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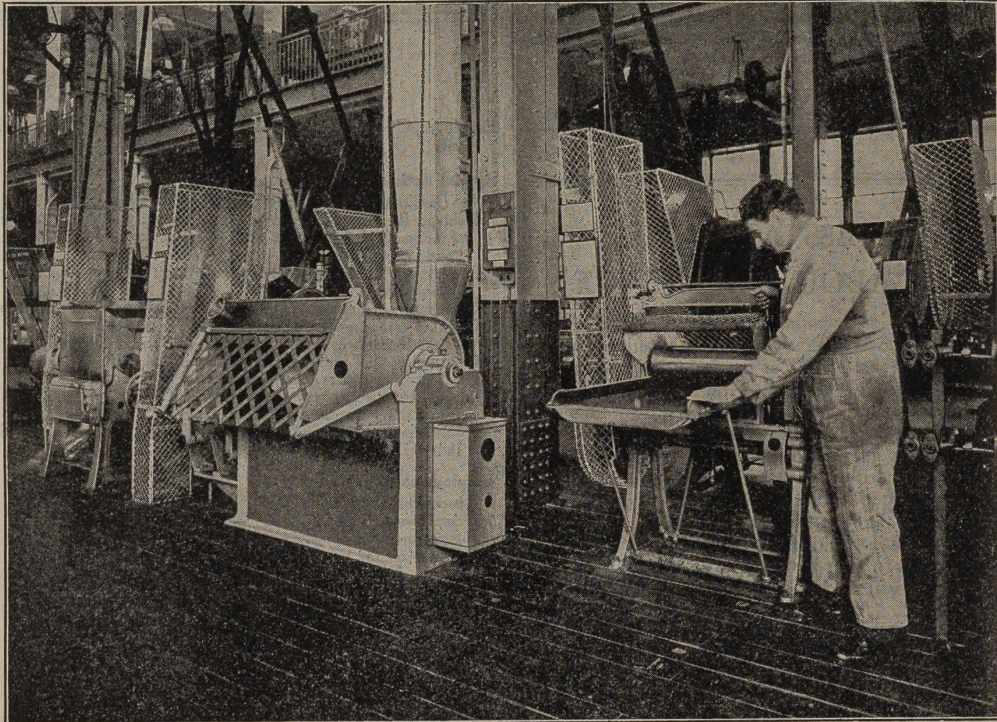
**THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR GAZETTE**

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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AUGUST, 1936.

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## 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, 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. 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 1,285,805 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 agricultural 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 14.3, and for females 8.3. At 22nd June, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 14.8 and 8.3, and at 22nd July, 1935, they were 17.4 and 9.5.

*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 £1,700 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 pre-war 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 working-class 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.

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 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 Group.	Numbers unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.
	MEN:—					
18-20 years...	62,237	76,308	93,068	4.6	5.0	5.7
21-24 "	166,602	196,129	217,656	12.2	12.9	13.3
25-34 "	337,668	386,305	424,683	24.8	25.4	25.9
35-44 "	274,443	298,967	319,085	20.2	19.7	19.5
45-54 "	256,701	281,817	298,901	18.8	18.6	18.2
55-59 "	141,314	150,735	156,937	10.4	9.9	9.6
60-64 "	118,517	124,014	125,113	8.7	8.2	7.6
65 and over	3,724	3,822	3,678	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total ...	1,361,206	1,518,097	1,639,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
WOMEN:—						
18-20 years...	33,360	36,652	43,450	12.5	13.4	14.5
21-24 "	54,405	55,250	62,159	20.5	20.2	20.7
25-34 "	74,059	75,246	84,131	27.9	27.5	28.1
35-44 "	48,217	49,525	51,904	18.1	18.1	17.3
45-54 "	34,240	35,957	36,145	12.9	12.9	12.1
55-59 "	12,914	13,265	13,253	4.9	4.8	4.4
60-64 "	8,366	8,284	8,295	3.1	3.0	2.8
65 and over	145	143	178	0.1	0.1	0.1
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, 44.9 per cent. were under 35 years of age, while in May, 1936, the percentage had fallen to 41.6. In the case of women the proportion aged under 35 years fell from 63.3 per cent. to 60.9 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 Group.	Numbers unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.
	SINGLE WOMEN & WIDOWS:—					
18-20 years...	30,750	34,109	40,389	19.7	20.4	22.1
21-24 "	36,181	38,406	43,426	23.1	22.9	23.8
25-34 "	33,787	36,617	40,622	21.6	21.9	22.2
35-44 "	22,603	24,004	24,399	14.4	14.3	13.4
45-54 "	19,016	20,017	19,819	12.2	11.9	10.8
55-59 "	8,186	8,522	8,197	5.2	5.1	4.5
60-64 "	5,806	5,750	5,635	3.7	3.4	3.1
65 and over	112	115	140	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total ...	156,441	167,540	182,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARRIED WOMEN:—						
18-20 years...	2,610	2,543	3,061	2.4	2.4	2.6
21-24 "	18,224	18,844	18,733	16.7	15.9	16.1
25-34 "	40,272	38,629	43,509	36.9	36.3	37.2
35-44 "	25,614	25,521	27,505	23.5	24.0	23.5
45-54 "	15,224	15,440	16,326	13.9	14.5	14.0
55-59 "	4,728	4,743	5,056	4.3	4.5	4.3
60-64 "	2,560	2,534	2,660	2.3	2.4	2.3
65 and over	33	28	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
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 May, 1936, however, the corresponding percentage was 41. In the case of single women, as in the case of men, the proportions in the lower age groups declined between May, 1935, and May, 1936. With married women, however, the proportion aged 21-24 years increased over the period, while the proportion in each of the other age groups showed little change. The proportions in the higher age groups are greater among married than among single women; while at both dates between two-fifths and one-half of the married 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 suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment:—

Sex and Age Group.	Wholly unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.		
	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.
	NUMBERS.					
MEN:—						
18-20 ...	52,347	66,499	77,020	9,890	9,809	16,048
21-24 ...	144,527	173,854	186,041	22,075	22,275	31,615
25-34 ...	292,640	342,757	362,280	45,028	43,548	62,403
35-44 ...	240,381	266,332	272,683	34,062	32,635	46,402
45-54 ...	229,048	254,711	261,739	27,653	27,106	37,162
55-59 ...	129,127	138,556	141,112	12,187	12,379	15,825
60-64 ...	111,517	116,610	116,105	7,000	7,404	9,008
65 and over	3,724	3,822	3,678	—	—	—
Total ...	1,203,311	1,362,941	1,420,658	157,895	155,156	218,463
WOMEN:—						
18-20 ...	25,620	28,583	31,219	7,740	8,069	12,231
21-24 ...	40,950	41,927	43,146	13,455	13,323	19,013
25-34 ...	55,370	56,703	57,624	18,689	18,543	26,507
35-44 ...	36,049	37,595	36,007	12,168	11,930	15,897
45-54 ...	27,420	28,488	27,149	6,820	6,969	8,996
55-59 ...	10,789	11,096	10,348	2,125	2,169	2,905
60-64 ...	7,292	7,214	6,944	1,074	1,070	1,351
65 and over	145	143	178	—	—	—
Total ...	203,635	211,749	212,615	62,071	62,073	86,900

Sex and Age Group.	PERCENTAGES.					
	MEN:—					
	18-20 ...	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.3	6.3
21-24 ...	12.0	12.8	13.1	14.0	14.3	14.5
25-34 ...	24.3	25.1	25.5	28.5	28.1	28.6
35-44 ...	20.0	19.5	19.2	21.6	21.0	21.3
45-54 ...	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.5	17.5	17.0
55-59 ...	10.7	10.1	9.9	7.7	8.0	7.2
60-64 ...	9.3	8.6	8.2	4.4	4.8	4.1
65 and over	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WOMEN:—						
18-20 ...	12.6	13.5	14.7	12.5	13.0	14.1
21-24 ...	20.1	19.8	20.3	21.7	21.5	21.9
25-34 ...	27.2	26.8	27.1	30.1	29.9	30.5
35-44 ...	17.7	17.8	16.9	19.6	19.2	18.3
45-54 ...	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.0	11.2	10.3
55-59 ...	5.3	5.2	4.9	3.4	3.5	3.3
60-64 ...	3.6	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 category are very small, usually less than 2,000. The next Table gives separately the figures relating to unemployed

men casual workers for the three dates under review:—

Age Group.	Men Seeking Casual Employment.					
	Numbers Unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	4th Nov., 1935.	13th May, 1935.
18-20 ...	1,333	1,502	1,590	1.7	2.0	1.8
21-24 ...	7,185	7,013	7,410	8.9	9.2	8.6
25-34 ...	19,175	19,019	21,258	23.8	24.8	24.5
35-44 ...	17,611	16,336	18,564	21.9	21.3	21.4
45-54 ...	18,131	17,090	19,963	22.6	22.3	23.1
55-59 ...	10,076	9,207	10,720	12.5	12.0	12.4
60-64 ...	6,885	6,410	7,101	8.6	8.4	8.2
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 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 Age Group.	Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.		Other Persons.	
	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.	18th May, 1936.	13th May, 1935.
	NUMBERS.			
MEN:—				
18-20 ...	54,762	82,270	7,475	10,798
21-24 ...	151,804	198,099	14,798	19,557
25-34 ...	304,649	384,594	35,019	40,089
35-44 ...	247,979	289,436	26,464	29,649
45-54 ...	228,770	267,509	27,931	31,392
55-59 ...	123,496	137,879	17,818	19,058
60-64 ...	102,707	108,870	15,810	16,243
65 and over	—	—	3,724	3,678
Total ...	1,214,167	1,468,657	147,039	170,464
WOMEN:—				
18-20 ...	26,795	35,816	6,565	7,634
21-24 ...	47,518	55,345	6,887	6,814
25-34 ...	62,367	73,247	11,692	10,884
35-44 ...	38,185	42,604	10,032	9,300
45-54 ...	25,370	27,793	8,870	8,352
55-59 ...	9,358	9,998	3,556	3,255
60-64 ...	6,272	6,280	2,094	2,015
65 and over	—	—	145	178
Total ...	215,865	251,083	49,841	48,432

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.

