.10 per cent., plus a flat-rate addition of 4d. per shift. Increase [‡] of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 21.75 above standard rates.		Judileiu	pay period in week beginning 29 June.	ments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, hire rolling mills, forges and	on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive worl remaining unchanged.* War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
er Mining Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) South and West Durham. Cornwall, Devonshire,	J Aug. 27 July	Limestone quarrymen	Increase; of 1.20 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 62.10 above standard rates. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 62.10 per cent.	Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture. (contd.)	South Yorkshire (ccr- tain firms).	As from		Increase of 1s. per week [†] . Rates after change: bricklay carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 70s. per we
	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Glou- cestershire, Hamp- shire, Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire. North Wales (certain firms in the Fes- tiniog district).	1 July	Unskilled adult workers Unskilled boys and youths Slate quarryworkers	Increase! of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (11 ¹ / ₄ d. to 1s.) Increases¶ of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for those 15, 16 and 17 years of age and of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for those 18, 19 and 20 years. Rates after change: 5d. per hour at 15 years, increasing to 9d. per hour at 18 years and to 11 ¹ / ₄ d. per hour at 20 years. Increases** in the day wage of ¹ / ₄ d. for labourers and of 1d. for quarrymen. Standard day wage payable after change: quarrymen, 8s 11d.; labourers, 8s. 1d.	Andrew All Color Market	West of Scotland	lst full pay day in week begin- ning 29 June.	rolling mills, and at steel plants	and the provide the state of th
s and Fine nemicals nufacture.		lst pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture and wholesale distribution of chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, proprietary medicines and essences.	Increases of 3s. per week for men 2l years and over, and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for women 2l and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: men—Class I, 63s.; Class II, 58s.; Class III, 53s.; women—Class I, 36s.; Class II, 30s.††		South-West Wales South-West Wales	31 May 6 July	Workpeople (excluding those on basis rates over 74s, per week, and those engaged on mainten- ance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in Siemens	Ex-gratia bonus of 5 per cent. granted to those in receip basis rates of 70s. per week and under, the bonus for the in receipt of basis rates of 71s. to 74s. per week varying for 3.91 per cent. on a basis rate of 71s. and diminishing each 1s. on basis rate to 1.00 per cent. on a basis rate of 7 Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 70s.).
ckmaking	Belfast	lst pay day after 1 July.	Workpeople employed in brick- yards. Female decorators (enamellers, gil-	 Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour for timeworkers, ¹/₂d. per thousand bricks for pieceworkers and 2s. 6d. per week for brick burners and firemen. Rates after change: timeworkers, 1s. 0¹/₂d. per hour; pieceworkers, 6¹/₂d. per 1,000 bricks. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: 		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning	steel works. Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied [§] in- dustrics (except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries, <i>e.g.</i> ,	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
Pottery anufacture.	Various districts in England and Scot- land. [‡] [‡]		ders and litho transferers). Workers employed in the following sections of the trade (excluding workpeople such as lithographic printers, engineering craftsmen and building trade operatives, whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries): General earthenware (including earthenware workers in the fine china section) and jet and rockingham.	 Increase of id. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: enamellers and gilders, 8d.; litho transferers, 7id. Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 45 to 47i (except for male workers employed as handlers, saucer makers, cup and bowl makers, hollow-ware pressers and casters in general earthenware, for whom the percentage addition was increased from 48.625 to 51.1875). Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 42i to 45. 	Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Sheffield Portsmouth	pay period in week beginning 29 June. As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	in engineering establishments. Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, industries, etc., (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries, and those employed in H.M. Dockvards.)	 Carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 70s. per we labourers, 51s.; navvies, 48s.‡ Increase of 1s. per week.* Rates after change: mould 60s. per week; other mechanics, 63s.; labourers, 43s.
	100 128 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		China (excluding earthenware workers in the fine china section). Electrical fittings Sanitary fireclay Tilles	Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 45 to 47½. Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 50 to 52½. Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 52½ to 55 (except for male and female pressers, for whom the percentage addition was increased from 56.3125 to 58.875).	1.40 M	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid- Glamorgan. Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Southamp- ton, East Cowes,	6 July As from Ist full pay day in week	 Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops. Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards, whose wages have in the past been regulated by move- 	Increases¶ of 2s. 6d. per week for adults and of 5 per cent. in wages of those under 21 years of age. Rates after ch- include: patternmakers, 72s. per week; moulders, fit machinists, smiths and boilermakers, 70s.; cupola p 55s. 10d.; smiths' strikers (ordinary) and labourers, 52s. War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Cleveland and Dur- ham. Tees-side North Lincolnshire	5 July 5 July As from 1st full	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces. Cokemen and by-product workers Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfur-	 Increase[‡] of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 11.25 above standard rates. Increase^{§§} of 1s. 3d. per week (<i>i.e.</i>, 1s. on base rate plus the sliding scale percentage addition of 25). Rate after change : 43s. base 		Thames, Falmouth, Bristol Channel and Mersey). Great Britain (ex- cept Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and	beginning	ments in the engineering industry. Workpeople employed in main line railway workshops.	Deduction from gross earnings reduced form 2 ¹ / ₂ to 1 ¹ / ₄ per of The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce earnings of any adult male employee below 40s. per v
	North Staffordshire	pay day in week beginning 29 June. 1st making- up day in July.	gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	making the percentage 20.5 above standard rates.	Railway Workshops.	the Cheshire Lines.) Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines.	As from lst full pay day in week begin-	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	remains unchanged. War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
ron and nd Steel < facture.	South Staffordshire	lst full pay after 13 July.	Workpeople (excluding those in re- ceipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift, and those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	making the percentage 3 above standard rates.	Tinplate	Northern Ireland South Wales and	6 July	Skilled engineers, etc., employed	Increase of 1s. per week.* Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 70s.).
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). South Wales and Monmouthshire.	Pay preceding lst pay day in Aug. 1 July	Workpeople (including those en- gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	 Increase; of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 21.75 above standard rates. Increases, for those in receipt of earnings under 50s. per week, of amounts varying from 1d. per week on gross wages of 49s. 8d. per week to 3s. 2d. per week on gross wages of 39s. 10d. 	Manufacture. Constructional Engineering.	Monmouthshire. Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning	works.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	North - East Coast Area.	27 July	melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills. Iron puddlers and millmen	per week. Increase‡ of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 17 and 14.5 above standard rates for pudders and millmen respectively	Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield Accrington, Bury and Rochdale, pr	29 June. 6 July 10 July	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Bonus addition to piece price list of September, 1922, increation 121 to 15 per cent. Increase of 1s. per week (60s. to 61s.).
	West of Scotland	27 July	Workpeople employed on steel ton- nage rates at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increases of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the minimum percentage 32.5 above standard rates.	Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and Dis- trict.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning	Adult male workers employed in the screw making trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
at-rate add is decrease ary, 1936.	litions are also paid of 1s is subject to a proviso t Adult able-bodied 1ay-	. per day to hat in no cas wage workers	workers 21 years of age and over and e shall wages be less than the amount whose basis wages plus the percentag	of 6d. per day to other workers. payable immediately after the granting of the flat-rate additions e addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) ount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no ce. of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).	Typefounding	London	29 June. 24 July	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Increase ^{††} (for workers on full time only) of Is. per week male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. R after change : mould makers, 81s. per week; engineers justifiers, 73s.; rubbers, 56s.; other male workers,

adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift). [†] Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers. [§] Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers the terms of an Award of a Court of Arbitration Constitutions of the District Joint Industrial Council for Roadstone Quarrying (No. 7 Area). [§] These increases, together with increases of similar amounts made on 16th May, 1936, are granted under the terms of an Award, dated 9th June, 1936, of a Court of Arbitration appointed pursuant to the Arbitration Constitutions of the Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry, and complete the restoration of reductions made in November, 1932. ^{††} These increases effect a restoration for adult workers of reductions made in July, 1931. ^{‡†} Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness. ^{§§} Further increases of a similar amount are due to operate as from the first full pay day in the weeks beginning

1956. III The percentage addition to standard rates remained unaltered at 5 for workpeople in receipt of basis rates of over 5s. 6d. and up to and including 6s. per shift, and at 10 for workpeople in receipt of basis rates up to and including 5s. 6d. per shift.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN PATTES OF WAGES REDO

* Further increases of a similar amount are due to operate as from the first full pay period in the weeks beginning 28th September and 28th December, 1936. * Further increases of a similar amount are due to operate from the first full pay period in the weeks beginning 31st August and 2nd November, 1936. * Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s, per week extra and over 90 feet high 8s. per week extra. Navvies called then working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week for the time so employed. * Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week for the time so employed. * Including workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering (shop workers only), sheet metal working, gas meter making, and scale beam and weighing machine making, in various districts in Great Britain: in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring; cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring tube and wire rope, etc. trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton. Portsmouth and Cowes: and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Elfast. I This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employeer's National Federation, and is to be followed ior minishift, calculated on dayshift rates, were increased from time-and-one-sixth to time-and-one-fifth as from 29th June, 1936. This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Welsh Engineers and Founders Association. In addition, the allowances for night-ahitt, calculated on dayshift rates, were increased from time-and-one-sixth to time-and-one-fifth. * The wages of semi-skilled and unskilled workers remained unaltered.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1936.

August, 1936.

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

Manufacture. Vorkshi of firi tain fi cashir Lancash and (majo and ci Scotla Textile	ire (majority ms) and cer- firms in Lan- re.† nire, Cheshire Derbyshire ortkshire; also and.¶ hire, Cheshire Derbyshire ortky of firms) certain firms orkshire. 200	pay day in week beginning 29 June. Ist pay day in August.‡ Ist pay day in August.‡	 Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.) employed in tube manufacture. Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, firemen, etc.). Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works. 	 War bonus increased by 1s. per week.* Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 44 per cent. to 46 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 354 per cent. to 564 per cent. to 274 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 265 per cent. to 274 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers!; adult male process workers, 476, 3d, (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 46 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. per week for adult male pieceworkers, from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers!:-Lancashire, etcadult male process workers, 45s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. plus 8s. 9d. Scotland-adult male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers, 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. plus 8s. 9d. Scotland-adult male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers, 21 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 9d. jus 6s. 9d. Scotland-solut male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers, 21 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 9d. jus 6s. 9d. 	Building contd.) Gas Undertakings.	Belfast, Bangor, Lis- burn and Newtown- ards. Ballymena Larne Lurgan Portadown Wick Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 20 July 3 July
Textile Bleaching, Finishing, etc.	ire (majority ms) and cer- firms in Lan- re.† hire, Cheshire Derbyshire ortsy of firms) certain firms orkshire; also and.¶ hire, Cheshire Derbyshire ortky of firms) certain firms certain firms certain firms certain firms) certain firms	lst pay day in August.‡ lst pay day in August.‡ lst pay day in August.‡ lst pay day in	and greasers, and assistant fire- men employed in bleaching,	 Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 44 per cent. to 46 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 354 per cent. to 364 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 264 per cent. to 274 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers!; adult male process workers, 476, 3d. (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 46 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. per cent. for adult male pieceworkers, from 3s. 8d. to 14s. 3d. for adult male pieceworkers, from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers!:-Lancashire, etc.—adult male process workers, 45s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. plus 8s. 9d. Scotland—adult male process workers, 47s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 9d. Increase§ of 8d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 1d. 	Gas	LarneLurganPortadownWickGreatBritainand	1 July 1 July 1 July 20 July
Textile Bleaching, Finishing, etc.	certain firms orkshire; also and.¶ hire, Cheshire Derbyshire ority of firms) certain firms orkshire. con	lst pay day in August.‡ Ist pay day in	and greasers, and assistant fire- men employed in bleaching,	 (as formely); wage increased§ from 143. 1d. to 143. 9d. per week for adult male timeworkers, from 133. 8d. to 143. 3d. for adult male pieceworkers, from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire. Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 years and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers!:-Lancashire, etcadult male process workers, 45s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 8s. 9d. Scotlandadult male process workers, 45s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. plus 8s. 9d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 9d. Increase§ of 8d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 1d. 		Wick Great Britain and	1 July 20 July
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	hire, Cheshire Derbyshire ority of firms) certain firms orkshire. con	day in August.‡ Ist pay day in	and greasers, and assistant fire- men employed in bleaching,	arter change for timeworkers). — Lancasmic, etc.—adult male process workers, 45s. 3d. (as formerly); etc.—adult workers 21 years and over, 30s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 8s. 9d. Scotland—adult male process workers, 42s. 3d. (as formerly); other male workers 21 years and over, 27s. plus 14s. 9d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 8s. 9d. Increase§ of 8d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 1d.			
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	ority of firms) certain firms orkshire. con	August.‡ 1st pay day in	men employed in bleaching,	for memory, out,		a appetiated to \$1 Th	
etc.	Bridge			Cost-of-living wage increased [§] from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women polishers and by varying amounts for juveniles,	Waterworks	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.*	lst full pay week following 1 July.
	n Bridge	lst pay	Workpeople employed in the fustian	Cost-of-living wage increased [§] from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women polishers and by varying amounts for juveniles, the rates for dyers and male polishers remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers : men 21 years and over-dyers, 47s. 3d.; polishers, 45s. 3d.; women polishers, 32. 3d.	Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area.†	lst pay week in July.
-		day in August.‡	eutrades :	 Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. for men 21 years and over, from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per week for women 18 years and over, and by varying amounts for juveniles Minimum weekly rates after change : men 21 years and, over, 46s. 3d. (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 37s. 3d. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 40 per cent. to 41 p er cent. for netherwood cutters, from 36 per cent. to 38 per cent. for menders, and from 34 per cent. to 32 per cent. for menders, and from 34 per cent. to 32 per cent. for menders, and from 34 per cent. to 32 per cent. for due to 14s. 9d. per week for engravers, and from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 21s. 2d. to 21s. 10d. per week for men, from 13s. 1d. to 13s. 5d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths. 	Road Passenger Transport.	Various Towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding Metro- politan Area). Outer London (out- side the London Zone).	lst full pay perio in July. lst full pay week in July.
Derb Scotla Lancasl Derb	hire, Cheshire, byshire and land. hire, Cheshire, oyshire, Scot- and Belfast.	lst pay day in August.‡ lst pay day in August.‡	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	hand cutters, from 31 per cent. to 32 per cent. for intendets, and from 34 per cent. to 36 per cent. for other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 21s. 2d. to 21s. 10d. per week for engravers, and from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 21s. 2d. to 21s. 10d. per week for men, from 13s. 1d. to 13s. 5d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.			
Elastic Web Leiceste Manufacture.	er	24 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased § from 10s, 6d, to 11s, in the \pounds .			
Linen Belfast Manufacture.		1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Mechanics and hacklesetters	Increase of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change : mechanics, 66s. 9d.; hacklesetters, 62s. 9d.	Marine Transport,	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 July
Jute Dundee Manufacture.		Commence- ment of pay period in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled mechanics, joiners, and other skilled and semi-skilled mechanical workers.	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: fitters and turners, ls. 3 ⁺ / ₄ d.; blacksmiths, ls. 3 ⁺ / ₄ d.; joiners and patternmakers, ls. 3 ⁺ / ₆ d.; tinsmiths and coppersmiths, ls. 4 ⁺ / ₄ d.; moulders, ls. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.; shop labourers, l1 ⁺ / ₆ d. to ls. 0 ⁺ / ₄ d.			
	ool, Birken- l and Wallasey.	20 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase§ of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovensmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.; juniors—factories: 19s. at 17 years increasing to 39s. at 20 years; small shops: 16s. at 17 years increasing to 36s. at 20 years.	Dock, Wharf and	Various ports in Great	6 July
Mill Sawing North-	-East Coast**	1 July	Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 3 per cent. on basic rates for pieceworkers. Hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.	Riverside Labour. Railway Service.	Britain. Great Britain	1st full pay following
Packing Case Liverpo		1 July	Packing case makers and wood- cutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	case makers, 1s. 6gd.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 6gd.	Road Transport	Bristol	1 July 1st full pay after 11 July.
Furniture Manufacture.	-East Coast††	lst full pay week after 1 July.	Cabinet makers, machine men, wood-carvers and polishers.	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : polishers, 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.; other classes, 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., plus ¹ / ₂ d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers.		ended and a me	
Manufacture. and	shire, Cheshire North Derby- e (certain firms).	lst pay day in	Enginemen, firemen, etc., employed in paper mills.	Increase of 1d. per hour; payment for boiler, flue, and economiser cleaning increased from 66 per cent. to 72 per cent. over pre-war rates. Hourly rates after change: enginemen and firemen, 1s. 2d.; oilers, ashwheelers and greasers, 1s. 1d.	Local Authorities (Non-Trading	Norfolk Northamptonshire	2 July 17 July
Building Liverp head	oool, Birken- d and District.	1 July.	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and saw- yers, slaters, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors, as-	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for craftsmen and ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for labourers, navvies and potmen. Hourly rates after change bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d, plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 9d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; marble polishers, 1s. 6d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters painters street masons and payors, 1s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d; asphalters,	Services).	Northampton	2 July
	-		phalters, navvies, potmen and labourers.	marble polishers, 1s. 6d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyels, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 8 ¹ / ₃ d.; asphalters, 1s. 8d.; potmen, 1s. 4d.; scaffolders, 1s. 4d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₃ d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 3d.	* This increase † This decrease ‡ Under cost-or § This increase Industry.	is the result of an agree is in accordance with f-living sliding-scale arr is in accordance with a	angements

* Further increases of similar amounts are due to operate as from the first full pay day in the weeks beginning 28th September and 28th December, 1936.
* This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Itd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.
* In respect of the preceding pay period.
* Sunder cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
Il Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made in addition to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Federation of Dyers and Bleachers, Drece Goods).
** Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields and Tyne Dock. Similar increases are to take effect as from 1st October, 1936.
*† Including Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Sunderland and West Hartlepool.

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Industry. Industry.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change,
	(Decreases in italics.)
Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, painters, plumbers, woodcutting machinists and saw- yers, plasterers, slaters, labourers, hodsmen and scaffolders. Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, pain-	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : plumbers, ls. 9d.; bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, painters, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plasterers and slaters, ls. 8d.; hodsmen and scaffolders, ls. 2d.; labourers, ls. 1d. (except for Newtownards—hodsmen, scaffolders and labourers 1d. per hour less). Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : plumbers,
ters, plasterers and slaters. Bricklayers, joiners, painters, plum-	 ls. 9d.; bricklayers, joiners, painters, plasterers and slaters, ls. 6d. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : brick-
bers, plasterers and slaters. Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and slaters. Joiners, bricklayers and plasterers Masons and monumental masons	layers, joiners, painters, plumbers, plasterers and slaters, la, 7d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : plumbers, ls. 9d.; bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and slaters, ls. 8d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Hourly rates after change : joiners, ls. $\frac{6}{2}$ d.; bricklayers and plasterers, ls. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Hourly rate after change : ls. 4d.
Gasworkers of 18 years of age and over (except those whose rates are determined by special arrange- ments under Regional Agreements, and engineering and other crafts- men whose wage rates are regu- lated by movements in their respective trades and are not included under the Agreement).	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour to dayworkers and 4d. per shift to shift- workers, with a proportionate increase to pieceworkers,
Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour. Minimum rates after change:-Industrial Areas—labourers, ls. 1 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; pipe jointers, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; engine- men, ls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; stokers, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; engine cleaners, ls. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$. Rural areas and small urban areas—varying lower rates, in no case more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour below the rates for industrial areas.
by movements in outer industries.	Decrease; of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B Areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 48s. 3d.; Grade C, 47s. 1d.; Grade B, 45s. 6d.; Grade A, 39s. 7d.
Employees of municipal tramway, trolley and motor omnibus under- takings, other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	Increases of 2s. 6d. per week to drivers and conductors, 1s. to junior conductors under 21 years, and 1s. to adult employees in other grades.
General hands employed in garages (country services) of the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rate after change : 1s. 2d. per hour.
Deck and engine-room and cater- ing department ratings on monthly articles.	Restoration of a further one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 4s. 6d. per month with the following exceptions : ordinary seamen, between 1 and 2 years' sea service, 2s. 3d. per month; not less than 2 years' sea service, 2s. per month; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 2s. 6d. per month. Monthly rates after change include (with food found in addition): able seamen, £8 15s. 6d.; fremen, £9 5s. 6d.; ordinary seamen, 1 to 2 years' sea service, £4 7s. 9d.; 2 years' service and over, £5 14s. 6d.; assistant stewards and stewardesses on passenger liners, £8 0s. 6d.]
Deck and engine-room and catering department ratings on weekly articles (excluding messroom stew- ards and boys on passenger vessels).	Restoration of a further one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. per week for all classes with the following exceptions : ordinary seamen, 11d. per week; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 1s. per week; mess-room boys on cargo vessels, 3d. per week; certain other classes in catering department 9d. to 1s. 3d. according to rating. Weekly rates after change (food not provided) include : able seamen and firemen, 60s. 6d.; ordinary seamen, 42s. 11d.
Messroom stewards and messroom boys under 19 years of age on weekly articles on passenger vessels.	Weekly rates of wages adopted (with food found in addition) as follows: messroom stewards, 26s. 2d.; boys, 11s. 9d.¶
Sea-going plumbers	Increase of 4s. 6d. per month. Monthly rates after change (with food found in addition): on vessels up to10,000 tons gross, $\pounds 12$ 5s. 6d.; from 10,001 to 12,000 tons gross, $\pounds 13$ 5s. 6d.; from 12,001 to 25,000 tons gross, $\pounds 14$ 5s. 6d.; over 25,000 tons gross, $\pounds 15$ 5s. 6d.
Coal trimmers	Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, further reduced by 2½ per cent. (42½ to 40).**
Railway police force (constables, sergeants, detectives and detec- tive sergeants) employed by main line companies.	Deduction from earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent. Rates after change for constables, 56s. to 66s. per week, according to length of service, less 1½ per cent.††
Road transport workers	Decreases of 1s. 6d. per week for drivers of motor vehicles not exceeding 1 ton carrying capacity, (58s. to 56s. 6d.); of 3s. 6d. for vehicles 1 ton and up to 30 cwt. carrying capacity, (65s. to 61s. 6d.); of 1s. 6d. for vehicles 30 cwt. to 2 tons carrying capacity, (65s. to 63s. 6d.); of 1s. 6d. for vehicles over 2 tons and up to 3½ tons carrying capacity, (70s. to 68s. 6d.); of 1s. for vehicles over 3½ tons carrying capacity and up to 12 tons gross laden weight (70s. to 69s.); and of 1s. 6d. for attendants and mates, (63s. to 61s. 6d.).;‡ Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change: 38s. per week.
Council. Certain classes of manual workers	Increasess of 1s. 6d. per week for the majority of lengthmen and
employed by the County Council. Manual workers (excluding paviors, masons, and craftsmen's labourers) employed by Corporation.	labourers and of 7s. for "petrol roller" drivers. Minimum rate increased by 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 2d. per hour.
	ties District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. t Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

nendation of a Special Committee appointed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY, 1936.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dorset	1 July	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from $53\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Northamptonshire	17 July	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	unchanged.* New weekly hours of labour adopted, resulting in a decrease of 24 hours per week from March to October and $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for February and November, leaving December and January unchanged. Hours after change: $47\frac{1}{2}$ per week from February to November, 45 for December and January.*

RATES OF WAGES IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

An agreement of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board provides that works of civil engineering construction shall be grouped into classes for the purpose of wage rates, according to the general economic conditions applicable to the district in which the work is situated. In the June, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 227) particulars were published of the Board's classification of places in the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire. The Board has now allocated classes to the Local Govern-ment Districts in the remaining counties of England and Wales. This classification, which is to come into operation from the commencement of the first full pay-week commencing after the 1st September, 1936, is as follows :--

BEDFORDSHIRE. Boroughs: -Bedford 2, Dunstable 2A, Luton 1A. Urban Districts: -Ampthill 3, Biggleswade 3, Kempston 2, Leighton Buzzard 3, Sandy 3. Rural Districts: -Ampthill 4, Bedford 4, Biggleswade 4, Luton 3.

BERKSHIRE. Boroughs:—Abingdon 2A, Maidenhead 2A, Newbury 2A, Reading 2, Wallingford 3, Windsor 2A, Wokingham 3. Urban Districts:— Wantage 3A. Rural Districts:—Abingdon 3A, Bradfield 3, Cookham 3, Easthampstead 3, Faringdon 4, Hungerford 3A, Newbury 3, Wallingford 3A, Wantage 4, Windsor 3, Wokingham 3A.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Boroughs:—Aylesbury 3, Buckingham 3A, Chepping Wycombe 2A. Urban Districts:—Beaconsfield 2A, Bletchley 3, Chesham 2A, Eton 2 Linslade 3A, Marlow 3, Newport Pagnell 3, Slough 2, Wolverton 3. Rural Districts:—Amersham 4, Aylesbury 4, Buckingham 4, Eton 3A, Newport Pagnell 4, Wing 4, Winslow 4, Wycombe 3A. CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Borough :-- Cambridge 2. Rural Districts :-- Chesterton 4, Newmarket 4, South Cambridgeshire 4.

CHESTER. Boroughs: —Birkenhead 1, Chester 1A, Congleton 2, Crewe 1A, Dukinfield 1, Hyde 1, Macclesfield 1A, Sale 1, Stalybridge 1, Stockport 1, Wallasey 1. Urban Districts: —Alderley Edge 2, Alsager 3, Altrincham 1A, Bebington 1A, Bollington 2, Bowden 2, Bredbury and Romiley 1A, Cheadle and Gatley 1A, Ellesmere Port 1A, Hale 2, Hazel Grove and Bramhall 1A, Hoole 2A, Hoylake 2, Knutsford 2A, Longdendale 2A, Lymm 2A, Marple 2, Middle-wich 2, Nantwich 1A, Neston 2, Northwich 1A, Runcorn 1A, Sandbach 2, Wilmslow 2, Winsford 2, Wirral 2. Rural Districts: —Bucklow 3, Chester 3, Congleton 3, Disley 3, Macclesfield 3, Nantwich 3, Northwich 3, Runcorn 3, Tarvin 3, Tintwistle 3.

CORNWALL. Boroughs: --Bodmin 4. Falmouth 2A, Fowey 3A, Helston 4, Launceston 3A, Liskeard 3, Lostwithiel 4, Penryn 3, Penzance 3, Saint Ives 3A, Saltash 3, Truro 3A. Urban Districts: --Bude-Stratton 3A, Camborne-Redruth 3, Looe 3A, Newquay 3, Padstow 3A, St. Austell 3, St. Just 3A, Torpoint 3A. Rural Districts: --Camelford 4, Kerrier 4, Launceston 4, Liskeard 4, St. Austell 4, St. Germans 4, Stratton 4, Truro 4, Wadebridge 4, West Penwith 4.

DERBYSHIRE. Boroughs :--Buxton 2A, Chesterfield 1, Derby 1, Glossop 1A, Ilkeston 1. Urban Districts :--Alfreton 2, Ashbourne 3, Bakewell 3, Belper 2, Bolsover 3, Clay Cross 2, Dronfield 3, Heanor 2, Long Eaton 1A, Matlock 2A, New Mills, 2, Ripley 2, Staveley 2, Swadlincote 2, Whaley Bridge 2, Wirksworth 2A. Rural Districts :--Ashbourne 3A, Bakewell 3A, Belper 3, Blackwell 3, Chapel-en-le-Frith 3, Chesterfield 3, Clown 3, Repton 3, Shardlow 3.

DEVONSHIRE. Boroughs :--Barnstaple 2A, Bideford 2A, Dartmouth 2A, Exeter 2, Great Torrington 3A, Honiton 3A, Okehampton 3, Plymouth 1, South Molton 3A, Tiverton 3, Torquay 1A, Totnes 3. Urban Districts :--Ashburton 3, Axminster 3, Brixham 3, Buckfastleigh 2A, Budleigh Salterton 3, Crediton 3, Dawlish 3, Exmouth 3, Holsworthy 3A, Ilfracombe 3, Kingsbridge 2A, Lynton 3, Newton Abbot 2, Northam 3, Ottery St. Mary 3A, Paignton 1A, Salcombe 2A, Seaton 3, Sidmouth 3, Tavistock 3, Teignmouth 3. Rural Districts :--Axminster 4, Barnstaple 4, Bideford 4, Broadwood Widger 4, Crediton 4, Holsworthy 4, Honiton 4, Kingsbridge 4, Newton Abbot 4, Okehampton 4, Plympton St. Mary 4, St. Thomas 4, South Molton 4, Tavistock 4, Tiverton 4, Torrington 4, Totnes 4.

DORSETSHIRE. Boroughs :--Blandford Forum 4, Bridport 3A, Dorchester 3, Lyme Regis 3, Poole 2A, Shaftesbury 3A, Wareham 3A, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis 3. Urban Districts :--Portland 3, Sherborne 4, Swanage 2A, Wimborne Minster 4. Rural Districts :--Beaminster 4, Blandford 4, Bridport 4, Dorchester 4, Shaftesbury 4, Sherborne 4, Sturminster 4, Wareham and Purbeck 4, Wimborne and Cranborne 4.