Division.*	Age Group.														Total, 18 and over.			
	18-20.		21-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-59.		60-64.		65 and over.		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 ...	6,972	5.4	17,589	13.6	29,064	22.6	23,297	18.1	24,412	19.0	15,022	11.7	11,597	9.0	741	0.6	128,694	100.0
South-Eastern ...	3,308	5.8	7,555	13.2	12,854	22.5	10,866	19.1	10,351	18.1	6,031	10.6	5,865	10.3	246	0.4	57,076	100.0
South-Western ...	3,273	4.6	7,965	11.1	15,918	22.1	14,6											

## 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 Unemployment Assistance Regulations; and (ii) those made according to the assumed practice of Local Authorities in regard to transitional payments.

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 insurance:—

Division.†	Number of Payments of Unemployment Benefit.	Number of Payments of Unemployment Allowances.	
		According to the Unemployment Assistance Regulations.	According to the Assumed Transitional Payments Practice.
South-Eastern ...	120,819	22,902	16,467
South-Western ...	38,018	12,942	7,281
Midlands ...	122,333	25,408	30,163
North-Eastern ...	138,456	60,831	92,362
North-Western ...	151,260	69,757	63,762
Scotland ...	76,318	20,609	80,251
Wales ...	60,719	35,405	64,883

It will be seen that in the South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, and North-Western Divisions, the total number of payments 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 unemployment insurance which are published in this GAZETTE are, in a number of Tables, classified geographically according to the 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 (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 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:* 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 extended 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 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 Unemployment 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.†

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 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 Agricultural 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, unemployment 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.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON 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 agricultural 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 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.

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 (2½d., 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).

## 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 Departmental 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 consecutive weeks.

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 a Superintending 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 attendance at continuation schools. 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, 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 glass of the same characteristics which only differs from sheet glass 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 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 (1½d. 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).]

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 ascertaining 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 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, 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 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.

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 locomotive shed grades), all the traffic grades, dock porters and crane-men 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.

The decision of the Tribunal is as follows:—

#### (A) Conciliation Grades.

##### Earnings.

A deduction of 1½ per cent., instead of the present 2½ 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 1½ per cent., instead of the present 2½ 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 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.

## ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1935.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued a Report upon the accidents which occurred on 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, respectively.†

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

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Non-Movement Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine drivers and motormen ...	10	280	4	479	14	759
Firemen ...	9	352	—	596	9	948
Checkers ...	3	14	1	605	4	619
Guards (goods and mineral) and brakemen ...	14	431	—	300	14	731
Loaders and sheeters ...	—	11	2	541	2	552
Porters (goods) ...	4	55	—	1,441	4	1,496
Shunters, yardmen, etc.	20	532	1	296	21	828
Mechanics and artisans	8	44	8	765	16	809
Signal fitters and telegraph wiremen ...	9	9	1	137	10	146
Carters and vanguards	1	9	2	916	3	925
Labourers ...	5	45	1	975	6	1,020
Permanent-way men ...	47	142	9	2,375	56	2,517
Porters (passenger) ...	6	120	3	954	9	1,074
All other classes ...	33	464	3	2,346	36	2,810
Total, railway servants	169	2,508	35	12,726	204	15,234
Contractors' servants	3	9	4	34	7	43
Total 1935 ...	172	2,517	39	12,760	211	15,277
Total 1934 ...	216	2,398	25	12,086	241	14,484

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, yardmen, etc. (12.8); guards (goods and mineral) and brakemen (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 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, docks and warehouses, institutions for the sick, poor and insane, hotels and restaurants, entertainments, commercial and clerical undertakings (including postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications), 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 employing 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 seasonal 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 on conditions other than those prescribed in the Act. Agreements of joint committees to extend the provisions of the Act to branches of production 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 remuneration, which will be calculated in accordance with rules to be fixed by Royal Decree. The right to a holiday accrues notwithstanding any 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 classes of non-manual workers who are to be treated as manual workers for the purposes of the Act, the necessary exceptions therefrom and the methods of operation. Before each application of the Act, the Government must consult the joint committees or organisations 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 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) and, in the case of silk and artificial silk goods, to 4,873 workers (4,306 males and 567 females).

Occupation.	Cotton goods.		Silk and artificial silk goods.	
	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.
<i>Male workers:</i>	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.
Foremen, working ...	74.7	29.93	84.6	33.72
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth ...	48.0	14.95	58.7	20.59
Tenter-frame tenders ...	46.2	15.39	58.3	19.63
Calender tenders ...	44.1	14.69	58.9	21.60
Labourers, dye-house ...	42.8	14.65	56.6	15.27
Drier tenders, cloth ...	42.7	14.79	57.7	18.39
Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn ...	42.5	14.27	57.7	19.82
Washer tenders ...	41.1	13.17	58.0	14.91
Truckers, hand ...	41.0	14.30	57.8	17.78
Labourers (other than dye-house) ...	38.3	12.96	59.8	19.79
All occupations* (including some not shown above) ...	49.5	17.32	61.7	20.01
<i>Female workers:</i>				
All occupations* ...	40.1	12.46	43.8	14.05
<i>Male and Female Workers:</i>				
All occupations* ...	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 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 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.

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 12.7,\* as compared with 13.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, and with 15.3 at 22nd July, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 20th July was 12.5,\* compared with 12.9\* at 22nd June, and with 15.0 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 total of 1,652,072 included 1,312,527 men, 49,193 boys, 246,145 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 of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 112,441 un-insured 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 little 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 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.

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 employment was good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. Employment at tin mines was slack. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued 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 fair.

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

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment generally was fairly good. Seasonal slackness continued in motor vehicle manufacture, in which, 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 engineering 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 further slight improvement during July, and was considerably better than a year ago.

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. 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.

*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.

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 improvement 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 continued to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained fair; with millawyers 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 continued 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:—

Division.†	Percentages unemployed† amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 20th July, 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th July, 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.	a year before.
London ...	7.3	4.8	6.5	—	0.2	155,673 — 4,912 — 28,712
South-Eastern ...	6.0	4.2	5.6	—	0.3	61,384 — 3,996 — 7,818
South-Western ...	8.7	4.6	7.8	—	0.2	76,398 — 3,941 — 16,885
Midlands ...	10.3	7.2	9.4	+	0.2	180,981 + 3,013 — 46,038
North-Eastern ...	13.9	8.5	11.6	—	1.8	352,040 — 37,910 — 101,258
North-Western ...	18.1	12.3	16.2	—	0.3	359,293 — 5,985 — 68,018
Scotland ...	20.6	11.1	11.8	+	0.7	268,389 + 14,029 — 43,098
Wales ...	30.6	11.5	28.5	—	1.6	187,914 — 10,902 — 9,042
Northern Ireland	24.2	21.8	23.3	+	0.7	64,990 + 1,294 — 7,452
Special Schemes	2.2	0.4	1.6	—	0.1	—
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.

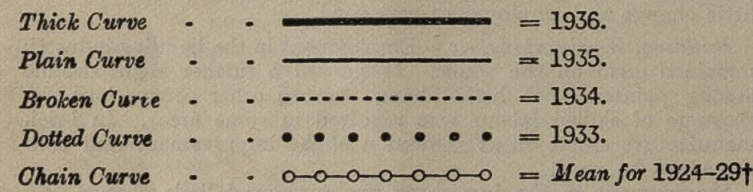
\* See footnote \* in first column on page 285.