ESSEX. Boroughs: —Barking 1, Chelmsford 2A, Colchester 2A, East Ham 1, Harwich 3, Ilford 1, Leyton 1, Maldon 3, Saffron Walden 4, Southend-on-Sea 1A, Walthamstow 1, West Ham 1. Urban Districts: —Benfleet 2A, Billericay 2A, Braintree and Bocking 2, Brentwood 2, Brightlingsea 3, Burnham-on-Crouch 3A, Canvey Island 2A, Chigwell 1A, Chingford 1A, Clacton 2A, Dagenham 1, Epping 2, Frinton and Walton 2A, Halstead 2A, Hornchurch 1A[†], Mersea, West 3A, Rayleigh 2A, Romford 1A, Thurrock 2,[†] Waltham Holy Cross 1A, Wanstead and Woodford, 1A, Witham 2, Wivenhoe 2A. Rural Districts: — Braintree 3, Chelmsford 3, Dunmow 4, Epping 2A, Halstead 4, Lexden and Winstree 3A, Maldon 3A, Ongar 2A, Rochford 3, Saffron Walden 4, Tendring 3A. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Boroughs:—Bristol 1, Cheltenham 2, Gloucester 2, Tewkesbury 3. Urban Districts:—Charlton Kings 2, Cirencester 3A, Kings-wood 1A, Mangotsfield 1A, Nailsworth 2, Stroud 2. Rural Districts:—Cheltenham 3, Cirencester 4, Dursley 3, East Dean 3, Gloucester 3, Lydney 2A, Newent 4, North Cotswold 4, Northleach 4, Sodbury 3, Stroud 3, Tetbury 4, Thornbury 3, Warmley 2A, West Dean 3.

HAMPSHIRE. Boroughs: —Aldershot 3, Andover 3A, Basingstoke 3, Bournemouth 2, Christchurch 2, Gosport 1A, Lymington 3A, Portsmouth 1A, Romsey 3A, Southampton 1A, Winchester 2A. Urban Districts:—Alton 3A, Eastleigh 1A, Fareham 2A, Farnborough 3, Fleet 3A, Havant and Waterloo 3, Petersfield 3A. Rural Districts:—Alton 4, Andover 4, Basingstoke 4, Droxford 3, Hartley Wintney 4, Kingsclere and Whitchurch 4, New Forest 4, Petersfield 4, Ringwood and Fordingbridge 4, Romsey and Stockbridge 4, Winchester 3.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Boroughs :- Hereford 3, Leominster 3A. Urban Districts :- Bromyard 3A, Kington 3A, Ledbury 3A, Ross-on-Wye 3. Districts :- Bromyard 4, Dore and Bredwardine 4, Hereford 4, Kington 4, Ledbury 4, Leominster and Wigmore 4, Ross and Whitchurch 4, Weobley 4. Rural HERTFORDSHIRE. Boroughs: —Hemel Hempstead 2, Hertford 2A, St. Albans 2, Watford 1A. Urban Districts: —Baldock 2A, Barnet 1A, Bishops Stortford 3, Bushey 1A, Cheshunt 1A, Chorley Wood 2, East Barnet 1A, Great Berkhamsted 2A, Harpenden 2A, Hitchin 2A, Hoddesdon 2, Letchworth 2A, Rickmansworth 2, Royston 3, Sawbridgeworth 3, Stevenage 2A, Tring 3, Ware 2A, Welwyn Garden City 2. Rural Districts: —Barnet 1A, Berkhamsted 3, Braughing 3A, Hatfield 2A‡, Hemel Hempstead 2A, Hertford 3, Hitchin 3, St. Albans 2A, Ware 3, Watford 2‡, Welwyn 3.

HUNGTINGDONSHIRE. Boroughs:-Godmanchester 4, Huntingdon 3A, St.Ives 4. Urban Districts:-Old Fletton 2A, Ramsey 4, St. Neots 4. Rural Districts:-Huntingdon 4, Norman Cross 4, St. Ives 4, St. Neots 4. ISLE OF ELY. Borough :- Wisbech 3A. Urban Districts :- Chatteris 4, Ely 3A, March 3A, Whittlesey 4. Rural Districts :- Ely 4, North Witchford 4,

Thorney 4, Wisbech 4. ISLE OF WIGHT. Boroughs :-- Newport 3, Ryde 3. Urban Districts :-- Cowes 2A, Sandown-Shanklin 3, Ventnor 3. Rural District :-- Isle of Wight 4.

KENT. Boroughs: --Beckenham 1A, Bromley 1A, Canterbury 3, Chatham 2, Dartford 1, Deal 3, Dover 3, Faversham 3A, Folkestone 3, Gillingham 2, Gravesend 1, Hythe 3, Lydd 4, Maidstone 2, Margate 3, New Romney 4, Queenborough 2A, Ramsgate 3, Rochester 2, Sandwich 3, Tenterden 4, Tunbridge Wells 3. Urban Districts: --Ashford 3, Bexley 1A\$, Broadstairs and St. Peters 3, Chislehurst and Sidcup 1A, Crayford 1, Erith 1, Herne Bay 3, Northfleet 1, Orpington 1A, Penge 1A, Sevenoaks 3, Sheerness 2A, Sittingbourne and Milton 2A, Southborough 3, Swanscombe 1, Tonbridge 3, Whitstable 3. Rural Districts: --Bridge-Blean 4, Cranbrook 4, Dartford 3§, Dover 4, East Ashford 4, Eastry 4, Elham 4, Hollingbourne 3, Maidstone 3, Malling 3A, Romney Marsh 4, Sevenoaks 3, Sheppey 3A, Strood 3, Swale 4, Tenterden 4, Tonbridge 3A, West Ashford 4.

LANCASHIRE. Boroughs :--Accrington 1A, Ashton-under-Lyne 1, Bacup 1A, Barrow-in-Furness 1, Blackburn 1, Blackpool 1A, Bolton 1, Bootle 1, Burnley 1, Bury 1, Chorley 1A, Clitheroe 2A, Colne 1A, Darwen 1A, Eccles 1, Fleetwood 1A, Haslingden 1A, Heywood 1A, Lancaster 2, Leigh 1A, Liverpool 1, Lytham St. Anne's 1A, Manchester 1, Middleton 1A, Morecambe and Heysham 2, Mossley 1A, Nelson 1A, Oldham 1, Preston 1, Radcliffe 1A, Rawtenstall 1A, Rochdale 1, St. Helens 1, Salford 1, Southport 1A, Stretford 1, Swinton and Pendlebury 1, Warrington 1, Widnes 1, Wigan 1. Urban Districts :--Abram 2, Adlington 2, Ashton-in-Makerfield 1A, Aspull 2, Atherton 1A, Audenshaw 1, Barrowford 2, Billinge and Winstanley 3, Blackrod 2, Brierfield 2, Carnforth 3, Chadderton 1A, Church 1A, Clayton 1A, Computer 2, Computer 2, Diston 1, Furness 2, Dentry 1A, Darowford 2, Brieffeld 2, Carnforth 3, Chalderton 1A, Church 1A, Clayton-le-Moors 2A, Crompton 2, Dalton-in-Furness 2, Denton 1A, Droyslen 1, Failsworth 1A, Farnworth 1A, Formby 2, Fulwood 2, Golborne 2, Grange 2A, Great Crosby 2, Great Harwood 2, Haydock 2, Hindley 2, Horwich 1A, Huyton-with-Roby 2, Ince-in-Makerfield 2, Irlam 1A, Kearsley 1A, Kirkham 2A, Lees 1A, Leyland 2, Litherland 1, Littleborough 1A, Little Lever 1A, Longridge 2, Milnrow 1A, Newton-in-Makerfield 2, Ormskirk 3, Orrell 2, Oswaldtwistle 1A, Padiham 1A, Poulton-le-Fylde 3, Prescot 1A, Prestwich 1, Rainford 2, Ramsbottom 2, Rishton 2, Royton 1A, Skelmersdale 2, Standish-with-Langtree 2, Thornton Cleveleys 2A, Tottington 2, Trawden 2A, Turton 2, Tyldesley 1A, Ulverston 2A, Upholland 2, Urmston 1A, Walton-le-Dale 2, Wardle 1A, Waterloo-with-Seaforth 1, Westhoughton 2, Whitefield 1A, Whitworth 1A, Withnell 3, Worsley 1A. Rural Districts :-Blackburn 2A, Burnley 2, Okorley 2A, Clitherce 3, Fylde 3, Garstang 3, Lancaster 3A, Limehurst 2, Lunesdale 3A, Preston 2A, Ulverston 3A, Warral Details and the state of the state Warrington 2, West Lancashire 3, Whiston 2, Wigan 2.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Boroughs: --Leicester 1, Loughborough 2. Urban Districts: --Ashby-de-la-Zouch 2A, Ashby Woulds 2A, Coalville 2, Hinckley 2 Market Harborough 2A, Melton Mowbray 2A, Oadby 2, Shepshed 2A, Wigsten 2. Rural Distrists: --Ashby-de-la-Zouch 3, Barrow upon Soar 2, Billesden 2A, Blaby 2, Castle Donington 3, Lutterworth 3, Market Bosworth 3, Market Harborough 3, Melton and Belvoir 3A.

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF HOLLAND). Borough :- Boston 3. Urban District : Spalding 3A. Rural Districts :- Boston 4, Spalding 4, East Elloe 4. LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF KESTEVEN). Boroughs :- Grantham 2A, Stamford 2A. Urban Districts :- Bourne 3A, Sleaford 3A. Rural Districts :- East Kesteven 4, North Kesteven 4, South Kesteven 4, West Kesteven 4.

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF LINDSEY). Boroughs :-Grimsby 1, Lincoln 1A, Louth 3. Urban Districts :-Alford 3A, Barton-upon-Humber 3, Brigg 3A, Cleethorpes 1A, Gainsborough 2A, Horncastle 3, Mablethorpe and Sutton 3A, Market Rasen 4, Scunthorpe and Frodingham 1A, Skegness 2A, Woodhall Spa 3. Rural Districts :-Caistor 4, Gainsborough 3A, Glanford Brigg 4, Grimsby 2A, Horncastle 4, Isle of Axholme 4, Louth 3A, Spilsby 4, Welton 3A. LONDON COUNTY : Special Rate.

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

statistic charges in Rates of Wages.
f Subject to Class 1 being observed in the portion of the Area E. of the County of London boundary within 2 miles N. of the Thames to Tilbury.
f Subject to Class 1 being observed in the portion of the Area within London Metropolitan Police Area.
§ Subject to Class 1 being observed in the portion of the Area E. of the County of London boundary within 3 miles S. of the Thames to Gravesend.

PETERBOROUGH. See Soke of Peterborough.

Uttoxeter 3A.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Boroughs: —Middlesbrough 1, Redcar 1A, Richmond 2A, Scarborough 2, Thornaby-on-Tees 1. Urban Districts: — Eston 2, Guisborough 2A, Loftus 2A, Malton 3, Northallerton 2A, Pickering 3, Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea 3, Scalby 3, Skelton and Brotton 3, Whitby 2. Rural Districts: —Aysgarth 3A, Bedale 3A, Croft 3A, Easingwold 3A, Flaxton 3A, Helmsley 3A, Kirby Moorside 3A, Leyburn 3A, Malton 3A, Masham 3A, Northallerton 3, Pickering 3A, Reeth 3A, Richmond (except Catterick Camp, Class 2) 3, Scarborough 3A, Startforth 3A, Stokesley 3A, Thirsk 3A, Wath 3A, Whitby 2A.

Whitby 2A.
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Boroughs: --Barnsley 1A, Batley 1A, Bradford 1, Brighouse 1A, Dewsbury 1A, Doncaster 1A, Goole 1A, Halifax 1A, Harrogate 1A, Huddersfield 1, Keighley 1A, Leeds 1, Morley 1A, Ossett 1A, Pontefract 2, Pudsey 1, Ripon 3, Rotherham 1, Sheffield 1, Todmorden 1A, Wakefield 1A. Urban Districts: --Adwick-le-Street 2, Altofts 2, Ardsley E and W. 2, Baildon 2A, Barnsland 2A, Barnoldswick 2A, Bentley with Arksey 2, Bingley 2A, Birkenshaw 2, Birstall 2, Bolton-upon-Dearne 2A, Burley in Wharfedale 2A, Calverley 1A, Castleford 1A, Clayton West 2A, Conisbrough 2A, Cudworth 2, Darfield 2, Darton 2, Denby and Cumberworth 2A, Denholme 2A, Dodworth 2, Dirighlington 2, Earby 3, Elland 2, Emley 2A, Farsley 1A, Ceatherstone 2, Flockton 2A, Garforth 2, Gildersome 2, Golcar 2, Greetland 2, Guiseley 2, Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth 2A, Haworth 2A, Hedden Bridge 2A, Heckmondwike 2, Hemsworth 2A, Hipperholm 1A, Holme 2A, Holmfirth 2A, Honley 2, Horbury 2A, Horsforth 2, Hoyland Nether 2A, Hoylandswaine 2A, Hunsworth 2, Ilkley 2A, Kirkburton 2A, Kirkheaton 2, Knaresborough 2A, Knottingley 2A, Lepton 2, Linthwaite 2, Luddenden Foot 2, Maltby 3, Marsden 2A, Methley 2, Mexborough 1A, Midgley 2A, Mirfield 2, Mytholmroyd 2A, New Mill 2A, Normanton 1A, Oakworth 2A, Selby 2, Shelf 1A, Shelley 2A, Shelpey 2A, Stainland 2, Stainland 2, Stainland 2, Steinland 2, Workborough 2, Yeadon 2, Kurat Districts: --Barnsley 2A, Bransley 2A, Wenthey 3A, Pariston 2A, Whitley Upper, 2 Whitwood 2, Wombwell 2, Worsborough 2, Keighley 3, Kiveton Park 3, Knaresborough 3A, Pateley Bridge 3A, Penistone 2A, Pontefract 2, Stokeburge 2A, Swinton 2, Staithwaite 2A, SouthOvraan 2, Sowerby 2, Soyland 2A, Spenborough 2, Springhead 2. Stainland 2, Stainley 2, Stocksbridge 2A, Swinton 2, Kurkbore 2A, Thurnstone 2A, Thurnstone 2A, Thurnstone 2A, Whitley Upper, 2 Whitwood 2, Wombwell 2,

Hawarden 3, Holywell 3, Overton 3, St. Asaph 3. Penllyn 4, Pennal Civil Parish 4. Painscastle 4, Rhayader 4.

County of London Class 1

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.—continued.

MIDDLESEX. Boroughs: — Acton 1, Brentford and Chiswick 1, Ealing 1, Finchley 1, Hendon 1, Heston and Isleworth 1, Hornsey 1, Southgate 1, Tottenham 1, Twickenham 1, Willesden 1, Wood Green 1. Urban Districts: — Edmonton 1, Enfield 1, Feltham 1A, Friern Barnet 1, Hampton 1A, Hampton Wick 1A, Harrow 1A, Hayes and Harlington 1, Potters Bar 1A, Ruislip-Northwood 1A, Southall-Norwood 1, Staines 1A, Sunbury-on-Thames 1A, Teddington 1A, Uxbridge 1A, Wembley 1, Yiewsley and West Drayton, 1A.

NORFOLK. Boroughs: —King's Lynn 3, Norwich 1A, Thetford 4, Yarmouth 2A. Urban Districts: —Cromer 3, Diss 3A, Downham Market 4, East Dereham 2A, Hunstanton 4, North Walsham 3A, Sheringham 3A, Swaffham 3A, Wells 4, Wymondham 3. Rural Districts: —Blofield and Flegg 4, Depwade 4, Docking 4, Downham 4, Erpingham 4, Forchoe and Henstead 4, Freebridge Lynn 4, Loddon 4, Marshland 4, Mitford and Launditch 4, St. Faiths and Aylsham 4, Smallburgh 4, Swaffham 4, Walsingham 4, Wayland 4.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Boroughs:-Brackley 3A, Daventry 3, Higham Ferrers 4, Northampton 1A. Urban Districts:-Burton Latimer 3A, Desborough 3, Irthlingborough 2A, Kettering 2, Oundle 3, Raunds 2A, Rothwell 3, Rushden 2A, Wellingborough 2A. Rural Districts:-Brackely 4, Brixworth 4, Daventry 4, Kettering 3, Northampton 2A, Oundle and Thrapston 4, Towcester 4, Wellingborough 3A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Boroughs: —East Retford 2A, Mansfield 1, Newark 2A, Nottingham 1, Worksop 2A. Urban Districts: —Arnold 1A, Beeston and Stapleford 1A, Carlton 1A, Eastwood 2, Hucknall 1A, Kirby-in-Ashfield 2, Mansfield Woodhouse 2, Sutton-in-Ashfield 2, Warsop 2, West Bridgford 1.A Rural Districts: —Basford 2A, Bingham 3A, East Retford 3A, Newark 3A, Southwell 3A, Worksop 3.

OXFORDSHIRE. Boroughs :-Banbury 3, Chipping Norton 3A, Henley-upon-Thames 3, Oxford 1A, Woodstock 3A. Urban Districts :-Bicester 3A, Thame 3, Witney 3. Rural Districts :-Banbury 4, Bullingdon 4, Chipping Norton 4, Henley 4, Ploughley 4, Witney 4.

RUTLANDSHIRE. Urban District :-- Oakham 3. Rural Districts :-- Ketton 3A, Oakham 3A, Uppingham 3A.

SHROPSHIRE. Boroughs:—Bishop's Castle 3A, Bridgnorth 3, Ludlow 3A, Oswestry 3, Shrewsbury 2A, Wenlock 3. Urban Districts:—Church Stretton 3A, Dawley 3, Ellesmere 3A, Market Drayton 3, Newport 3, Oakengates 3, Wellington 3, Wem 3A, Whitchurch 3. Rural Districts:—Atcham 4, Bridgnorth 4, Clun 4, Drayton 4, Ellesmere 4, Ludlow 4, Oswestry 4, Shifnal 4, Wellington 4, Wem 4.

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH. Borough :--Peterborough 1A. Rural Districts :--Barnack 3A, Peterborough 3.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Boroughs: --Bath 2, Bridgwater 2A, Chard 3A, Glastonbury 3A, Taunton 3, Wells 3A, Yeovil 2A. Urban Districts: --Burnham-on-Sea 2A. Clevedon 2A, Crewkerne 3A, Frome 3, Ilminster 3, Minehead 3, Norton Radstock 3, Portishead 1A, Shepton Mallet 3, Street 3, Watchet 3A, Wellington 3, Weston-super-Mare 2. Rural Districts: --Axbridge 4, Bathavon 3, Bridgwater 4, Chard 4, Clutton 3, Dulverton 4, Frome 4, Langport 4, Long Ashton 3, Shepton Mallet 4, Taunton 4, Wellington 4, Wells 4, Williton 4, Wincanton 4, Yeovil 4.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Boroughs: --Bilston 2, Burton-on-Trent 1A, Lichfield 2, Newcastle-under-Lyme 1, Rowley Regis 2, Smethwick 1, Stafford 2, Stoke-on-Trent 1, Tamworth 2, Walsall 1, Wednesbury 2, West Bromwich 1, Wolverhampton 1. Urban Districts: --Aldridge 2, Amblecote 2, Biddulph 2, Brierley Hill 2, Brownhills 2, Cannock 2, Coseley 2, Darlaston 2, Kidsgrove 1A, Leek 2, Rugeley 2A, Sedgley 2, Stone 2A, Tettenhall 2, Tipton 2, Uttoxeter 3, Wednesfield 2, Willenhall 2. Rural Districts: --Cannock 3, Cheadle 3, Leek 3, Lichfield 3, Newcastle-under-Lyme 3, Seisdon 3, Stafford 3, Stone 3A, Tutbury 3,

SUFFOLK (EAST). Boroughs :--Aldeburgh 4, Beccles 3A, Eye 4, Ipswich 2, Lowestoft 2A, Southwold 3A. Urban Districts :--Bungay 3, Felixstowe 2A, Halesworth 4, Leiston-cum-Sizewell 3, Saxmundham 4, Stowmarket 3, Woodbridge 3. Rural Districts :--Blyth 4, Deben 4, Gipping 4, Hartismere 4, Lothingland 4, Samford 4, Wainford 4.

SUFFOLK (WEST). Boroughs :- Bury St. Edmunds 3, Sudbury 4. Urban Districts :- Hadleigh 4, Haverhill 4, Newmarket 3. Rural Districts :- Clare 4, Cosford 4, Melford 4, Mildenhall 4, Thedwastre 4, Thingoe 4.

SURREY. Boroughs:—Barnes 1, Croydon 1, Godalming 2A, Guildford 2A, Kingston-upon-Thames 1, Mitcham 1, Reigate 2A, Richmond 1, Sutton and Cheam 1, Wimbledon 1. Urban Districts:—Banstead 1A, Beddington and Wallington 1, Carshalton 1, Caterham and Warlingham 2*, Chertsey 2, Coulsdon and Purley 2*, Dorking 2A, Egham 2, Epsom and Ewell 1, Esher and the Dittons 2*, Farnham 3, Frimley and Camberley 3, Haslemere 3A, Leatherhead 2, Maldens and Coombe 1, Merton and Morden 1, Surbiton 1, Walton and Weybridge 2, Woking 2A. Rural Districts:—Bagshot 3, Dorking and Horley 3A, Godstone 3A, Guildford 3, Hambledon 3A.

SUSSEX (EAST). Boroughs :- Bexhill 3, Brighton 2, Eastbourne 2, Hastings 2A, Hove 2, Lewes 3A, Rye 3A. Urban Districts :- Burgess Hill 3, Cuckfield 3, East Grinstead 2A, Newhaven 3, Portslade-by-Sea 2A, Seaford 3. Rural Districts :- Battle 4, Challey 4, Cuckfield 4, Hailsham 4, Uckfield 4.

SUSSEX (WEST). Boroughs :--Arundel 3A, Chichester 3A, Worthing 2A. Urban Districts :--Bognor Regis 3, Horsham 3, Littlehampton 3, Shoreham-by-Sea 2A, Southwick 2A. Rural Districts :---Chanctonbury 4, Chichester 4, Horsham 3A, Midhurst 4, Petworth 4, Worthing 3A. WARWICKSHIRE. Boroughs:—Birmingham 1, Coventry 1, Learnington Spa 2, Nuneaton 1A, Rugby 2, Stratford-upon-Avon 2A, Sutton Coldfield 1A, Warwick 2. Urban Districts:—Bedworth 2, Kenilworth 2, Solihull 1A. Rural Districts:—Alcester 3A, Atherstone 3, Meriden 3, Rugby 3, Shipston-on-Stour 3A, Southam 3, Stratford-on-Avon 3, Tamworth 3, Warwick 3.

WESTMORLAND. Boroughs :-- Appleby 3A, Kendal 2. Urban Districts :-- Lakes 3A, Windermere 3. Rural Districts :-- North Westmorland (except Hawes Water-class 3) 4, South Westmorland 4.

WILTSHIRE. Boroughs:—Calne 3A, Chippenham 3A, Devizes 4, Malmesbury 4, Marlborough 3A, Salisbury 3A, Swindon 2, Wilton 4. Urban Districts:— Bradford-on-Avon 3, Melksham 3, Trowbridge 3, Warminster 3, Westbury 3. Rural Districts:—Amesbury 4, Bradford and Melksham 4, Calne and Chippenham 4, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett 4, Devizes 4, Highworth 4, Malmesbury 4, Marlborough and Ramsbury 4, Mere and Tisbury 4, Pewsey 4, Salisbury and Wilton 4, Warminster and Westbury 4.

WORCHESTERSHIRE. Boroughs: —Bewdley 3, Droitwich 3, Dudley 1A, Evesham 3, Kidderminster 2, Oldbury 1A, Stourbridge 1A, Worcester 2. Urban Districts: —Bromsgrove 2, Halesowen 2, Malvern 2A, Redditch 2A, Stourport-on-Severn 2A. Rural Districts: —Bromsgrove 3, Droitwich 3A, Evesham 3A, Kidderminster 3, Martley 3A, Pershore 3A, Tenbury 3A, Upton-on-Severn 3A.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Boroughs: —Beverley 2A, Bridlington 2, Hedon 2A, Hull 1, York 1A. Urban Districts: —Driffield 2A, Filey 2A, Haltem-price 2A, Hornsea 2A, Norton 3, Withernsea 3. Rural Districts: —Beverley 3A, Bridlington 3A, Derwent 3A, Driffield 3A, Holderness 3A, Howden 3A, Norton 3A, Pocklington 3A.

ANGLESEY. Borough :- Beaumaris 2A. Urban Districts :- Amlwch 3, Holyhead 3, Llangefni 3, Menal Bridge 3. Rural Districts :- Aethwy 4, Twrcelyn 4, Valley 4.

CAERNARVONSHIRE. Boroughs:-Bangor 2A, Caernarvon 2A, Conway 2, Pwllheli 2A. Urban Districts:-Bethesda 2A, Bettwsycoed 3, Criccieth 3, Llandudno 2, Llanfairfechan 2A, Penmaenmawr 2A, Portmadoc 2A. Rural Districts:-Gwyrfai 4, Lleyn 4, Nant Conway 4, Ogwen 4. CARDIGANSHIRE. Boroughs:—Aberystwyth 2A, Cardigan 3A, Lampeter 3A. Urban Districts:—Aberayron 3A, New Quay 3A. Rural Districts:—Aberayron 4, Aberystwyth 4, Teifiside 4, Tregaron 4.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Boroughs:—Carmarthen 3, Kidwelly 3A, Llandovery 3A, Llanelly 1A. Urban Districts:—Ammanford 2, Burry Port 2, Cwmamman 2, Llandilo 3, Newcastle Emlyn 4. Rural Districts:—Carmarthen 4, Llandilo 4, Llanelly 3, Newcastle Emlyn 4. DENBIGHSHIRE. Boroughs:-Colwyn Bay 2, Denbigh 2A, Ruthin 2A, Wrexham 1A. Urban Districts:-Abergele 2A, Llangollen 3, Llanrwst 3. Rural Districts:-Aled 4, Ceiriog 4, Hiraethog 4, Ruthin 4, Wrexham 2A. FLINTSHIRE. Borough :-- Flint 1A. Urban Districts :-- Buckley 2A, Connah's Quay 1A, Holywell 2A, Mold 2A, Prestatyn 2, Rhyl 2. Rural Districts :--

MERIONETHSHIRE. Urban Districts :- Bala 3, Barmouth 3, Dolgelly 3, Festiniog 3, Towyn 3. Rural Districts :- Deudraeth 4, Dolgelly 4, Edeyrnion 4,

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Boroughs:—Llanfyllin 3A, Llanidloes 3A, Montgomery 3A, Welshpool 3A. Urban Districts:—Machynlleth 3A, Newton and Llanillwchaiarn 3A. Rural Districts:—Forden 4, Llanfyllin 4, Machynlleth 4, Newtown and Llanidloes 4. RADNORSHIRE. Urban Districts :- Knighton 3A, Llandrindod Wells 3, Presteign 3A. Rural Districts :- Colwyn 4, Knighton 4, New Radnor 4,

The rates of wages fixed by the Board for navvies and labourers in the above classes of areas until 25th February, 1938, are as follows :----

	 1s. 21d. per hour.	Class 2A	 		 1s. 01d. per ho	ur.
	 1s. 2d. "	,, 3	 		 1s. 0d. "	
Section 1	 1s. 2d. " 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. " 1s. 1d. "	, 3A	 		 ls. 0d. " 111d. "	
	 18. 1d. ",	,, 4	 - Pere 2	- segen	 11d. "	

* Subject to Class 1A being observed in the portion of the Area within London Metropolitan Police Area.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of disputes | involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 53, as compared with 67 in the previous month, and 46 in July, 1935. In these 53 new disputes about 9,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,400 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 9,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 71, involving 21,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 83,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the disputes in progress in July :--

		er of Dis ress in n		Number of	Aggregate Duration in
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.
Mining and Quarrying	5	14	19	9,500	27,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Woodworking, Furniture,	3 2	13 5	16 7	5,600 1,200	17,000 5,000
etc Building, etc Other	4 1 3	2 8 11	6 9 14	1,900 300 3,000	$27,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 6,000$
Total, July, 1936	18	53	71	21,500	83,000
Total, June, 1936	17	67	84	32,500	191,000
Total, July, 1935	12	46	58	27,100	114,000

Causes.—Of the 53 disputes beginning in July, 13, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 18, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on other wage questions; 11, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July have been effected in the case of 39 new disputes, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 6,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the work. people; 22, directly involving 7,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 4 other disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations

August, 1936.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-JULY 1936 AND 1935.⁺

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1936, as compared with the corresponding period of 1935 :--

A Constant of Area	J	anuary to 1936.	July,	January to July, 1935.				
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 141	1,800 80,600†	11,000 442,000	3 110	5,160 74,000†	64,000 458,000		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	12	3,000	114,000	7	700	12,000		
etc Engineering Shipbuilding	15 23 17	1,500 6,900 4,500	7,000 34,000 13,000	6 13 9	700 7,200 600	5,000 36,000 6,000		
Other Metal Textile Clothing	38 44 17	12,600 8,400 11,400	69,000 47,000 152,000	26 32 19	6,700 6,000 1,900	35,000 43,000 40,000		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	22 37 24	3,900 2,700 5,100	76,000 11,000 28,000	20 24 15	1,100 2,500 12,600	13,000 19,000 21,000		
tribution and Finance Other	5 20	8,500 3,900	68,000 23,000	 15	4,000	87,000		
Total	416	154,800†	1,095,000	299	123,100†	839,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

do Occupations [‡] and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	Tente of Antoneology Balling Antoneology		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workpeople—near Rother- ham (one firm).	2,983		1936. 24 June	1936. 4 July	For the withdrawal of summonses for breach of contract issued against certain workpeople who had been involved in a previous stoppage of work at the colliery.	Work resumed following the hearing of the summonses.	
 ENGINEERING :	344	(3)	27 July	28 July	Objection to the employment of a non-union workman.	Non-unionist voluntarily left firm's employment.	
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES : Foundry workers-Derby (one firm)	171	148	23 July	11 Aug.	For reinstatement of a labourer who was discharged for alleged breach	Amicable settlement effected.	
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY : Mule piecers, rag pullers, blenders, weavers, etcnear Leeds (one	50	300	13 July	16 July	of discipline. For increases in piecers' wages, amounting to 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour.	All-round increase of 1d. per hour conceded.	
firm). Woolcombers—Bradford (one firm)	550		27 July	1 Aug.	Dispute respecting bonus on pro- duction.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTURE: Furniture trade operativesVari- ous towns in Scotland (including Glasgow, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Kirkcaldy, Dundee).	2,000§		25 May		For increase of 1d. per hour on time rates of wages of men and women, and of 5 per cent. on piece-work	No general settlement reported.	
Renfrew, Kirkcaldy, Dundee). Juveniles employed in packing case and box, etc. manufacture— London, E. (one firm).	750		15 July	20 July	rates. For increase in wages of ½d. per hour	Work resumed unconditionally.	
PAPER MANUFACTURE : Paper makers-Musselburgh (one firm).	53	57	15 July	16 July	Against the reduction in status of an employee for alleged faulty work.	Employee transferred to another job at his former wage rate.	
FILM PRODUCTION : — Painters, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, stage and property men, etc.—Denham, Bucks (one firm).	620	· · · · ·	9 July¶	10 July	Against the employment of two non-unionists, alleged to be in contravention of an agreement.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officiais, and dispute referred to an Arbitrator ap- pointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, who decided that the Company had not com- mitted a breach of the agree- ment. (See Notice of Award on page 311).	