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

Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1935.							
22 July ...	17.4	9.5	12.2	3.1	15.3	2,045,383	1,972,941
26 August ...	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964
23 September ...	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610
21 October ...	16.6	9.0	12.7	1.9	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390
25 November ...	16.6	9.3	12.9	1.7	14.6	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December ...	16.3	8.7	12.6	1.6	14.2	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January ...	18.5	10.5	13.6	2.7	16.3	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February ...	17.3	10.3	13.4	2.0	15.4	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	16.2	9.6	12.5	1.9	14.4	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.6	9.1	11.9	1.9	13.8	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May ...	14.7	8.5	11.2	1.8	13.0	1,768,246	1,705,042
22 June ...	14.8	8.3	10.7	2.4	13.1	1,766,372	1,702,676
20 July ...	14.3	8.3	10.4	2.3	12.7	1,717,062	1,652,072

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :-



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

PER CENTAGE UNEMPLOYED	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
23												
22												
21												
20												
19												
18												
17												
16												
15												
14												
13												
12												
11												
10												
9												
8												
7												
6												
5												
4												
3												
2												
1												
0												

\* 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.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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.
Persons on Register :-					
1. Claims admitted ...	1,117,428	15,131	184,703	8,336	1,325,598
2. Claims under consideration ...	35,520	1,875	12,126	1,514	51,035
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances :-					
General Scheme :-					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	112,073	4,307	27,428	3,706	147,514
(b) " 14 and 15 ...	7,066	—	—	6,716	13,782
Agricultural Scheme ...	1,193	341	95	73	1,702
4. Uninsured persons ...	46,313	20,473	21,793	23,862	112,441
TOTAL 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	29,577	2,975	68,660
(b) Persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	2,222	—	3,249	5,471
Agricultural Scheme ...	407	196	118	62	783
6. Unemployed, Special Schemes ...	2,263	5	175	1	2,444
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED : All insured persons (items 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	1,302,443	33,592	254,322	26,632	1,616,989
Persons aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural scheme (items 1, 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6)† ...	1,300,843	23,767	254,109	16,532	1,595,251

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.†

ANALYSIS FOR 20th JULY, 1936, AND 22nd JUNE, 1936.

	20th July, 1936.			22nd June, 1936.	
	Persons not fully in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
	Great Britain.				
Men ...	1,036,375	207,761	68,391	1,312,527	1,362,190
Boys ...	42,369	6,716	108	49,193	47,324
Women ...	167,327	77,061	1,757	246,145	251,616
Girls ...	39,734	4,469	4	44,207	41,546
Total ...	1,285,805	296,007	70,260	1,652,072	1,702,676
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ...	1,073,910	209,401	70,797	1,354,108	1,403,298
Boys ...	43,937	6,749	111	50,797	48,994
Women ...	183,605	81,395	1,772	266,772	271,427
Girls ...	40,644	4,737	4	45,385	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 IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 20th July, 1936.		Period 23rd July, 1935, to 20th July, 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	130,522	117,415	1,683,878	+ 204,841	1,564,336	+ 179,860
Boys ...	25,081	18,178	356,889	+ 50,930	277,466	+ 31,827
Women ...	69,369	51,664	714,828	+ 19,145	546,114	- 242
Girls ...	22,309	16,098	318,103	+ 29,449	248,138	+ 16,335
Total	247,281	203,355	3,073,698	+ 304,365	2,636,054	+ 227,780

\* 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.

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 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.

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, 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† 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 Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.		
	25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Northumberland ...	43,989	- 0.3	+ 1.4	5.27	- 0.20
Durham ...	106,353	- 0.1	+ 0.7	5.00	- 0.09
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	5,003	+ 0.7	- 25.3	5.40	- 0.26
South Yorkshire ...	95,332	- 0.4	+ 0.7	3.84	- 0.40
West Yorkshire ...	41,237	- 0.1	- 1.3	3.91	- 0.73
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	58,600	- 0.3	- 1.7	4.32	- 0.26
Derbyshire ...	43,748	- 1.8	- 1.0	3.27	- 0.34
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,425	- 0.4	+ 0.4	3.38	- 0.65
Warwick ...	16,828	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	5.20	+ 0.65
North Staffordshire ...	23,092	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	4.85	- 0.13
South Staffs., † Wores. and Salop ...	28,427	- 0.4	- 1.6	4.43	- 0.30
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,096	- 0.7	- 1.0	4.72	- 0.26
Kent ...	7,309	+ 0.9	- 0.4	5.55	- 0.01
North Wales ...	9,455	+ 0.1	+ 12.7	5.50	- 0.11
South Wales and Mon. ...	122,530	- 0.8	- 5.9	5.14	- 0.07
England and Wales	664,424	- 0.4	- 1.2	4.49	- 0.26
SCOTLAND :					
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,498	- 0.9	+ 1.1	3.07	- 2.62
Fife and Clackmannan ...	21,804	- 0.5	+ 2.1	2.71	- 3.03
Rest of Scotland ...	49,849	- 0.9	+ 4.1	3.03	- 2.59
Scotland ...	84,151	- 0.8	+ 3.1	2.95	- 2.72
GREAT BRITAIN ...	748,575	- 0.4	- 0.7	4.32	- 0.54

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 the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 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, 1935. 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. † 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 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 :-

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.		Percentages.*		Total.	Month before.	Year before.
	Numbers.	Percentages.*	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.			
Great Britain ...	142,461	91.726	15.2	9.8	25.0	- 4.2	- 5.9
England and Wales ...	123,787	83,113	14.9	10.1	25.0	- 5.5	- 6.7
Scotland ...	18,674	8,613	17.0	7.8	24.8	+ 4.9	- 3.3
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-							
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 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 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 Leicestershire ...	5,477	6,110	9.3	10.3	19.6	+ 3.0	-

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 93 at the end of July, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1936.	June, 1936.	July, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
		Durham and Cleveland ...	75	30	29	26
Cumberland and W. Lancashire	21	8	9	7	- 1	+ 1
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales	20	8	9	7	- 1	+ 1
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants	39	23	24	21	- 1	+ 2
Lincolnshire ...	17	13	13	10	...	+ 3
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick	30	7	7	8	...	- 1
South Wales and Mon. ...	13	6	6	5	...	+ 1
England and Wales ...	215	95	97	84	- 2	+ 11
Scotland ...	76	15	15	14	...	+ 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.

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 July, 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:—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.†			
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.
				Month before.	Year before.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,701	+ 0.5	39,356	+ 1.1	+ 14.0	
Puddling Forges ...	422	- 2.5	2,102	- 7.8	+ 26.1	
Rolling Mills ...	20,903	+ 1.5	115,596	+ 1.3	+ 10.7	
Forging and Pressing ...	1,498	+ 15.0	8,410	+ 19.0	+ 19.6	
Founding ...	7,245	+ 3.3	41,605	+ 3.6	+ 22.5	
Other Departments	10,375	- 0.5	58,819	- 1.0	+ 4.6	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,372	+ 1.3	71,786	+ 1.6	+ 17.3	
TOTAL ...	59,516	+ 1.5	337,674	+ 1.5	+ 12.9	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	12,011	+ 1.0	68,849	+ 1.0	+ 12.5	
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	20,302	+ 2.1	115,597	+ 2.3	+ 18.3	
Cumberland, Lancs., and Cheshire ...	416	+ 2.2	2,346	+ 2.5	+ 17.1	
Staffordshire ...	5,142	+ 5.0	27,797	+ 4.5	+ 18.7	
Other Midland Counties ...	5,799	- 0.1	33,207	- 0.1	+ 4.6	
Wales and Mon. ...	5,830	- 2.2	33,218	- 2.4	+ 7.6	
TOTAL ...	59,516	+ 1.5	337,674	+ 1.5	+ 12.9	
Scotland ...	†	†	†	†	†	
TOTAL ...	59,516	+ 1.5	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.  
‡ 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.

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 23.9\* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 29.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, and 34.1 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 year before:—

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

### 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 constructional 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\* unemployed (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:—

Division.†	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel, Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.		
								Month before.
London ...	3,046	485	102	260	1,959	5,852	+ 185	- 2,164
South-Eastern	1,237	175	185	87	1,265	2,950	- 31	- 351
South-Western	957	121	338	95	1,640	3,151	- 413	- 919
Midlands ...	3,513	727	25	695	10,313	15,273	+ 904	- 7,012
North-Eastern	9,748	619	2,591	1,161	1,107	15,226	- 1,146	- 10,255
North-Western	14,468	1,211	148	420	1,721	17,968	- 1,037	- 7,184
Scotland ...	9,369	286	2,132	933	14,043	+ 1,716	- 7,425	
Wales ...	877	88	48	266	449	1,728	- 28	- 453
Northern Ireland	1,006	72	443	80	318	1,919	- 156	- 1,373
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	44,221	3,784	6,013	4,387	19,705	78,110	- 6	- 37,746
Percentages Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.*								
London ...	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.7	3.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4
South-Eastern	3.1	1.9	5.8	10.4	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
South-Western	2.9	4.1	5.7	12.0	5.0	4.1	- 0.6	- 1.2
Midlands ...	4.1	2.5	20.8	8.1	9.5	6.6	+ 0.4	- 3.0
North-Eastern	9.3	5.8	17.6	16.6	6.9	10.0	- 0.7	- 6.7
North-Western	13.2	5.9	20.3	13.0	8.1	11.6	- 0.7	- 4.6
Scotland ...	14.5	8.5	14.2	22.2	8.0	14.0	+ 1.7	- 7.3
Wales ...	19.8	10.9	13.3	13.6	17.3	17.0	- 0.3	- 4.6
Northern Ireland	15.5	16.7	8.7	61.5	12.1	13.0	- 1.0	- 9.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8.4	4.1	13.2	13.1	6.9	7.9	...	- 3.9
Ditto, June, 1936	8.5	4.3	14.0	12.3	6.6	7.9	...	...
Ditto, July, 1936	12.5	6.1	26.4	17.2	9.3	11.8	...	...