Disputes involving less than 10 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.
 † 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, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 64,000 in 1936, and 57,000 in 1935. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 136,000 in 1936, and 105,000

in 1935. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople. § Number originally involved. The number involved in July was smaller, owing to resumptions of work which have taken place at individual establishments under terms mutually agreed between the employers and workpeople. # Approximate number after 17th July; the number originally involved was about 250. # The stoppage began with the night shift on this date.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included

Food only ...

August, 1936.

FOOD.

...

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great 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 the 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. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by workingclass families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between quality at each date, the average increase in retain prices between July, 1914, and 1st August, 1936, was approximately 90 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately as follows: men's suits and overcoats 65, woollen material for women's outer clothing 120–125, woollen underclothing and hosiery 110, cotton material for women's outer clothing 130, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 95, boots and shoes 85.

Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately the same as at 1st July. A substantial seasonal decrease in the prices of potatoes during July was offset by increases in the prices of eggs, butter, flour and bread. over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of these articles of food was 29 per cent. at 1st August, 1936, as compared with 29 per cent. at 1st July, 1936, and 26 per cent. at 1st August, 1935.

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	ated-
distant frances to	July, 1914.	1st July, 1936.	lst Aug., 1936.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	s. d. 1 1½ 0 7	s. d. $1 \frac{11}{2}$ 0 7
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{8}{4} \end{array}$	0 8 ³ / ₄ 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 83 0 41 2
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 3 0 7‡	1 3 0 7‡
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ⁸ 0 4 0 11 ¹	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 9\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} $	0 9 ⁸ 0 3 ³ 1 2
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 22 0 82 0 7 0 11 0 43	1 2 ¹ 1 1 ¹ 0 8 ² 0 5 ² 0 1 ² 0 10 ¹	1 3 1 2 0 9 0 5 2 0 1 2 0 7 2 0 7 2 0 7 2 0 7 2 0 7 2 0 9 0 5 7 2 0 9 0 5 7 2 0 9 0 5 7 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

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

		Decre	Percentage I ase (-) at 1 ompared with	st A
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	GA
Beef, British	a train	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pe
Ribs		36	35	
Thin Flank		6	9	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-				
Ribs		16	23	
Thin Flank		-13	- 5	-
Mutton, British-	1.12		and the second second	
Legs		44	46	
Breast		14	13	
Mutton, Frozen-			and a second	
Legs		43	39	
Breast		-12	- 3	-
Bacon (streaky)*		26	25	
Fish		115	91	1
Fla	STAT			
Flour		25	27	
Bread		43	40	
		33	43	
Sugar (granulated)		15	9	
Dutt		64	77	
Butter-		Caralle Cara	Steel - I -	
Fresh		4	8	
Salt Cheeset		1	1	
Marganin		_1	3	
Margarine		-15	-18	-
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		38	36	
100atoes		69	49	
All above articles of Foo (Weighted Percenta, Increase)	ge }	29	29	100

* 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. 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 (3¹/₂d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st AUGUST.

... ... 46% 29%

Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1936, as compared with					
July, 1914.	1st July, 1936.				
$ \begin{array}{c} d. \\ + 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	d. 				
$+ 1\frac{1}{2}$ - 01					
$+ 4\frac{1}{2}$ + 04					
$+ 3 \\ - 01 \\ + 23 \\ +$	 				
$+ 2\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} + 7$	+ 01 + 01 = 01				
$+ 0\frac{1}{2}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
+1 + 01	+ 1 + $0\frac{3}{4}$ + $0\frac{1}{4}$				
+ 04 + 11 + 01 + 3	$+ 0\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

in horasta	
ease or ug., ly, 1914. eneral verage.	Corre- sponding General Average for 1st July, 1936.
r cent. 36 7	Per cent. 35 7
20 9	9
45 14	45 13
41 7 26 .03	41 - 8 25 98
26 42 38 12 71	23 39 38 12 70
6 1 2 17 37 59	- ⁵ - ¹⁷ ¹² 113
29	29

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries 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 between July, 1914, and 1st August, 1936, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled workingclass rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were on the average about 80 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 August as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 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 prewar 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 August, 1936, is approximately 46 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 1st August, 1935.

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 doubtless 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.)

	and the second	And the second s	and the second s	300 C.	and the second s	and a second second						
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	. 80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	1 70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	- 64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	a harden an	- At 1 9	Constant ?	18 30 1

NOTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution 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.*

sint and the second second	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
a la servici de la servici de la	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	1936. 1 Aug.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Switzerland United States‡‡	10 567 8 756 449 431¶ 16 19‡ 318 34 79 71 28 24 8	4 562 1 777 408 392¶ 14 17‡. 293 32 79 65 23 16 13	0 553 18 726 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 264 33 81 68 25 15 17	2 585 19 779 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 282 40 76 72 32 15 27	0 583 19 754 362 327 24 19 290 44 76 77 35 20 27	July June Dec.,'35 June July May July Dec.,'35 Sept.,'35 May Feb. Feb. Sov.,'35 June June May		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	23 8**	16 -5**	19 1	25 3	26 9	June July		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	2 34¶ -6**	-5** 29¶ 4 -2**	-13** 34¶ 11 3	-7** 40¶ 18 2	-7** 41 25 3	July May July June		

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.*

and seal realized	Items on	Pe		centage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July, July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	based.§	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	1936. 1 Aug.		
FOREIGN	per es sus s						no la Alia		
COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	8 608	5 595	4 554	5 554	4 574	July July		
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	597 54 28	596 60 24	593 66 27	610 73 30	610 74 30	June July May		
Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	20 894 417 21	883 416 18	850 411 22	878 369 24	866 397 25	June 2nd Qr. July		
Holland (Am- sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	41‡ 265††	37 <u>†</u> 250 † †	40‡ 229††	36‡ 248††	37 248	Dec., '3		
" (Milan) " (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	365 336	347 314	320 283	330 300	334 296	Dec., '3 Sept.,'3 Sept.,'3		
Norway Sweden Switzerland United States ^{‡‡}	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	49 56 38 391	48 53 31 301	48 55 29 371	51 56 28 40	55 58 30 41	May July June Apr.		
BRITISH	А, D, O, D, E	331	204		40		Apr.		
Dominions, &c. Australia	A,B,C,D,E	20	18	19	22	23	2nd Qr.		
Canada India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	25 9	20 3	22	23 1	26	July		
Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	53¶ 31¶ 17	49¶ 27 14	52¶ 29 16	56¶ 33 16	57 37 16	May July June		

• Exceptions to this are : Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all 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 percent-ages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. the ordin nary currency.

the ordinary currency.
† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ Figure for June.
§ A = Food; B = Horse-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;
E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for July to December.
** Decrease.
** Decrease.
** Explanation of the second s

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 July was 181. as compared with 136* in the previous month, and with 142* in July, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July numbered 26, as compared with 33 in the previous month, and with 32 in July, 1935.

The second se	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	1
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen	ī
and the second se	
Guards (Passenger)	
Permanent Way Men	4
Porters	i
Shunters	2
Mechanics	
Labourers	2
Other Grades	4
Other Grades Contractors' Servants	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	16
MINES.	1
Underground	61
Surface	5
TOTAL, MINES	66
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	8
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	-
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	
tory and Glass	4
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	4
Metal Extracting and Re-	
lining	2
Metal Conversion and	S. Sant
Founding (including Roll-	
ing Mills and Tube	1272
Making)	12
Engineering, Locomotive	
Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	Sec. 1
etc.	6
Railway and Tramway	
Carriages, Motor and	State 1
other Vehicles, and Air-	

craft Manufacture

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONI

Among Operatives eng Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Solder Shipbreaking ... Printing Tinning of Metals Other Contact Molten Lead .. White and Red Works Pottery ... Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accum Works Paint and Colour W Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Pa Shipbuilding Paint used in Othe dustries Other Industries Painting of Buildin

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
-continued.
Shipbuilding 6
Other Metal Trades
Cotton 3
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 2
Other Textile Manufacture
Textile Printing, Bleaching
and Dyeing 1
Tanning, Currying, etc 1
Food and Drink 4
General Woodwork and
Furniture 3
Paper, Printing, etc 1
Rubber Trades
Gas Works 2
Electric Generating Stations 1 Other Industries 1
Other Industries I
PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Docks, Wharves, etc 11
Buildings 20
Warehouses and Railway
Sidings 3
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 91
Total (excluding Seamen) 181
SEAMEN.
Trading Vessels, Sailing 4
", ", Steam and
Motor 21
Fishing Vessels, Steam and
Motor 1
TOTAL, SEAMEN 26

... 4 | Total (including Seamen) 207

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases[†] of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of *deaths*[†] reported was 2.

I. Cases—continued.

NG.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
gaged in-	(SKIN CANCER).
	Pitch
ing	Tar
	Oil
	moment
with	TOTAL
Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.
	CHROME ULCERATION.
1	Manufacture of Bichro-
5	mates
ulator	Dyeing and Finishing
1	Chrome Tanning
orks 2	Chromium Plating
	Other Industries
inting	and the second
	TOTAL
er In-	
	TILC
1	Total, Cases
gs 2	
18	1
al 7	
1	II. Deaths.
ING.	
2	
1.1.1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT
1	(Skin Cancer).
1	m

Handling and Sorting of 0il 1 ... Total, Deaths ... TOTAL ... 2

...

Tar

Hides and Skins

Aniline

Wool

TOT

OTHER POISON

ANTHRAX.

* 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 JULY.

(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 July, in the fortyseven selected areas named below, was 782,180, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.5 per cent. less than in July, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 473, 477, and 494 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas of England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July was 588,581, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 193,599, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.2 per cent. less than in July, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 76,280, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.6per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 705,900, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.3 per cent. less than in July, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-four showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, as compared with June, eleven areas showed increases, and two no change. Compared with July, 1935, thirty-eight areas showed decreases in the number relieved per 10,000, while the remaining nine areas showed increases. For both periods the increases and decreases in July, 1936, were generally small.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 1936.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as		
	Indoor.	Outdoor	. Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated	compared with a		
	1		. 10041.	Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	and sites		B.c.	" MB"			
County of London	26,881	88,632	115,513	276	4	- 28	
Birkenhead Birmingham Birmingham Birkol Bradford Bradford Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Coventry Manchester Manchester Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Portsmouth Coventry Southampton Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Stallace Wallasey Wallasey Valasel Wallasey Valasel Volvenhampton	$\begin{array}{c} 739\\ 732\\ 766\\ 1,051\\ 615\\ 1,988\\ 354\\ 1,126\\ 401\\ 694\\ 572\\ 650\\ 601\\ 452\\ 1,559\\ 1,270\\ 601\\ 452\\ 1,559\\ 1,270\\ 823\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 3,038\\ 514\\ 952\\ 514\\ 952\\ 514\\ 952\\ 514\\ 952\\ 556\\ 1,355\\ 1,231\\ 332\\ 670\\ 599\\ 780\\ 780\\ 780\\ 780\\ 296\\ 278\\ 2,032\\ 550\\ \end{array}$	15,057 4,330 4,691 7,920 2,169 7,368 3,757 10,088 1,770	8,764 19,373 5,062 5,457 8,971 2,784 9,356 4,111 11,214 2,171 5,666 4,111 11,214 2,171 5,666 3,384 4,594 90,983 20,254 8,584 11,200 5,269 6,416 3,784 3,008 6,102 9,901 35,087 5,741 2,669 4,845 2,411 10,137 15,354 8,396 2,316 3,210 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 3,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 1,147 15,166 16,116 16,	$\begin{array}{c} 587\\ 191\\ 428\\ 312\\ 307\\ 188\\ 226\\ 442\\ 507\\ 115\\ 234\\ 442\\ 507\\ 115\\ 234\\ 240\\ 339\\ 775\\ 199\\ 661\\ 413\\ 221\\ 1,065\\ 574\\ 339\\ 692\\ 688\\ 400\\ 395\\ 315\\ 151\\ 259\\ 564\\ 471\\ 674\\ 471\\ 674\\ 471\\ 674\\ 471\\ 674\\ 432\\ 198\\ 433\\ 185\\ 370\\ 829\\ 509\\ 509\\ 240\\ 303\\ 303\\ 595\\ 223\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -16 \\ \hline \\ & \\ +575 \\ \hline \\ & \\ +11 \\ -11 \\ -11 \\ +11 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 28 \\ - & 14 \\ 9 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 99 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 99 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 20 \\ - & 7 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 26 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 21 \\ - $	
Totals for above 42 CountyBoroughs	43,403	429,665	473,068	454	- 4	- 19	
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	70,284	518,297	588,581	403	- 4	- 19	
SCOTLAND. Hasgow dinburgh bundee	4,624 578 352 442	148,430 21,150 8,720 9,303	153,054 21,728 9,072 9,745	1,370 471 512 563	-1 -5 -8 -6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 51 \\ + 1 \\ + 36 \\ - 1 \end{array} $	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,996	187,603	193,599	1,004	- 3	- 26	
Totals for all 47 areas above	76,280	705,900	782,180	473	- 4	- 21	
* The figures includ edical relief only an mental hospitals an	e dependa d casuals d, in Sco	ants, but o . In Eng	exclude pe land and atics and	rsons in ree Wales, rate mental def	ceipt of o e-aided p ectives, a	utdoor atients	

tals and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also † 18th July in Salford, 25th July in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th July in Scotland.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I-STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1936. RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 140* of the 146 Local

Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,218,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1935, in respect of the same 140 Authorities.

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches. Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with July, 1935.
ENGLAND AND	1		1			
WALES :	£ 367,800	£ 122,000	£ 69,600	£ 13,000	£ 33,300	£ 605,700
Yorkshire*	969,100	30,000	78,9C O	45,000	116,400	$+ 95 \cdot 4$ 1,239,400
Lancs. & Cheshire*	857,300	63,000	44,400	34,500	160,700	$+ 43 \cdot 2$ 1,159,900
North and West- Midland Counties	974,300	666,800	462,300	76,400	229,200	- 9.8 2,409,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties*	316,400	45,800	33,200	-	43,600	- 0·3 439,000
Outer London*†	1,715,800	144,900	156,700	60,300	335,300	$+21\cdot1$ 2,413,000
South-Eastern Counties*	605,700	10,600	63,700	114,500	134,100	$-15 \cdot 4$ 928,600 $-17 \cdot 9$
South-Western Counties	141,300	300	17,700	37,000	18,400	214,700 + 24.4
Wales and Mon.	178,200	5,800	6,800	38,900	27,000	256,700
SCOTLAND*	405,100	142,000	18,300	168,300	142,900	$+ 69 \cdot 8$ 876,600 $+ 91 \cdot 7$
TOTAL, July, 1936	6,531,000	1,231,200	951,600	587,900	1,240,900	10,542,600
Total, July, 1935	7,017,300	627,600	769,300	560,200	1,030,800	$+ 5 \cdot 4$ 10,005,200

II-STATISTICS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936. (a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April to June, 1936. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the second quarter of 1935 :----

the second se	and the second se	and and a state	the second second second	All the second states in the second		
District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931,‡ of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses,	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises,	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. () com- pared with AplJone, 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES :	£ 1,100,500	£ 66,600	£ 104,300	£ 286,400	£	£
(974)		A STATE STA	1-2-20.00	280,400	102,600	1,660,400 + 74.3
Yorkshire (2,472)	2,389,300	229,800	246,800	158,700	359,100	3,383,700
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	2,399,600	673,900	245,500	391,600	413,800	
North and West- Midland Counties (3,213)	3,944,500	876,900	545,600	656,200	782,500	$+ 15 \cdot 9$ 6,805,700 $- 4 \cdot 5$
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	1,181,500	64,400	88,100	198,500	131,200	1,663,700 + 27·4
Outer London [†] (2,702)	5,754,600	623,600	619,800	635,700	779,500	8,413,200 + 13.1
South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,747,100	58,300	208,900	400,600	341,400	2,756,300
South-Western Counties (452)	448,000	4,500	44,400		70,000	
Wales and Mon. (830)	322,600	11,000	78,600	47,200	55,300	514,700
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,619,000	138,900	143,800	379,600	639,200	2,920,500 + 31·1
COTALS (17,803): April, 1936 May, 1936 June, 1936	6,272,300 7,777,000 6,857,400	682,700 1,626,900 438,300	691,400 811,500 822,900	1,423,000	1,135,000	9,558,200 12,773,400 10,477,900
pril-June, 1936	20,906,700	2,747,900	2,325,800	3,154,500	3,674,600	
April–June, 1935	20,535,800	1,735,300	1,918,900	2,408,900	3,014,200	+ 10.8 29,613,100
	and the second second second	a starte on a starte starte	and the second s	and the second second	Section and and and and and and and and and an	States and the second

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the second quarter of 1936 was 42,928, as compared with 41,027 in the second quarter of 1935. For June alone the number was 14,099, as compared with 10,627 in June, 1935.

* The returns outstanding were distributed as follows :--Yorkshire (one); Lancashire and Cheshire (one); South-Midland and Eastern Counties (one); Outer London (one); South-Eastern Counties (one); and Scotland (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. ‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.

COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATION OF WAGES IN THE ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.

In accordance with the announcement made in the House of Commons on 7th July (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 242), the Ministers of Labour and of Transport have now constituted a Committee with the following terms of reference :—" To examine the present position in regard to the regulation of wages and conditions of service of persons employed in connection with the carriage of goods by road (whether in vehicles authorised under "A" "B," or "C" licences), and to make recommendations as to the action which it is desirable to take."

The members of the Committee are : Sir James B. Baillie, O.B.E., J.P., IL.D., D.Phil. (*Chairman*); Sir Gerald Belhouse, C.B.E.; and Mr. John Forster, with Mr. H. R. Hodges (Ministry of Labour) as secretary and Mr. R. R. Goodison (Ministry of Transport) as assistant secretary. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on Wages in the Road Transport Industry (Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INSPECTORS) **REGULATIONS**, 1936.

These Regulations, which were made by the Minister of Labour on 24th July, 1936*, take the place of provisional Regulations dated 14th May, 1936, and embody certain slight modifications of punctuation suggested by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their Report thereon.[†] The regulations prescribe the form of certificate to be furnished to inspectors appointed for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 and 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON TWO SETS OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on two sets of draft regulations submitted to them by the Minister of Labour, viz. :-

(i) Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1936, and (ii) Unemployment Insurance (Post Office Claimants) Benefit

(ii) Unemployment Insurance (Post Office Claimants) Benefit Regulations, 1936, has been published.[‡] The first-named draft regulations propose to amend those provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, which deal with irregular payments of benefit. Amending regulations are required owing to the introduction of a special scheme of insurance for agriculture. The Report states that the proposed amendments involve no departure from the general principles underlying the principal regulations. Except in one respect, the regulations provide that irregular payments of one kind of benefit shall not affect any title which the claimant may have to benefit of the other kind. The exception referred to is a provision that all irregular benefit paid in a exception referred to is a provision that all irregular benefit paid in a benefit year shall be taken into account in determining whether a claimant's full benefit rights under both schemes have been exhausted. The Statutory Committee recommend that the regulations should be made in the form in which they have been drafted, subject to the omission of certain words which they consider to be unnecessary.

omission of certain words which they consider to be unnecessary. The second set of draft regulations is designed to implement section 13 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the object of which is to enable persons residing in rural areas to make claims for and to obtain payment of agricultural benefit at a post office within a reasonable distance of their place of residence. The draft Regulations, by enabling the Minister to appoint suitable post offices for this purpose, carry this provision into effect; and the Statutory Committee recommend that they should be made in the form in which they have been drafted.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. OPERATION OF TEMPORARY PROVISIONS ACT

TERMINATED AS FROM 16TH NOVEMBER.

The Minister of Labour made an Order§ on 15th July, 1936, under the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, which was confirmed by the House of Commons on 22nd July,

The Order provides that the Unemployment Assistance (Tem-orary Provisions) Act, 1935, shall not continue in operation after porary Provisions) Ac 15th November, 1936.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DETERMINATION OF NEED AND ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

The Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, were approved by the

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 770. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). † H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). See July issue of this GAZETTE, page 271. † H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). § Cmd. 5239. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). # 25 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). A summary of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, page 46.

House of Commons on 22nd July, and by the House of Lords on

27th July. They have now been made, as substantive Regulations,* by the Minister of Labour, and will come into force on 16th November,

THE UNEMPLOYMENT ACT, 1934 (SECOND APPOINTED DAY) ORDER, 1936.

The Unemployment Act, 1934 (Second Appointed Day) Order, 1936,[†] made by the Minister of Labour, with the consent of the Treasury, on 28th July, 1936, provides that the "second appointed day" for the purposes of the Unemployment Act, 1934, shall be 1st April, 1937.

Ist April, 1937. The "second appointed day" is the day on which the Unem-ployment Assistance Board is to assume responsibility for the assistance (during their periods of unemployment) of able-bodied unemployed persons who normally work for wages, other than those of the "transitional payments" class. [For an explanation of these terms, see the first Annual Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board, a summary of which

appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 239-40.]

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SHIFT WORKERS: ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: SOUTH for the formation of the National Joint industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry claimed enhanced rates of pay for shift workers (including switchboard and sub-station attendants and their assistants) in No. 11 district, where Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a bank holiday or nationally proclaimed holiday, falls within a man's normal shift. In support of the claim, they pointed out that day workers are paid at the rate of time-and-a-half for work done on statutory holidays, whereas no provision for extra payment is made in the case of shift workers, and as regards Christmas Day and Good Friday, shift workers, the employers' side opposed the claim and pointed out that the National Agreement for switchboard and sub-station attendants and their assistants specifically states that the fact that such workers are liable to be called upon to work on public holidays had been taken into account in fixing their rates of pay. As regards workers are liable to be called upon to work on public holidays had been taken into account in fixing their rates of pay. As regards workers are liable to be called upon to work on public holidays had been taken into account in fixing their rates of pay. As regards workers are liable to be called upon to work on public holidays had been taken into account in fixing their rates of pay. As regards of the districts. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1655; dated 8th July, 1936. SHIFT WORKERS: ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: SOUTH

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: ZONING OF BRIGHTON, PORTS-JOINTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.—The trade union side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry claimed that Brighton, Portsmouth and Southampton should be allocated to a special zone in No. 11 district with wage rates 5 per cent. above those fixed for A zone to which they are at present allocated. In support of the claim, they submitted evidence as to the growth and support of the claim, they submitted evidence as to the growth and expansion of the industry in the towns concerned, and the increased responsibility of the men since the earlier zoning. The claim was opposed by the employers' side, who contended that the determining factor in the zoning of a district is the relative cost of living and not electrical output, and that on a comparison with other districts the rates paid were favourable. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1656; dated 8th July, 1936.

WOMEN PENSION OFFICERS : BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.-The Society of Civil Servants claimed the extension of the women pension officers' salary scale from a maximum of £337 to £400 per annum. They based their claim mainly on the increased inves-tigation work since the matter was reviewed by the Court in 1925, the responsibilities of the work, and comparisons with other grades in the Civil Service. The Board of Customs and Excise opposed the claim, on the ground that such a maximum was not warranted by the nature of the duties or by comparisons with other grades. The Court awarded that as from 1st July, 1936, the salary scale should be extended by annual increments of £18 to a maximum of £360.— Award No. 1657; dated 20th July, 1936.

MOTOR BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS : NORTHAMPTON .- The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed a revision of the rates of pay and conditions of employment of the drivers and conductors, numbering about 500, employed by the United Counties Omnibus Company, Limited. In support of the claim, evidence was submitted, *inter alia*, as to the changes in rates of pay and method of computation since 1927, the working of spread-over turns of duty, and the number of hours paid for thereunder. The claim was opposed by the Company, who contended that the present rates and conditions of employment should remain unaltered. As regards rates of pay, the Court awarded rates of 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 4d., for drivers and ls., ls. ld., and ls. 2d., for conductors, for the first, second, and third years of service respectively, these rates being without prejudice to the drivers and conductors entitled to higher

* The Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment $^{(0)}$ Needs) Regulations, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2¹/₂d., post † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 773. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (12d., post free).

rates under an agreement of December, 1935. They further awarded that all time worked in excess of 54 hours a week should be paid for at time-and-a-quarter, and that time worked on bank holidays should be paid for at time-and-a-half. Additional payments e awarded in respect of spread-over conditions.-1658; dated 29th July, 1936.

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR. WATER TRANSPORT: RIVER TRENT.—The Trent Navigation Company and the Transport and General Workers' Union agreed to refer certain differences that had arisen between them to arbitra-tion, and Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator to determine the rates of wages and conditions of employment of all workers employed ashore and afloat in the traffic department of the Company. Sir Richard issued his decision on 20th July, 1936.

FILM PRODUCTION : DENHAM, BUCKS.—A dispute having arisen between London Film Productions, Limited, Denham Studios, Bucks., and the National Association of Theatrical Employees, as to Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (N.Wa.) 8, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female whether the employment of two non-unionists in the company's paint-shop constituted a breach of an agreement between the parties matter was referred for settlement to Sir Harold Morris, who was appointed as arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. In his Award dated 23rd July, the arbitrator found that the company had not committed a breach of the agreement in question. workers in the area comprising Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbigh-shire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (S.Wa.) 11, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (N) 7, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general nimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum core rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female where in the area comprising Cumberland, Durham, Northumber-nd and the county borough of Middlesbrough, the municipal borough istrict of Middlesbrough in the county of York.

district of Middlesbrough in the county of York. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (Y) 9, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising the county of York (except the county borough of Middlesbrough, the municipal borough of of Thornaby-on-Tees, the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby, Eston and Skipton, and the rural district of Middlesbrough).

Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (E.L.) 9, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general

nimmum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Lancashire (eastern part), Westmor-land and the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby and Skipton the county of York.

in the county of York. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (W.L.) 10, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Cheshire, Lancashire (western part) and Sharabhire and Shropshire.

and Shropshire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (N.M.) 9, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincoln-shire, Nottinghamshire and Rutlandshire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (C.M.) 10, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum

Proposal R.B. (C.M.) 10, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Gloucestershire (except the county borough of the city and county of Bristol, the urban district of Kingswood and the civil parishes of Hanham Abbots and Mangots-ield Burgh in the world division of Wormhery Handaching Network field Rural in the rural district of Warmley), Herefordshire, Northamp-tonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (S.M.) 12, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general

nimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (excluding that part which lies within the metropolitan police district) and Oxfordshire.

district) and Oxfordshire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (E) 8, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex (excluding that part which lies within the metropolitan police district), Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (S.E.) 12, dated 28th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum

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MINING.—Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc. during the quarter ended 31st March, 1936. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (L) 12, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising the city of London and metropolitan olice district.

police district. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (S.W.) 8, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Conwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire and the county borough of the city and county of Bristol, the urban district of Kingswood and the civil parishes of Hanham Abbotts and Mangotsfield Rural in the rural district of Warmley in the county of Gloucester. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936. Proposal R.B. (C.S.) 7, dated 29th July, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising Dorsetshire. Hampshire (including the Isle of

the area comprising Dorsetshire, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Wiltshire.

minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire. Objection period expires 28th September, 1936.

BOARD FOR MINING

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

The written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 25th and 26th November, 1936, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres on 20th January, 1937. The veriftee near of a commination for certificates of qualification

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 26th November, 1936, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1937.

In January, 1937. Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th October, 1936. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

[NOTE.-The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—(i) Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1935. Home Office. [Cmd. 5230; price 2s.] (ii) Factory form 274 (revised). Fencing and other safety precautions for transmission machinery. June, 1936. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

Home Omce. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] HOURS OF WORK.—(i) International Labour Conference, twentieth session, Geneya, 1936. Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidised by governments. Report III. Third item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 3s.] (ii) Twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry : Second item on the agenda. Questionnaire II. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 1s. 3d.]

HOUSING.—Housing Act, 1935. Report on the overcrowding survey in England and Wales, 1936. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 8s.]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—(i) Sixteenth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board, to 30th June, 1936. [S.O. publication; price 9d.] (ii) Sickness absence and labour wastage. Report No. 75. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.] (iii) The warmth factor in comfort at work. A physiological study of heating and ventilation. Report No. 76. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

LABOUR STATISTICS.—Year-book of Labour Statistics, 1935–36. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 6s.]