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 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 chiefly in Scotland and in Northern Ireland; on the other hand, there was 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.†	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern	635	+ 23	- 140	10.0	+ 0.4	- 2.2
South-Western	3,211	+ 100	- 734	13.6	+ 0.4	- 3.1
Midlands ...	48	- 20	- 31	26.7	- 1.1	- 17.2
North-Eastern	15,072	- 63	- 8,437	37.9	- 0.2	- 21.3
North-Western	7,288	- 680	- 2,048	29.9	- 2.8	- 8.4
Scotland ...	14,742	+ 966	- 5,392	36.0	+ 2.4	- 13.1
Wales ...	2,585	+ 139	- 442	53.3	+ 2.8	- 8.8
Northern Ireland	3,089	+ 647	- 964	33.4	+ 7.0	- 10.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	48,340	+ 997	- 18,675	30.7	+ 0.6	- 11.9

### 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 15.1\* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 15.8\* at 22nd June, 1936, and with 22.6 at 22nd July, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 14.5\*, 15.4\* and 22.9, and in the manufacturing department 15.6\*, 16.1\* and 22.2.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.
				Month before.	Year before.	
Preparing ...	11,643	- 1.1	18,446	- 1.6	+ 10.5	
Spinning ...	23,288	- 1.2	36,493	- 0.7	+ 10.8	
Weaving ...	21,372	- 1.4	35,617	- 1.0	+ 8.2	
Other ...	7,300	+ 1.0	15,655	+ 2.0	+ 7.1	
TOTAL ...	63,603	- 1.0	106,211	- 0.6	+ 9.3	
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,549	- 5.0	7,116	- 4.9	- 0.7	
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,128	- 2.8	9,755	- 4.3	+ 16.4	
Oldham ...	10,306	+ 0.6	18,417	+ 1.4	+ 14.4	
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,854	+ 1.2	19,365	+ 1.0	+ 9.8	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,834	- 4.5	10,086	- 2.4	+ 18.3	
Manchester ...	3,531	+ 0.7	5,649	- 1.4	+ 6.3	
Preston and Chorley	4,290	- 1.5	6,934	- 1.0	+ 11.7	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,869	- 0.4	6,623	+ 3.4	+ 1.2	
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,097	- 0.4	5,928	+ 0.4	+ 6.4	
Colne and Nelson ...	2,653	- 1.0	5,411	- 2.4	+ 6.6	
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,970	- 0.9	3,655	- 4.0	+ 1.2	
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,786	- 1.4	3,018	+ 3.7	+ 5.1	
Other Districts ...	2,736	- 0.5	4,254	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	
TOTAL ...	63,603	- 1.0	106,211	- 0.6	+ 9.3	

Returns from firms employing about 62,500 workpeople in the week ended 25th July, 1936, showed that 4½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14½ hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual 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 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-organisation of Divisional Areas referred to in the article on page 280.

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 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 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. Employment 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.

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 department, 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:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th July, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,337	2,965	451	2,077	6,830	- 20
Spinning ...	8,117	2,455	2,998	1,903	15,473	- 727
Beam, Winding 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

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 11½ 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 19½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the spinning department 9½ 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 corresponding figures were: short time\*, 16 per cent. and 9½ 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:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,880	- 3.5	92.0	21,918	- 4.2	73.4
Spinning ...	35,811	- 1.9	88.0	52,363	- 0.3	81.4
Weaving ...	15,638	- 3.3	81.0	28,011	- 6.6	70.5
Other Depts. ...	9,341	- 0.4	99.0	20,684	- 0.4	82.1
Not specified ...	1,481	- 2.6	84.7	2,817	- 3.1	63.4
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>72,151</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>125,793</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>77.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	962	+ 2.2	77.4	2,124	+ 0.6	81.6
Spinning ...	12,479	+ 0.8	91.7	26,677	+ 3.6	99.9
Weaving ...	21,598	- 0.3	97.5	37,936	+ 2.4	98.1
Other Depts. ...	15,016	+ 0.2	91.9	32,989	+ 3.5	93.2
Not specified ...	2,246	- 0.7	83.7	4,571	+ 4.5	87.6
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>52,301</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>104,297</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>134,291</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>249,708</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>
<b>Districts:†</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	31,076	- 2.6	85.9	55,678	- 2.2	70.2
Huddersfield ...	7,319	- 3.6	85.8	13,339	- 9.3	72.4
Hull ...	8,171	- 2.7	77.3	13,292	- 3.4	70.5
Leeds ...	7,715	- 2.9	92.6	13,215	- 0.8	89.5
Keighley ...	6,854	- 1.1	88.5	11,838	+ 0.5	89.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,528	- 0.3	107.3	4,860	- 1.6	96.8
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>64,663</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>112,222</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,701	+ 0.0	93.6	8,749	+ 0.6	89.5
Lancashire ...	335	- 4.0	61.3	1,137	- 1.3	77.5
Scotland ...	2,452	- 0.8	109.9	4,209	- 2.6	151.6
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>72,151</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>125,793</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>77.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,208	+ 0.2	99.4	26,582	+ 4.8	95.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,844	- 0.3	85.6	18,968	+ 1.0	92.9
Leeds ...	6,917	+ 0.1	104.0	15,020	+ 6.6	112.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,591	+ 1.1	100.5	5,630	+ 3.6	91.7
Bradford ...	1,143	+ 5.2	93.8	2,311	+ 9.8	80.0
<b>Total—West Riding</b>	<b>32,703</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>68,511</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Lancashire ...	4,431	+ 0.3	91.3	8,950	+ 2.7	92.6
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,677	+ 1.2	85.7	6,881	+ 2.7	100.8
Scotland ...	11,490	- 0.8	87.9	19,955	- 0.1	84.4
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>52,301</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>104,297</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>144.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>134,291</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>249,708</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>

\* 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.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	- 3.9	- 2.1	- 3.0	+ 0.2	- 2.6
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 1.4	- 2.2	- 4.0	- 0.8	- 2.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 5.3	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 2.0	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	- 0.1	- 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Leeds ...	—	+ 3.1	+ 0.5	- 3.6	+ 0.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 2.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	- 0.9	- 0.6	+ 1.2	- 0.2
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

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:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th July, 1936.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	105	5	387	3	500	- 14
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	421	95	348	91	955	+ 38
Wool Combing ...	287	204	732	294	1,517	- 228
Wool Carding ...	348	34	391	50	823	- 56
Woolen Spinning ...	194	26	188	102	510	- 121
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	300	725	179	1,351	2,555	- 129
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	48	20	145	53	266	- 37
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	52	186	184	531	953	+ 74
Woolen Weaving ...	110	167	277	894	1,448	- 179
Worsted Weaving ...	104	235	99	1,797	2,235	+ 703
Other Processes ...	646	57	483	230	1,416	+ 18
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>13,176</b>	<b>+ 69</b>

**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 14.4\* at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 12.9\* at 22nd June, 1936, and with 16.3 at 22nd July, 1935.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	972	+ 3.2	- 8.0	£ 2,357	+ 8.4	- 0.4
Leicester ...	7,638	- 3.1	- 8.2	16,990	- 5.2	- 6.2
Leicester Country District ...	4,375	- 0.6	+ 8.1	9,312	+ 0.8	+ 7.9
Northampton ...	4,009	- 0.7	- 1.9	8,571	- 6.8	- 4.6
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,400	+ 0.0	+ 8.4	15,318	- 0.7	+ 12.0
Kettering and District ...	3,960	- 0.9	+ 0.3	8,974	- 2.1	+ 0.3
Rest of Northants. ...	1,273	- 1.7	- 1.0	2,802	+ 1.3	- 2.6
Stafford and District ...	2,479	- 0.7	+ 3.3	5,255	- 6.3	+ 29.8
Norwich and District ...	5,378	- 4.0	- 4.1	10,567	- 3.4	+ 4.7
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,500	- 1.5	+ 4.3	2,743	+ 1.7	+ 9.0
Leeds and District ...	1,408	- 0.8	+ 2.3	3,060	- 4.3	+ 1.3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,156	- 0.3	+ 7.3	14,385	- 3.8	+ 11.2
Birmingham and District ...	849	- 1.0	- 5.5	1,608	+ 2.2	+ 10.0
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,539	- 0.3	+ 5.9	9,130	+ 2.5	+ 9.7
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>51,936</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>111,072</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>
Scotland ...	1,052	- 0.4	- 7.2	2,254	+ 4.0	- 1.9
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>52,988</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>113,326</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>

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

**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:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	1,828	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	4,763	- 0.8	+ 2.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	8,695	+ 0.4	+ 9.2	25,073	+ 1.7	+ 10.5
Scotland ...	1,894	+ 0.4	- 1.1	5,004	- 1.1	- 1.6
	226	...	+ 1.3	617	+ 4.8	+ 5.8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>	<b>35,457</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>

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 6½ 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\* unemployed (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:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 20th July, 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	139,970	6,092	245	4.4	+ 0.2	- 2.3
Bricklayers ...	88,910	2,956	117	3.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Masons ...	23,830	1,503	76	6.3	+ 0.5	- 4.2
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,670	862	78	9.9	+ 0.3	- 3.0
Plasterers ...	31,590	1,395	77	4.4	- 0.3	- 1.1
Painters ...	129,740	12,900	382	9.9	+ 2.9	- 3.5
Plumbers ...	39,280	3,213	175	8.2	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	271,080	30,582	1,055	11.3	- 0.1	- 2.2
Navvies etc., and General Labourers ...	96,130	26,176	500	27.2	+ 0.5	- 4.7
All other occupations ...	147,590	31,351	990	21.2	+ 2.4	- 1.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>976,790</b>	<b>117,030</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>

DIVISION†.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
London ...	199,120	20,403	56	10.2	+ 0.5	- 2.4
South-Eastern ...	156,340	9,305	73	6.0	+ 1.1	- 0.6
South-Western ...	114,550	9,368	199	8.2	+ 0.7	- 1.9
Midlands ...	117,270	10,982	568	9.4	+ 0.8	- 1.9
North-Eastern ...	121,040	17,300	970	14.3	+ 0.4	- 4.1
North-Western ...	123,970	20,944	748	16.9	+ 1.3	- 2.1
Scotland ...	92,690	14,756	927	15.9	+ 0.8	- 3.3
Wales ...	33,000	8,714	153	26.4	+ 0.9	- 3.7
Northern Ireland ...	18,810	5,258	1	28.0	+ 3.0	- 2.7
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>976,790</b>	<b>117,030</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>

**BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.**



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 5.0\* at 20th July, 1936, the same as at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 6.8 at 22nd July, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 6.8\*, 7.3\* and 7.6, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 4.8\*, 5.3\* and 5.5.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1936.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1936.	June, 1936.	July, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ... ..	33,521	3.2	3.3	4.4	-0.1	-1.2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,768	6.0	5.8	7.0	+0.2	-1.0
Midland and Eastern Counties ... ..	7,642	3.8	3.1	3.7	+0.7	+0.1
Scotland ... ..	5,362	4.7	6.1	6.2	-1.4	-1.5
Other Districts ...	9,838	3.5	3.7	4.2	-0.2	-0.7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70,131</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>						
Bookbinding ... ..	11,749	4.5	5.2	5.0	-0.7	-0.5
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	7,950	8.7	8.9	9.4	-0.2	-0.7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,699</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

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:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
<b>Week ended—</b>					
4th July, 1936 ...	3,596	2,096	5,622	5,671	11,293
11th " " ...	3,955	2,046	6,001	5,855	11,856
18th " " ...	3,827	1,430	5,257	5,739	10,996
25th " " ...	3,676	1,705	5,381	5,628	11,009
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended 25th July, 1936 ... ..</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>11,288</b>
<b>Average for June, 1936 ... ..</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>11,242</b>
<b>Average for July, 1935 ... ..</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>11,389</b>

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 Hartlepoons 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 22.3\*, compared with 24.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, and 27.0 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 Tyne 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 Hartlepoons 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 seamen† shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	July, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1936.	July, 1935.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool ... ..	9,387	+ 840	- 809	56,719	58,408
Manchester ... ..	623	+ 192	+ 30	3,825	4,151
London ... ..	8,373	- 860	- 460	55,631	55,857
Southampton ... ..	7,947	+ 1,204	+ 1,366	39,803	45,828
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,684	+ 897	+ 680	12,836	10,498
Sunderland ... ..	281	+ 124	- 78	1,126	1,383
Middlesbrough ... ..	458	+ 105	+ 179	2,116	1,997
Hull ... ..	1,031	+ 166	+ 41	5,521	5,212
Bristol ... ..	723	- 136	- 28	4,660	4,664
Newport, Mon. ... ..	261	- 1	- 310	2,143	2,513
Cardiff ... ..	2,034	+ 142	+ 27	13,189	12,003
Swansea ... ..	1,014	+ 161	- 428	5,954	6,220
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ... ..	264	+ 35	- 71	1,538	1,678
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	597	+ 141	- 101	2,975	2,844
Glasgow ... ..	3,940	+ 508	+ 1,637	18,964	15,869
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ... ..	326	+ 54	+ 172	1,589	1,082
<b>Total for above Ports</b>	<b>39,943</b>	<b>+ 3,572</b>	<b>+ 1,847</b>	<b>228,589</b>	<b>230,207</b>

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 285.  
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.  
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
|| Including Barry and Penarth.

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.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 20th July, 1936.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Wo-men.	Juve-niles.	Total.	22nd June 22nd July, 1936. 1935.	
<b>London Division* ...</b>	<b>119,600</b>	<b>32,432</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>155,673</b>	<b>- 4,912</b>	<b>- 28,712</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division* ...</b>	<b>49,071</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>61,384</b>	<b>+ 3,996</b>	<b>+ 7,818</b>
Brighton ... ..	2,450	661	112	3,223	+ 146	+ 160
Chatham ... ..	2,110	331	166	2,607	+ 277	+ 1,015
Ipswich ... ..	1,531	187	49	1,767	+ 311	+ 472
Norwich ... ..	5,030	1,056	132	6,218	+ 329	+ 26
Rest of Division	37,950	7,441	2,178	47,569	+ 3,883	+ 6,197
<b>South-Western Division* ...</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>76,398</b>	<b>- 3,941</b>	<b>- 16,885</b>
Bristol ... ..	12,071	2,132	896	15,105	+ 2,227	+ 2,842
Plymouth ... ..	6,065	865	318	7,248	+ 119	+ 684
Portsmouth ... ..	4,287	625	337	5,249	+ 362	+ 1,519
Reading ... ..	1,807	215	68	2,090	+ 183	+ 48
Southampton ... ..	5,386	433	241	6,060	+ 345	+ 2,187
Swindon ... ..	760	94	152	1,006	+ 40	+ 552
Rest of Division	32,778	4,661	2,203	39,642	+ 745	+ 9,153
<b>Midlands Division* ...</b>	<b>140,955</b>	<b>35,274</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>180,981</b>	<b>+ 3,013</b>	<b>+ 46,038</b>
Birmingham ... ..	16,255	5,301	185	21,741	+ 494	+ 4,941
Coventry ... ..	4,241	788	85	5,114	+ 510	+ 2,975
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	1,959	422	24	2,405	+ 94	+ 471
Derby ... ..	1,831	484	297	2,612	+ 191	+ 335
Leicester ... ..	6,295	3,517	60	9,872	+ 253	+ 2,480
Northampton ... ..	2,895	549	28	3,472	+ 628	+ 1
Nottingham ... ..	11,522	2,183	321	14,026	+ 1,722	+ 1,371
Smethwick ... ..	1,242	457	14	1,713	+ 63	+ 1,005
Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	14,169	7,205	410	21,784	+ 337	+ 3,717
Walsall ... ..	4,179	500	83	4,762	+ 190	+ 2,733
West Bromwich	1,457	240	25	1,722	+ 78	+ 766
Wolverhampton	4,779	983	102	5,864	+ 151	+ 2,048
Rest of Division ...	70,131	12,645	3,118	85,994	+ 734	+ 23,195
<b>North-Eastern Division* ...</b>	<b>304,305</b>	<b>35,670</b>	<b>22,065</b>	<b>362,040</b>	<b>- 37,910</b>	<b>- 101,258</b>
Barnsley ... ..	11,357	579	980	12,916	+ 611	+ 2,132
Bradford ... ..	9,433	4,151	159	13,723	+ 207	+ 244
Darlington ... ..	2,673	188	366	3,247	+ 40	+ 1,216
Dewsbury ... ..	1,905	555	27	2,487	+ 154	+ 2,875
Doncaster ... ..	8,931	377	805	10,113	+ 4,210	+ 620
Gateshead ... ..	7,549	777	916	9,242	+ 282	+ 2,588
Grimsby ... ..	4,983	391	344	5,718	+ 117	+ 607
Hull ... ..	1,751	589	10	2,350	+ 50	+ 569
Hartlepool ... ..	6,293	332	571	7,196	+ 247	+ 2,145
Huddersfield ... ..	2,558	1,394	232	4,184	+ 256	+ 1,258
Hull ... ..	11,631	1,530	746	13,907	+ 1,192	+ 1,447
Leeds ... ..	14,921	5,280	255	20,056	+ 246	+ 2,948
Lincoln ... ..	2,345	317	155	2,817	+ 933	+ 933
Middlesbrough ... ..	9,264	460	854	10,578	+ 200	+ 4,758
Newcastle-on-Tyne	16,789	1,990	1,839	20,618	+ 252	+ 6,568
Rotherham ... ..	4,784	244	341	5,369	+ 4,373	+ 2,997
Sheffield ... ..	21,073	3,306	347	24,726	+ 1,940	+ 9,812
South Shields ... ..	9,842	401	977	11,220	+ 243	+ 1,931
Stockton-on-Tees	6,297	272	501	7,070	+ 451	+ 2,552
Sunderland ... ..	14,800	1,333	1,941	18,074	+ 2,422	+ 6,548
Walsingham ... ..	5,269	657	275	6,201	+ 529	+ 2,114
York ... ..	2,443	307	57	2,807	+ 142	+ 142
Rest of Division ...	127,814	10,260	9,301	147,375	+ 22,061	+ 45,015
<b>North-Western Division* ...</b>	<b>261,826</b>	<b>78,803</b>	<b>18,664</b>	<b>359,293</b>	<b>- 5,985</b>	<b>- 68,018</b>
Accrington ... ..	3,325	2,061	212	5,598	+ 11	+ 950
Ashton-u-Lyne ... ..	3,662	1,514	125	5,301	+ 492	+ 1,394
Barrow ... ..	2,390	234	134	2,758	+ 46	+ 1,334
Birkenhead ... ..	5,422	748	501	6,671	+ 678	+ 2,029
Blackburn ... ..	6,631	6,395	441	13,467	+ 1,415	+ 2,303
Blackpool ... ..	3,034	707	113	3,854	+ 637	+ 1,029
Bolton ... ..	7,153	2,765	326	10,244	+ 186	+ 3,942
Burnley ... ..	4,428	3,490	370	8,288	+ 18	+ 1,374
Bury ... ..	1,910	1,342	78	3,330	+ 244	+ 861
Chorley ... ..	2,326	860	243	3,429	+ 60	+ 1,322
Liverpool ... ..	67,235	9,645	7,094	83,974	+ 1,207	+ 3,296
Manchester ... ..	27,468	9,877	733	38,078	+ 1,189	+ 8,215
Nelson ... ..	1,688	1,230	87	3,005	+ 191	+ 1,071
Oldham ... ..	11,711	3,481	247	15,439		



Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935, PERCENTAGES AT 20TH JULY, 1936, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 22ND JUNE, 1935, 23RD JULY, 1934, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH JULY, 1936.

\* 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.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935, PERCENTAGES\* AT 20TH JULY, 1936, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 22ND JUNE, 1935, 23RD JULY, 1934, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH JULY, 1936.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 292. † For 23rd July, 1934, separate figures 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 insured at 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 on the number insured as at July, 1935. § See footnote \* on page 292.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th JULY, 1936. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Groups, Males, aged 16-64, Females, aged 16-64, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total.

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 :-

Table with columns: Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 22nd June, 1936, Males, Females, Total.

### 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:—

	Adults aged 18-64 inclusive.		Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>1. Claimants for Benefit:—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	317,767	83,075	9,311	4,812
Temporarily stopped ...	182,176	69,170	5,871	3,625
Casuals ...	50,970	1,612	103	4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>550,913</b>	<b>153,857</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>8,441</b>
<b>2. Applicants for Allowances:—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	566,333	35,930		
Temporarily stopped ...	9,448	1,398	†	†
Casuals ...	16,876	128		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>592,657</b>	<b>37,456</b>		
<b>3. Insured Non-claimants**:—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	85,931	20,818	4,153	3,601
<b>4. Position not determined:—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	18,838	5,616	1,025	670
Temporarily stopped ...	16,137	6,493	845	844
Casuals ...	545	17	5	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>35,520</b>	<b>12,126</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,514</b>
<b>5. Total insured on Register*†:—</b>				
Wholly unemployed ...	988,869	145,439	14,489	9,083
Temporarily stopped ...	207,761	77,061	6,716	4,469
Casuals ...	68,391	1,757	108	4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,265,021</b>	<b>224,257</b>	<b>21,313</b>	<b>13,556</b>

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 allowances, 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.‡	Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit				Applications Authorised for Unemployment Allowances.	
	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 ...	71,657	406	22,791	325	28,263	2,077
South-Eastern ...	27,977	407	6,074	270	11,271	396
South-Western ...	33,678	554	5,258	432	19,925	662
Midlands ...	72,830	1,291	27,154	762	53,431	2,109
North-Eastern ...	116,590	4,160	23,953	1,662	147,439	3,213
North-Western ...	101,669	3,152	44,790	2,265	116,693	13,660
Scotland ...	66,241	2,839	18,787	2,164	94,458	8,968
Wales ...	56,301	2,322	3,224	456	99,005	1,587
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>546,943</b>	<b>15,131</b>	<b>152,031</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>570,485</b>	<b>32,672</b>

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.

Division.‡	Men aged 18-64.	Boys.			Girls.			Total.
		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Women aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.		
London ...	3,703	883	3,407	3,802	975	3,191	15,961	
South-Eastern ...	3,479	699	1,854	2,423	979	1,771	11,205	
South-Western ...	2,503	611	1,855	1,604	745	1,593	8,911	
Midlands ...	2,443	500	2,534	1,424	550	2,074	9,525	
North-Eastern ...	2,239	792	4,503	1,969	1,112	3,320	13,935	
North-Western ...	1,968	575	3,770	1,412	730	3,522	11,977	
Scotland ...	2,354	757	4,642	1,451	792	3,898	13,894	
Wales ...	1,091	583	1,244	659	535	593	4,705	
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>22,099</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>19,715</b>	<b>77,008</b>	
<b>General Scheme</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>13,105</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,780</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>23,809</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>90,113</b>	

\* Exclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme. An agricultural 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.

### 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 applying 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.
Men, 18-64	617,582	107,280	76,872	59,051	318,305	1,179,090
Boys, 16-17	15,189	1,724	245	2	—	17,160
Women, 18-64	145,320	21,491	11,441	6,228	18,959	203,439
Girls, 16-17	8,960	868	127	—	—	9,955
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>787,051</b>	<b>131,363</b>	<b>88,685</b>	<b>65,281</b>	<b>337,264</b>	<b>1,409,644</b>

	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	
Less than 3 months.	52.4	88.5	71.4	90.0	55.9	
3 months but less than 6 months.	9.1	10.1	10.6	8.7	9.3	
6 months but less than 9 months.	6.5	1.4	5.6	1.3	6.3	
9 months but less than 12 months.	5.0	0.0	3.1	—	4.6	
12 months or more.	27.0	—	9.3	—	23.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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.

	1934.	1935.	First six months of		
			1934.	1935.	1936.
<b>Men (18 years and over):—</b>					
Direct Transfers ...	3,787	7,667	1,574	2,688	6,267
Transfers through Government Training Centres ...	3,041*	4,353	1,379*	2,007	3,251
Transfers through Instructional Centres ...	—	1,359	—	670	734
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>13,379</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>10,252</b>
<b>Women (18 years and over):—</b>					
Direct Transfers ...	4,250	6,171	2,318	3,112	4,369
Trainees ...	170	179	109	100	123
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>4,492</b>
<b>Boys (under 18 years):—</b>					
All Occupations ...	1,661	5,376	868	1,767	4,126
<b>Girls (under 18 years):—</b>					
Industrial Occupations ...	505	1,151	159	409	1,756
Domestic Service ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trainees ...	1,551	1,742	1,536	1,685	1,332
Non-Trainees ...	1,456	1,755	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>3,088</b>

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.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st July, 1936, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

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

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed:—</b>				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	6,480	1,819	260	8,559
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	11,781	11,835	1,364	24,980
<b>Claims disallowed:—</b>				
Contributions conditions† ...	208	58	143	409
Not unemployed ...	2,219	748	191	3,158
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,165	1,251	153	4,569
<b>Total Claims disallowed ...</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>8,136</b>

#### B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.\*

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	146	34	7	187
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	25	4	3	32
Not unemployed ...	211	41	5	257
Other grounds ...	679	136	15	830
<b>Total Claims disallowed ...</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,119</b>

#### (2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed ...	4,330	3,797	573	8,700
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions† ...	15	3	2	20
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,080	250	—	1,330
Anomalies Regulations:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers... ..	48	158	5	211
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	56	48	4	108
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,629	—	3,629
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,751	3,381	1,594	10,726
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	2,893	968	742	4,603
Not unemployed ...	888	2,265	296	3,449
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	256	50	12	318
Other grounds ...	563	1,194	85	1,842
<b>Total Claims disallowed ...</b>	<b>11,951</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>26,907</b>

#### C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	3,630	2,480	6,110
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	25	285	310
Men ...	38	28	66
Women ...	1	—	1
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
<b>Total Appeals ...</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>377</b>

#### D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,872	3,173	11,045
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	93	400	493
(2) Other cases ...	73	167	240

#### E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer—			
(1) Against allowances ...	15	113	128
(2) Against disallowances ...	65	45	110
Appeals by Associations ...	33	66	99
Appeals by Claimants ...	53	139	192
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>529</b>

\* Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts C and D).