RESPIRATORY DUST DISEASE IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY .- Investigations on respiratory dust disease in operatives in the cotton industry. June 1936. Special report series No. 212. Medical Research Council. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

SAFETY PROVISIONS FOR WORKERS .- International Labour Con ference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Safety provisions for workers in the building industry, with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery. First item on the agenda. Questionnaire I. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 1s. 3d.] hoisting

SPECIAL AREAS.—(i) Final report by Sir H. Arthur Rose, Bart., as Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland. July, 1936. Scottish Office. [Cmd. 5245; price 6d.] (ii) Copy of agreement between the Treasury and the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Limited. [H.C. 154; price 1d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—(i) Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935. Order made by the Minister of Labour under Section 1 (5) to terminate the operation of the Act. [Cmd. 5232] price 1d.]: see notice on page 310 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934. Return of the number of payments made at local offices of the Ministry of Labour in the week ended 26th June, 1036. In account page of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment at local offices of the Ministry of Labour in the week ended 26th June, 1936, by way of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and of unemployment allowances under the Un-employment Assistance Regulations, 1934, and the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935. [Cmd. 5240; price 4d.: see notice on page 280 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE .--- (i) Report of the Unemploym Insurance Statutory Committee in accordance with Section 14 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, as to the extension Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, as to the extension of unemployment insurance to private gardeners. [H.C. 157; price 2d.]: see notice on page 280 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Unemployment Insu-rance Acts, 1935 and 1936. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1936, and the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Post Office Claimants) Regulations, 1936. 17th July, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]: see notice on page 310 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of May and June, 1936. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 5 and 6, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.] VOCATEONAL CULDANCE - Choire of Career Series. No. 25 Acri

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 25. Agri-culture, horticulture and forestry. July, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.].

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1936.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators : Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Batteries, Torch : Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blocks, Steel : Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Blocks, Wood : Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boat Disengaging Gear, Robinson's : Wilson & Kyle, Brentford.—Boiler, Renovating and Re-erection of Existing Boiler : Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—Bollards and Clump Castings : Carntyne Steel Castings Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Bolts and Nuts, Bright Steel : Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.— Boxes, Ammunition: T. H. Adamson & Sons, Lud., Danaston. Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Switch: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—Buoys, Dan: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.— Buoys, Mooring: Butterley Co., Ltd., Derby; W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Romford.—Cable, Chain and Gear: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown, Lenox & Co. Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Cable, Electric: W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.—Capstan, Electric: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Con tractors for Electrical Equipment, Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow.-Sub-Cor Capstan Gear: Napier, Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cells: London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.— Coils for W/T: Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W. Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Clocks Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Compressing Equipment, H.P. Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Con tractors for Electrical Equipment, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd. Bedford.—Condensers: Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd. London, W.—Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.— Cooling Machinery: Haslem Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Crane, Electric Overhead Travelling: Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Crompton Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.— Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. —Cranes, Overhead Hand Travelling: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish.—Crane, Steam Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes, Electrically-driven Seaplane: Clarke, Chap-man & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Depot Spares, Machinery and Electrical: Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock; Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend; Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Dials, etc., for W/T: Aeronautical & Concernel Licituments, Ltd. Concerner, White and & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Distemper, White and Light Buff: Hanger Watson & Harris, Ltd., Hull; Paripan, Ltd., Egham.—Distilling Machinery: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Dough Mixers: Atlantic

Engine Co. (1920), Ltd., London, S.W.-Drilling Machine, Motordriven Radial : Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contracto for Motors, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractor for Control Gear, Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Londor E.C.—Edible Oils : John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fairleads, Cast Steel : W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Firebar Iron : Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Fire Engine, Petrol Driven : Merry-weather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Firing Grids, Cast Iron : Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield.—Flour : Joseph Rank, Ltd., Southampton; Spillers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff.—Forgings for Accelerators : W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Furnace, Gas-fired Annealing : British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Motors, James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, N.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear. Electrical Apparatus Co., Manchester.—Incandescent E.C.-Edible Oils : John Knight, Ltd., London, E. Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Manchester.—Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Smethwick. Sub-Contractors for Motor, Crompton Heat Co., Ltd., Smethwick. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Generating Machinery, Electric J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.-Grips, Rope J. W. Tout, Portsmouth.—Heating Work: L. Hill, Liverpool.— Hose, Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Hot Cupboards: Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Indicators: Dobbie McInnes & Clyde, Glasgow.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ingots, Zinc: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jams: J. Keiller & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Charles Southwall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Crosbies Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall. Jerseys, Sports : R. H. Lowe & Co. (Congleton), Ltd., Congleton,--Lamps, etc. : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.--Lathe, Motor-driven Combination Turret : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sub-Contractors for Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Manchester.-Lathes: Control H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley. Sub-Contractors for Motor, Crompton Parkinson & Co., Leeds.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Manchester.—John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motor, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.— Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.— Laying Water Main : Alfred Hardy & Co., Ltd., Woking.—Leather, Boot : Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., Beverley; J. Conyers & Co., Raunds; J. & W. Hutchings, Ltd., Warrington.—Lockers, Steel Kit : Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Lorries : Vaux-hall Motors, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Lorry, Heavy Duty : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Loud Speakers : Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester. —Milling Machines, Motor-driven Vertical : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry, Sub-Contractors for Motors, Crompton Parkinson & Coventry. Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Crompton Parkinson & Co., Leeds.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Manchester.-Milling Machine, Motor-driven Universal : J. Co., Manchester.—Milling Machine, Motor-driven Universal: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Sub-Contractors for Motors, English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford.—Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Milling Machine, Motor-driven Vertical: Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Maghetica Milling Machine, Balt driven Universal: Middley Contractors for Electrical Gear, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Manchester.—Milling Machine, Belt-driven Universal : Midgley & Sutcliffe, Bradford; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.-Overcoats, Seamen's : James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Packing Rings, Metallic Packing : Crane Packing Co., Ltd., Slough Packing Kings, metalic Packing : Grahe Facking Co., Ltd., Slough.--Painting Oil Fuel Tanks at Fuelling Depot : Atlantic Scalers & Painters, Ltd., Bristol.--Paper, Non Absorbent : Waxed Papers, Ltd., London, S.E.--Piling, Steel : British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Pipes and Specials, Cast Iron : Cochranes (Mid-dlesbro) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.--Planing Machine, Elec-trically Driven : Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Castacters for Maters Mather & Platt Ltd. Manabattar. Subctors for Motors, Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.-Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Bri Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— Propeller and Intermediate Shafts: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.— Propelling Machinery: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—Pumps, Oil Fuel: G. J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Retorts, Cast Iron: Thos. Dryden & Sons, Ltd., Preston.—Rods, Brass and Bronze: C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co. Ltd. Inswich.—Stoke-on-Trent; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Shackles: T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Sheet Lead: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Slates: Manod Slate Quarries, Ltd., Festiniog.—Slings, Chain: W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Thomas Perrins, Stourbridge.—Steelwork for Foundry: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Steelwork for Pump House: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Steering Gear: J. Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Steering Engine: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.-Stoneware Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville.—Stretchers: W. Mumford, Ltd., Plymouth.—Switches for W/T: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Switchgear: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Tank, Storage, for Distilled Water: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Lancs.—Tank, Storage, for Distilled Water : E. Ć. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tanks, Oil Fuel, Supply and Erection of : Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Temporary Accom-modation at Shotley : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Timber : Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Garland & Roger, Ltd., Leith.— Tractor, Electric : Greenwood, Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Transformers : Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Trucks, Railway : R. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tubes, Water and Fittings : John Knowles (Wednesbury), Ltd., Wednesbury; Russell

August, 1936.

Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow Ltd., Halifax; B.S.A. Tools, Birmingham.—Lathes, Watchmakers: Grimshaw, Baxter & Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lead: H. Gardner Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow and Corby, Kettering.—Turbine Unit: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Urns, Tea: Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Valves, Oil Fuel: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Worcester. —Varnish for Aluminium Paint: J. Hare & Co. (Colour), Ltd., Bristol; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Noble Chemical Finisher, Ltd., Slough.—Wheel for Turbine: John Brown & Co., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster, & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Locomotives : Hunslet Engine Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E. — Locomotives : Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Lapping : Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—Machine, Multi-Purpose : W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax. —Machine, Pneumatic Jolt Squeeze Moulding : MacNab & Co., Newbury.—Machines, Washing : Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—Metal Rod : Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Milling Machines : Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton ; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cars : Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham — Natting Machine and Samiffu : Boden & Co. Thisler, Bud, Bogl. Workshops, New, at Devonport: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Clydebank.—Workshops, New, at Devonport: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth.—Yarn Spinning Machinery: Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C. A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Netting, Mosquito and Sandfly: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Outfits, Anti-Dimming: J. Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.—Oxygen Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Pads, Rubber: St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Poppe Rubber Co., Twickenham.—Pickets, Angle: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. A. Parker & Co., Workington.—Planing Machine: J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; G. Cohen, Sons, & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plate Washing Machines: Euk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.— Plates, Retaining: Lawton (Successors) Ltd., Birmingham.— Pneumatic Concrete Breakers: Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Pneumatic Hammer Drills: Broom & WAR OFFICE. Acids : Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Air Compressor : Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Air Com-pressor Trailer : Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.E.—Aluminium Ingot : Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aluminium Sheet and Rod : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton.—Assemblies Engines, Gearboxes, etc. : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Assemblies Sheet and Rod : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton.—Assemblies— Engines, Gearboxes, etc. : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Assemblies for 3-Ton, 6-Wheel Chassis : Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Bakery Plant : Melvin & Gillespie, Ltd., Glasgow.— Barbed Wire : W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge : Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Batteries, Dry : Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Belts, Waist : R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Godalming.— Bins, Steel : Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge.— Bismuth, Metallic : Grosscurth & Luboldt, Ltd., London, E.C.— Blankets : Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury ; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield ; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury ; Wormalds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bodies for Chassis : C. Roberts & Co., Ltd, Wakefield ; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham ; Benson Motor Body Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich ; Caffyns, Ltd., East-bourne.—Bodies for Truck Chassis : Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolver-hampton.—Bogie Wheels : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Boilers : Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boiler Equipment : G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—Boilers, Independent : Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., Hull.—Boxes : Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; J. B. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Battery : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.— Braid : G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Brake Drums : Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Leeds.—Brass Bar : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brooms : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Shaving, etc. : C. H. L Pneumatic Concrete Breakers: Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Pneumatic Hammer Drills: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Poles, Steel: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. Pontoons: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.— Pontoons, Couplings: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—Pump, Centrifugal, Fire: Worthington, Simpson, Ltd., Newark.—Rear Axies: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Sacks, Coal: W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—Sheets, Ground: Leyland & Birming-ham Bubber Co. Ltd. Layland Shoee Canves: Duplop Bubber ham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Shoes, Canvas : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Shorts, Khaki Drill : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Spanners: A. Swinbourne, Ltd., Braintree; Webb, Lick, Edit, Editor, E.C.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Etd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Spanners: A. Swinbourne, Ltd., Braintree; Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel : English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Bars : T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport.— Steel Billets : English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Covers and Doors : General Construction & Engineering Co. (Bedford & Son), London, E.—Steel, Mild Sheet : Neath Steel Sheet & Gal-vanizing Co., Ltd., Neath.—Steel, Nickel Chromium : Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Motherwell.—Steel, Round : S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocks-bridge; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham.—Steel Stampings : Smethwick Drop Forgings, Ltd., Smethwick.—Steel Tubes : Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Stretchers, Ambulance : Ranalah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tartan, Highland : D. Ballantyne, Bros., & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—Teak Scantling : Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Sherry, Ltd., London, E.—Telephone Sets : G.E.C., Ltd., Coventry.—Thread Grinding Machine : Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Tractor, Six-Wheeled : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trailers, Transporter : Armoured : Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh. Calico : Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; E. Clegg Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trailers, Transporter Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Transformers : Electri Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Trestles, Bridging: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Trucks, Transporting: Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Twill**: Horne & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; India Tyre Chalmers, Arbroath; Dunlop Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rochdale.—Cases, Bolster, Tent: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Cells, Secondary, Portable : Pritchett & Co., Ltd., & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham. Chains, Non-Skid : Parsons Chain Co., Ltd., Stourport. Chassis : & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan.—Washers: Coopers Mechanical Joints, Ltd., Slough.—Watches, Non-Magnetic: Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C.—W.T. Sets: Kolster-Brandes, Sideup; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Building Works and Services, Adams & Son (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Rings: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Copper Sheet: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Cord Balloon: Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., state of polation, but, Bondon, E.O., Bunning works and Services etc. : Longmore, Erection of R.E. Officers Mess and Quarters, etc. J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Roya Small Arms Factory, Enfield, Repairs to Floors: G. P. Walker & Royal Sons, Enfield Wash. Winchester, Netley, Southampton and Christ-church, Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Portland, Weymouth and Dorchester, Reconditioning Paths, Roads and Parades: C. Crook & Sons, Melksham. Tidworth, Perham Down & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Cresoli : Pearsons Antiseptic Co., Ltd., Hull; Roxburgh Morgan, & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cylinders : and outstations, Artificers Work: J. T. Parsons & Son, Ltd., Westbury, Wilts. Warminster, Construction of Roads by Bitsoil process: Allied National Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W. Col-chester, Cookhouse and Dining-Room Block : W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Sandhurst Division, Periodical Services : T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington.—Bordon and Longmoor. fron : Francis & Son., Ltd., London, S.E.—Deals and Battens : Cox, Long & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Hillas & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; L. Bamberger & Son, London, E.C.; M. L. Werrer, London, W.C. Biertregers , L. & D. Olivit, M.L. Meyer, London, W.C. Diaphragms: J. & R. Oldfield, Itd., Birmingham; Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.; N. Greening Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley; Re-surfacing Roads and Paths: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Shorncliffe Periodical Services : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock; Plastering of Barrack Rooms : H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Portsmouth and Hilsea, Periodical Services : A. Sharrocks, Rochdale.

Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Derby; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—Cable, & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—Canisters: Barringer, Wallis & Manners Ltd., Mansfield.—Canvas: F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath Baxter Bros., & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd. Dundee; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Chassis, Tractor, Bodies: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth, All Wool: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Cooking Apparatus: Bridport.—Cotton Waste : Spencer & Curedele, Ltd., Bury Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cranes : Wharton Crane J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.— Cylinders, Varnished: Metal Box Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cylinders, & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—Dressings, Surgical: S. Maw, Son, & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Little-borough.—Drums, Cable: Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Duck, Cotton, Black: J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Engines: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birming. ham.—Engines, Crankcase Parts: H. Meadows, Wolverhampton.— Fencing, Woven Wire : Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.-Gabardine, Drab : G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperly Bridge.-Generating Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Gloves, M.T.: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Haversacks: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Hessian Packing: Craiks, Ltd., Dundee; J. Lowson (Junr.) & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Hydraulic Pump: J. Shaw Some P. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Hydraulic Pump: J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—Jacks, Screw Lifting: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—Jerseys, Pullover: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—Lathes: Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Denham's Engineering Co., Halifax; Timbrell & Wright Machine Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; G. A. Harvey, Ltd., Glasgow; G. Swift & Sons,

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Accumulators: Peto & Radford, Ltd., Dagenham; Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manches-ter.—Aero Engines: Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engines Repairs: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aero Engines Spares: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Wheels: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aerial Light-houses: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft: Super-marine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames: Blackburn Aero and Motor Co. Ltd. Brouch — Aircraft Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatheld; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Blackburn Aero and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—Aircraft Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames;

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Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.-Aircraft Tests, etc.: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield AirCraft Tests, etc.: De Havinand Anterate Co., Ltd., Hawker Aircraft, Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Air Filters: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.—Air Screw Blades: Vickers Aviation Ltd., Weybridge.—Air Screws: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Ammeters: Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ammeters and Voltmeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollin-Manchester.—Ammeters and Voltmeters : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollin-wood.—Artificial Horizons : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford. —Bags, Kit : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—Balloons, Kite : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Baths : Davis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Batteries : Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Bedsteads : Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick ; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham ; A. Philips, Ltd., Spring Hill ; W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham ; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham ; Whitfield's Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boots, Ankle : J. Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Ower Smith, Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes idge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Brooms and Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Brooms and Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; F. Smith & Co., London, S.W.; T. Tyrie & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Buckles and Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Buildings and Works Services: Upwood, Wyton, External Services to "C" Type Hangars: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Scampton and Driffield (Cables and Wiring): T. B. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Stock-ton-on-Tees. Halton, Extension of Heating, etc.: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Honington, Preparation of Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall. Various Stations, Underground Cables Internal Wiring, etc.: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Cables, Internal Wiring, etc.: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Various Stations, Underground Cables, Internal Wiring, Lightning onductors, etc.: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, Conductors, etc.: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Debden, Aero Sheds, External Services: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Felixstowe, Reroofing Flight Shed: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral. West Freugh, External Services, Hutted Camp: H. Kelly (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Wit-tering, Underground Cables, Auto Contactors: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd. Southematon Finningey Internel Wiring: T.B. Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Finningley, Internal Wiring: T. B Watson & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Finningley, Cables : Over-head, Ltd., London, S.W. Foundations for 300 ft. "C" Type Hangars : Thistleton, Honington, Kemble : F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford; F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. North Coates, Hutting: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Ternhill, Shawbury, Brinze Norton: (2 "D "Type Aero Sheds for each Station): Speight & Partners, London, W.C.; Concrete Piling, Ltd., London, S.W. Kemble, Four "D" Type Sheds: J. L. Kier & Co. Ltd. London, S.W. Calculator, Course Sheds: J. L. Kier & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Calculators, Course and Speed: W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge; E. R. Watts & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Hamblin, Ltd., London, W.—Camera, Debrie : W. Vinten, Ltd., London, W.—Camera Obscura Parts : E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Canvas: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; J. A. Clark & Co., Castledawson.—Caps, Micro-phone: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—Carbon Dioxide: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cartridges, Signal: C. T. Brock & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Y.S. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cases, Transit G. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Wood.—Cement, Portland : Gement Marketing Co., Ltd., Greenhithe.—Chart Boards : H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Chemicals, Photographic : Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., London, N.W.— Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., Lohon, N.W.-Coats, Great: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Compasses, Aircraft: Heath & Co., London, S.E.-Compasses, P.4: H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking.-Compasses, P.4, etc.: Dent & Co. & John-son, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrew.-Compasses and Accessories: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrew. Containers, Tinned Plate: C. H. Pugh, Ltd., Dirwingham.- Compasses, Co. Compasses, Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Dirwingham.- Containers, Tinned Plate: C. H. Pugh, Ltd., irmingham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-poking Apparatus: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-**Cooking Apparatus :** Cords, Instrument : Reliance Electric Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.-Connectors, etc. : Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Connectors, etc. : Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.— Cylinder Boring Machine: F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Direction Finding Sets : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Engines and Radiators : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Felt Packing : Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury.—Films, Panchromatic : Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.; Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Fire Booster, etc. : Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Flanges, Oil Pipe : British Mannesman Tube Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Flare Fuses : Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Flares : J. Pain & Sons, Ltd., London F.C. Elow Motars : Armal Ltd. Birmingham.—Gauges Arinströngs, Etd., Löndön, S.W.—Plates. O. Fain Sons, Edd.,
 London, E.C.—Flow Meters: Amal, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges,
 Depression: H. M. Hobson (A. & M.) Components, Ltd., London, W.
 —Gauges, Interchangeability: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol;
 Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Gauges, Oil Pressure: Negretti Westland Alteralt, Itd., Feovil.—Gauges, On Pression : Register & Zambra, London, N.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Generators : G. E. Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Generating Set : Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Immersion Heaters : General Plantin Co. Ltd., Manchester.—Immersion Heaters : General Plantin Co. Ltd. Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Indicators, Turn: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Indicators, Engine Speed: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Insecticide: British Insecticides, Ltd., London.—Keller Auto Toolroom Machine: Alfred Herbert, Coventry.—Kinematograph Film: Kodak, Ltd., London, -Lamps, Navigation: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, Ltd W.C. W.C.—Lamps, Navgation: General Electric Co., Lid., Birmingham.— Lathes: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Lathes: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Cromwell Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Linen Duck: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Loud Speaker Equipment, Overhaul: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Magnetos and Repairs: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnetos, Watford

Type : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.-Mast Spares : Hall's Barton Ropery Co., Hull.-Mirrors, Observation : E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Motor Generators: W. Mackie & Co., London, S.E.— Oxygen: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W.—Parachute Harness: Irving Airchute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.—Parachutes, Spares : Irving Airchute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.-Pillows Spares: Irving Airchute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.—Pillows: Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Pistols for Smoke Floats: Farmer & Son, Coventry.—Pistols and Plugs foi Floats: Dashwood & Partners, Ltd., London, S.E.—Plugs and Sockets: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps, Petrol, etc.: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.— Pyjamas: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London E.C.—Radiators, Aircraft: Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham. —Reflector Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —Rockets, Signal: C. T. Brock & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.— Sea Markers: A. Kershaw & Sons, Leeds; W. & J. Wilder, Bir-mingham.—Sections, Mast: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.— Serge, Blue-Grey: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Fox Bros. & Serge, Blue-Grey: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Longwood; P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—
Shirting, Cotton: H. Sharples & Co., Radcliffe; J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester.—Smoke Floats: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingille's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Smoothing Units, etc.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Soda Crystals: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E.—Solder, Tinmen's: Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Sounders, Relaying: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., Birmingham.—Starters: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switch London, S.E.—Stannic Chloride : Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Starters : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switch Boxes : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches : A. P. Lundberg & Co., London, N.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—Switchgear : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Tail Drift Sights : W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Ties : I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.—Timber : Cox. Long & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—Tracking Machine: Cairns & Morrison, Ltd., London, W.C.— Trailer Bodies: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Trans-formers, C.H.T.: Electric Construction Co., Wolverhampton.— Transmitters: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Tyres and Tubes: India Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., Inord.— Tyres and Tubes: India Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Voltmeters: Ernest Turner Electric Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Waistcoats, Life-saving: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Watches: Guignard & Golay, Ltd., London, E.C. – W/T Spreaders : Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford. – W/T Valves : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.C. – A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.-W/T Wavemeters : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Bir-mingham; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. London & Electrical Instruments Ltd. High Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Apparatus, Wireless: Aeronautical & General Instru-ments, Ltd., Croydon.—Battery Stores: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Belts, Safety: Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—Bicycles: Co-operative Whole-sale Society, Ltd., Birmingham; New-Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.— Bedies & Mater: Durch Bedig & Maters Ltd., London N.W. sale Society, Ltd., Birmingham; New-Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham. Bodies, Motor: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thos. Harrington, Ltd., Hove.—Bolts, Arm: Thomas Wm. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Cardboard: S. & S. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.—Braces, Arm: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.— Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Carriers, Bicycle: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cartage of Wire and Cable : Carey, Davis & Thomas, Ltd., London, E.; Lancashire Freight Services, Manchester.—Castings, Iron : Carron Co., Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Castings, Joint Box : Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Com-navies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Cells, Box : Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Com-panies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Cells, Secondary : Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Chassis : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Clamps, Eccentric : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Cleaners, Vacuum : British Electric Domestic Appliances, Ltd., London, W.—Climbers, Pole : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Coal : Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., Merthyr Tydfil.—Concrete Breakers and Drills : George Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Cords, Tele-

phone : Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.-Couplings, c.l.: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Covers, Mild Steel: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley, orc.; J. Oakes & Co., Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts: Oates & Green, Ltd Worc.; J. Oakes & Co., Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; J. Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son, Ltd., Poole.—Dynamotors: Dynamo & Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley.—Elements, Depolarising, Leclanche: Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough.—Elements, Rectifier: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Finials, Pole: Henry Workman, Ltd., Woodchester.—Fittings, E.L.: General Electric Co. Ltd. Birmingham —Insulators: L. Bourne & Sons Ltd. Workman, Lud., Woodenester.—Fittings, E.L.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Insulators : J. Bourne & Sons, Ltd., Derby; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.; Litholite In-sulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford.—Jacks, Pole: Richard C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—Lamps, Road, Caution : Alexander Kenyon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lugs, Lead : Thomas Francis & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Materials, etc., for P.O. Clothing : Dettors & Ltd. Birmingham. Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Birming-ham; Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Oil, Cylinder: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Paint : Oliver Wilkins & Silvertown Eubideants, Etd., Eondon, E.—Paint: Oliver Wilkins & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Paper, Watermarked: Wiggins Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—Plant, Ventilating: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rods, Stay: Thomas Wm. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham. Scales and Weights: De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sleeves, Copper: C. M. Powell Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: G. Farmiloe & C. Ltd. London, E. Targe Lead: G. Farmiloe & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Tools, Instrument: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Varnish: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., Uondon, E.—Waste, Cotton: J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Wire, Cadmium Copper: Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Norphore Ltd. Manchestar, Endergie S. et al. 2014. Brinsdown; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Frederick Smith & Co., Incorporated in London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; White-cross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Building Alterations: Linzey, E., & Son, Trowbridge; Carlyle, Robt., & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Cable Casing (Renewal of): Forth Bridge: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cabling and Loading Coils: Stroud-Tetbury-Malmes-bury-Chippenham: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils: Horsham-Crawley-East Grinstead , United Tele Loading Coils. Horsham-Crawley-East Grinstead: United Tele-phone Cables, Ltd., London W.C. Sub-Contractor: Salford Elec-trical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils. Londontrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils. London-Uxbridge-Slough-Reading (No. 2): United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Chelmsford-Maldon-Southend-on-Sea: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils. Nottingham-Lincoln (No. 2): United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils. London-Horsham-Worthing-Chichester (No. 2): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Conduit-Laying, etc.: Reading-Newbury (Section I), London (Essex Road-Gray's Inn Road), Aldershot-Reading-Basingstoke, Guildford-Southampton-Portsmouth (Sections III and IV): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Ipswich-Aldeand IV): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Ipswich-Alde burgh-Saxmundham (Section III), Newport-Cupar-St. Andrews ctions I and II), Macclesfield, Borough Green-Sevenoaks (Kent) Guildford-Southampton-Portsmouth (Section II), Southampton Glasgow-Oban (Sections I and III), Leeds-Halifax (Sections III) and IV), Burnley-Halifax (Section I), Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Battersea, etc., London-Oxford (Section I), Kingston-on-Thames (Kingston Hill): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., heam. Ipswich-Aldeburgh-Saxmundham (Section II), St. Albans-Wheathampstead-Harpenden, Bushey Development, Midhurst Sussex), Boxted and Higham, Hampstead-Finchley Road (London, WW) (Section II): O Cheam. Wheatha (Section II): O. C. Summers, London, N. Horsham--East Grinstead (Section III), Guildford-Southampton-NW A.W.) (Section II): O. C. Summers, London, N. Horsham-Crawley-East Grinstead (Section III), Guildford-Southampton-Portsmouth (Section V), London-Oxford (Section II): H. Farrow, Itd., London, N.W. Exmouth, Kingswood (Bristol), Yeovil-Hatch Beauchamp (Section IV), Rugby Extension: Hodge Bros. Contrs.), Itd., Northfield. Andover-Ludgershall: Wort & Way, Salisbury. Bude (Cornwall): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Radcliffe (Lancs.), Birkenhead: J. E. Turner, Bury. Guildford-Southamp-ton-Portsmouth (Section I), Marston Magna-Wincanton, Exeter (North): A Thomson & Co. (Ld.), Ltd. London B.C. (Lancella, Section I). (North): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C. Glasgow-Oban (Section II): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Urmston: W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester. Leeds-Halifax (Section II): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull. Edinburgh-Penicuik: Christie & Middleton, Bandow. D. Hull. Banchory. Bradford, Guiseley, Ilkley and Shipley: S. Wray & Co., Bradford. Liverpool (Kirkby Junction), Copdock: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Repton and Etwall: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham. Ubbeston, Stebbing and Debden, (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham. Ubbeston, Stebbing and Debden, Dedham: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Cheltenham, Witcombe, etc.: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Winkleigh (Devon), Stoke Fleming (Devon): A. G. Collins & Co., Ltd., Barry. New Waterloo Bridge: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Electric Lift: Derby, T. E.: Etchells Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester. Bayswater T.E.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Electric Lift: (Replacement of); S.W.D.O., London, S.W.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Telegram Conveyors: Edinburgh G.P.O.: Lamson Store Service Co., London, E.C. Telephone Ex-change Equipment: East (Dundee), Preston (Lancs.), (Automatic Extension), Dundee (Automatic Extension), Exeter (Automatic Extension), Flaxman (London) (Automatic Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Kidderminster (Power Plant): Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Kidderminster (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (Kidder-minster): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, Man-

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chester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines. Popesgrove (London): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Dorking (Automatic Extension), Clerken-& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Dorking (Automatic Extension), Cornel, well (London) (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (Clerkenwell): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Con-struction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing struction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machine. Gladstone (London) (Automatic Extension), Taunton (Automatic Extension), Canonbury (London) (Automatic Exten-sion): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Portsmouth (Automatic Extension), Bishopsgate (London) (Automatic Exten-sion), Mansion House (London) (Automatic Extension): Automatic Electric Co. Ltd. London, W.C. Telephone Encentre Encircation Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. — Telephonic Repeater Equipment : Plymouth (Extension), Fort William T.E. (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment, London (Faraday Building S.) (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment), Holyhead T.E. (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment), Alnwick (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment), Berwick-on-Tweed T.E. (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment), Spalding T.E. (3-Channel Carrier Current Equipment), Bristol (Extension): Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Northampton (Power Plant), London (Faraday Building S.) (Power Plant Extension): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick. Sub-Contractor for Northampton and London: Electric Construction Co. Ltd W.C., for Motor Generators.-Voice Frequency-Supra-Acoustic Telegraph Equipment : London (Extension) : Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

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H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

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