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

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST AUGUST, 1935, TO 31ST JULY, 1936.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Decisions of Insurance Officers.</b>			
Contributions conditions* ...	15,411	6,477	21,888
Not unemployed ...	26,298	40,006	66,304
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	38,699	52,214	90,913
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	292,924	—	292,924
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>373,332</b>	<b>98,697</b>	<b>472,029</b>
<b>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</b>			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:			
Contributions conditions* ...	148	447	595
Not unemployed ...	733	2,990	3,723
Other grounds ...	1,340	7,670	9,010
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>11,107</b>	<b>13,328</b>
(2) Other Cases:			
Contributions conditions*			

## 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 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.§

THERE was a further substantial reduction in unemployment in July. 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 Employment 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 unemployed in May, 1936, as compared with 13.1 per cent. and 11.2 per cent., respectively, in April, 1936. In May, 1935, the corresponding 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 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 27.6† and 5.9‡, and in the last week of May, 1935, 27.8§ and 6.7¶. 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.

## SWITZERLAND.††

The employment situation showed a further improvement during June. At the end of that month, 75,127 applications for employment (52.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 80,004 (55.7 per thousand) at the end of May, 1936, and 59,678 (41.7 per thousand) at the end of June, 1935. Others of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,016, 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 3.1 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, 1936. Brussels.  
\*\* Maandbericht 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.§

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 Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 415,000, 12.3\* per cent. of this membership 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.

## JAPAN.††

Unemployment showed no important change between 1st February and 1st March, the latest date for which figures are available. 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.‡‡

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 unemployed, 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, 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 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 102.0 at 1st June, 1936, and 99.5 at 1st July, 1935.

At the end of June, 1936, 13.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (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 unemployment. 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. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th July, 1936. Warsaw.  
¶ Prager Tagblatt, 5th August, 1936. Prague.  
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th August, 1936. Copenhagen.  
\*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
†† The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, June, 1936. Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Tokyo.  
‡‡ American Federationist, August, 1936. Washington.  
§§ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.  
¶¶ 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.

## 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 £59,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,007,500 workpeople and in a decrease of £3,815 in those of 44,200 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople 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 ... ..	509,000	—	25,500	—
Textile ... ..	75,600	—	1,900	—
Other ... ..	347,700	200	28,800	15
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 2½ 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.

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 2½ to 1½ 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 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 ¼d. 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 employees of municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the provinces. Other increases affected coal trimmers in various ports;

## 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, increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.†
Coal Mining	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st making-up day in July.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2½ per cent. on gross wages.
	Cannock Chase ...	1 July	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.	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	1 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 particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of 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.  
† In addition 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.  
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶ 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 2½ 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.  
|| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to make their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.  
\*\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to 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 (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 2d. (plus 1s.) or 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for surface and underground workers respectively.

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, 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); £1,850 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; nearly £250 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 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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ... ..	767,775	—	£ 164,325	£ —
Other Mining ... ..	—	—	1,850	—
Quarrying and Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc....	63,600	500	4,500	25
Iron and Steel ... ..	38,600	250	2,525	5
Engineering† ... ..	485,650	—	24,950	—
Shipbuilding ... ..	88,850	—	9,200	—
Other Metal ... ..	111,950	10,800	6,350	670
Textile ... ..	84,400	4,300	1,725	500
Clothing ... ..	50,700	—	6,000	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,600	—	125	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	52,800	—	6,075	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	7,025	—	525	—
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	574,150	—	50,550	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	124,625	—	12,400	—
Transport† ... ..	294,400	150	37,800	15
Public Administration Services ... ..	22,975	150	2,000	10
Other ... ..	8,575	6,100	1,300	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.

## 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—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining— (contd.)	North Staffordshire	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>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.*</i> <i>Decrease of 5.22 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 46.23 above basis rates.†</i>
	Nottinghamshire ...			
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	27 July	Ironstone miners ...	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.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) Banbury and District	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug. 27 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase‡ of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 21.75 above standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) South and West Durham.		Limestone quarrymen ...	
	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somersetshire and Wiltshire.	1 July	Roadstone quarryworkers:—	Increase§ of ¼d. per hour (11½d. to 1s.)
			Unskilled adult workers... Unskilled boys and youths ...	
	North Wales (certain firms in the Festiniog district).	1 July	Slate quarryworkers ...	Increase** in the day wage of ¼d. for labourers and of 1d. for quarrymen. Standard day wage payable after change: quarrymen, 8s 11d.; labourers, 8s. 1d.
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, proprietary medicines and essences.	Increase of 3s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for women 21 and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: men—Class I, 65s.; Class II, 58s.; Class III, 53s.; women—Class I, 36s.; Class II, 30s.††
Brickmaking	Belfast ...	1st pay day after 1 July.	Workpeople employed in brick-yards.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers, ¼d. per thousand bricks for pieceworkers and 2s. 6d. per week for brick burners and firemen. Rates after change: timeworkers, 1s. 0¼d. per hour; pieceworkers, 6½d. per 1,000 bricks.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.††	1st pay day in July.	Female decorators (enamellers, gilders 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):—	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: enamellers and gilders, 8d.; litho transferers, 7½d.
			General earthenware (including earthenware workers in the fine china section) and jet and rockingham.	Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 45 to 47½ (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).
			China (excluding earthenware workers in the fine china section).	Percentage addition to basic rates increased from 42½ to 45.
			Electrical fittings ... Sanitary fireclay ... Tiles ...	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).
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	5 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 11.25 above standard rates.
	Tees-side ...	5 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase§§ of 1s. 3d. per week (i.e., 1s. on base rate plus the sliding scale percentage addition of 2s.). Rate after change: 43s. base per week plus 25 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North Lincolnshire	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase§§ of 1s. 3d. per week (i.e., 1s. on base rate plus the sliding scale percentage addition of 2s.). Rate after change: 43s. base per week plus 25 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in July.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 0.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 20.5 above standard rates.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 13 July.	Workpeople (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift, and those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 3 above standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug. 1 July	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 21.75 above standard rates.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase, for those in receipt of earnings under 50s. per week, of amounts varying from 1d. per week on gross wages of 43s. 8d. per week to 3s. 2d. per week on gross wages of 39s. 10d. per week.
	North-East Coast Area.	27 July	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase‡ of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 17 and 14.5 above standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	27 July	Workpeople employed on steel tonnage rates at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase‡ of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the minimum percentage 32.5 above standard rates.

\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.  
† This decrease is subject to a proviso that in no case shall wages be less than the amount payable immediately after the granting of the flat-rate additions in January, 1936. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 3s. 9½d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no 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.  
|| This increase is granted under the terms of an Award of a Court of Arbitration appointed pursuant to the Arbitration Constitutions of the Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry. The Award also provides that the rates for skilled workers shall be advanced by ¼d. per hour as from 1st October, 1936, and that the revision of piece work rates, on the basis of the advance of ¼d. per hour, shall be deferred until 1st October, 1936.  
¶ This increase is the result of a decision 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 28th September and 28th December, 1936.  
|||| 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture. (contd.)	Sheffield ...	1st full pay period in week beginning 29 June.	Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, 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 increased to 3s. per shift.*  Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 2d. per shift, making bonus 1s. 10d. per shift for productive workers and 3s. per shift for dotal workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 per cent. on the dotal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged.* War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.	Increase of 1s. per week†. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 70s. per week; labourers, 51s.; navvies, 48s.‡ War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
			Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces, iron puddling and iron rolling mills, and at steel plants and mills.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	South-West Wales ...	31 May	Workpeople (excluding those on basis rates over 74s. per week, and those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Ex-gratia bonus of 5 per cent. granted to those in receipt of basis rates of 70s. per week and under, the bonus for those in receipt of basis rates of 71s. to 74s. per week varying from 3.91 per cent. on a basis rate of 71s. and diminishing with each 1s. on basis rate to 1.00 per cent. on a basis rate of 74s. Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 70s.).
	South-West Wales ...	6 July	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in Siemens steel works.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.¶
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied industries (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steel-work erecting, etc.).	Increase of 1s. per week.† Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 70s. per week; labourers, 51s.; navvies, 48s.‡
	Sheffield ...	1st full pay period in week beginning 29 June.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments.	Increase of 1s. per week.† Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 70s. per week; labourers, 51s.; navvies, 48s.‡
	Portsmouth ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	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. Dockyards.)	Increase of 1s. per week.* Rates after change: moulders, 60s. per week; other mechanics, 63s.; labourers, 43s.
	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid-Glamorgan.	6 July	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase§ of 2s. 6d. per week for adults and of 5 per cent. in the wages of those under 21 years of age. Rates after change include: patternmakers, 72s. per week; moulders, fitters, machinists, smiths and boiler-makers, 70s.; cupola men, 55s. 10d.; smiths' strikers (ordinary) and labourers, 52s. 6d. War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Southampton, East Cowes, Thames, Falmouth, Bristol Channel and Mersey).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards, whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (except Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines.)	1st full pay day following 1 July.	Workpeople employed in main line railway workshops.	Deduction from gross earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent. The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce the earnings of any adult male employee below 40s. per week remains unchanged.
	Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Northern Ireland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled** railway shopmen ...	Increase of 1s. per week.*
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	6 July	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at tinplate works.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 70s.).
Tinplate Manufacture.	Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boiler-making, bridge building, etc., shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Sheffield ...	6 July	Laminated spring fitters and vice-men. Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Bonus addition to piece price list of September, 1922, increased from 12½ to 15 per cent. Increase of 1s. per week (60s. to 61s.).
Spring Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	10 July	Adult male workers employed in the screw making trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Birmingham and District.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Increase†† (for workers on full time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 81s. per week; engineers and justifiers, 73s.; rubbers, 56s.; other male workers, 61s.; female workers, 30s. 6d.

\* 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 upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 51s. 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 ironfoundry, 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 Belfast.  
¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and is to be followed by increases of a similar amount as from the first full pay day in the weeks beginning 28th September and 28th December, 1936. In addition, the allowances for nightshift, 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-shift, 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.  
†† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.*
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.†	1st pay day in August.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 44 per cent. to 46 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 35½ per cent. to 36½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 26½ per cent. to 27½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: adult male process workers, 47s. 3d. (as formerly); women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 46 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.¶	1st pay day in August.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 14s. 1d. to 14s. 9d. per week for adult male timeworkers, from 13s. 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, 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.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in August.‡	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers, and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase§ of 8d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 51s. 1d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton ...	1st pay day in August.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	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.
	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in August.‡	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	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 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 36 per cent. to 38 per cent. for hand cutters, from 31 per cent. to 32 per cent. for menders, 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.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in August.‡	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	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.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in August.‡	Engravers employed in engraving works.	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 Manufacture.	Leicester ...	24 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased§ from 10s. 6d. to 11s. in the £.
Linen Manufacture.	Belfast ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 29 June.	Mechanics and hacklesettors ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change: mechanics, 66s. 9d.; hacklesettors, 62s. 9d.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee ...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 29 June.	Skilled mechanics, joiners, and other skilled and semi-skilled mechanical workers.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: fitters and turners, 1s. 3½d.; blacksmiths, 1s. 3½d.; joiners and patternmakers, 1s. 3½d.; tinsmiths and coppermiths, 1s. 4½d.; moulders, 1s. 5½d.; shop labourers, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead 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 ovenmen, 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.
Mill Sawing	North-East Coast**	1 July	Labourers employed in sawmills...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 3 per cent. on basic rates for pieceworkers. Hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 2½d.
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ...	1 July	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: packing case makers, 1s. 6½d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 8½d.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Coast††	1st full pay week after 1 July.	Cabinet makers, machine men, wood-carvers and polishers.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: polishers, 1s. 6½d.; other classes, 1s. 6½d., plus ¼d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers.
Paper Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Derbyshire (certain firms).	1st pay day in July.	Enginemakers, firemen, etc., employed in paper mills.	Increase of ¼d. 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: enginemakers and firemen, 1s. 2d.; oilers, ashwheelers and greasers, 1s. 1d.
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and District.	1 July.	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors, asphalters, navvies, potmen and labourers.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. per hour for labourers, navvies and potmen. Hourly rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 8½d. 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 paviors, 1s. 8½d.; asphalters, 1s. 8d.; potmen, 1s. 4d.; scaffolders, 1s. 4d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 3½d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 3d.

\* 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, Ltd., 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.  
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
¶ 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 Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building (contd.)	Belfast, Bangor, Lisburn and Newtownards.	1 July	Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, painters, plumbers, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plasterers, slaters, labourers, hodsmen and scaffolders.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 9d.; bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, painters, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, plasterers and slaters, 1s. 8d.; hodsmen and scaffolders, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. (except for Newtownards—hodsmen, scaffolders and labourers 1d. per hour less).
	Ballymena ...	1 July	Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, painters, plasterers and slaters.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 9d.; bricklayers, joiners, painters, plasterers and slaters, 1s. 6d.
	Larne ...	1 July	Bricklayers, joiners, painters, plumbers, plasterers and slaters.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: bricklayers, joiners, painters, plumbers, plasterers and slaters, 1s. 7d.
	Lurgan ...	1 July	Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and slaters.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 9d.; bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and slaters, 1s. 8d.
	Portadown ...	1 July	Joiners, bricklayers and plasterers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: joiners, 1s. 6½d.; bricklayers and plasterers, 1s. 7½d.
	Wick... ..	20 July	Masons and monumental masons...	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rate after change: 1s. 4d.
Gas Undertakings.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	3 July	Gasworkers of 18 years of age and over (except those whose rates are determined by special arrangements under Regional Agreements, and engineering and other craftsmen whose wage rates are regulated by movements in their respective trades and are not included under the Agreement).	Increase of ¼d. per hour to dayworkers and 4d. per shift to shift-workers, with a proportionate increase to pieceworkers.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.*	1st full pay week following 1 July.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change:—Industrial Areas—labourers, 1s. 1½d.; pipe joiners, 1s. 3½d.; enginemakers, 1s. 4½d.; stokers, 1s. 3½d.; engine cleaners, 1s. 2½d. Rural areas and small urban areas—varying lower rates, in no case more than 1½d. per hour below the rates for industrial areas. 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.
	Certain undertakings in the South Midlands Area.†	1st pay week in July.		Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to drivers and conductors, 1s. to junior conductors under 21 years, and 1s. to adult employees in other grades.
Road Passenger Transport.	Various Towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding Metropolitan Area). Outer London (outside the London Zone).	1st full pay period in July. 1st full pay week in July.	Employees of municipal tramway, trolley and motor omnibus undertakings, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. General hands employed in garages (country services) of the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 2d. per hour.
Marine Transport.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 July	Deck and engine-room and catering department ratings on weekly articles (excluding messroom stewards and boys on passenger vessels).	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, 3s. 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.; firemen, £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 stewards 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 to 10,000 tons gross, £12 5s. 6d.; from 10,001 to 12,000 tons gross, £13 5s. 6d.; from 12,001 to 25,000 tons gross, £14 5s. 6d.; over 25,000 tons gross, £15 5s. 6d.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.	6 July	Coal trimmers ...	Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, further reduced by 2½ per cent. (42½ to 40).**
Railway Service.	Great Britain ...	1st full pay following 1 July	Railway police force (constables, sergeants, detectives and detective 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	Bristol ...	1st full pay after 11 July.	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.).‡‡
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Norfolk ...	2 July	Roadmen employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change: 38s. per week.
	Northamptonshire ...	17 July	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase§ of 1s. 6d. per week for the majority of lengthmen and labourers and of 7s. for "petrol roller" drivers.
	Northampton ...	2 July	Manual workers (excluding paviors, masons, and craftsmen's labourers) employed by Corporation.	Minimum rate increased by 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 2d. per hour.

\* This increase is the result of an agreement made by the Lancashire and Cheshire Counties District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.  
† This decrease is in accordance with a recommendation of the South Midlands District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.  
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
§ This increase is in accordance with a recommendation of a Special Committee appointed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway Industry.

These increases took effect as a result of decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board, and effect, together with the increases in March, 1935, and February, 1936, a restoration of three-quarters of the reductions made in January, 1932.

† The adoption of these rates took effect as the result of a decision arrived at by the Catering Department Panel of the National Maritime Board. In cases where ratings find their own food, an additional 14s. weekly is paid.

\*\* This increase applied to the principal coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Forth, North East Coast, Humber and South Wales Ports; it did not apply to coal bunkering ports such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton, where wages are governed by those paid to dock labourers. At North-West Coast ports the deduction is 2½ per cent. less, i.e., tariff rates, less 3½ per cent.

†† This increase took effect as a result of a decision of the Railway Police Central Conference, and is to operate until the first full pay following 1st July, 1937, and thereafter until varied by agreement or award.

‡‡ This decrease took effect as the result of an Agreement between the Employers' Labour Association of the Port of Bristol and the Transport and General Workers' Union, and with further decreases which are to take effect from 1st January, and 1st July, 1937, will bring wages to the Grade I rates agreed by the Western Traffic Area Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport (Goods) Industry. The rate for drivers of vehicles of over 12 tons and up to 22 tons gross laden weight remains unaltered at 70s. per week.

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

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 5½ to 5 1/4 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining unchanged.*
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Northamptonshire ...	17 July	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	New weekly hours of labour adopted, resulting in a decrease of 2½ hours per week from March to October and ½ hour for February and November, leaving December and January unchanged. Hours after change: 47½ 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 Government 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*:—Amptill 3, Biggleswade 3, Kempston 2, Leighton Buzzard 3, Sandy 3. *Rural Districts*:—Amptill 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*:—Cherterton 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, Beblington 1A, Bollington 2, Bowden 2, Bredbury and Romley 1A, Cheadle and Gatley 1A, Ellesmere Port 1A, Hale 2, Hazel Grove and Bramhall 1A, Hoole 2A, Hoylake 2, Knutsford 2A, Longendale 2A, Lymm 2A, Marple 2, Middlewich 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, Taverton 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, Taverton 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*:—Bournemouth 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, Witham 1. *Urban Districts*:—Benfleet 2A, Billericay 2A, Braintree 2A, 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 Winstrete 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, Kingswood 1A, Mangotsfield 1A, Nailsworth 2, Stroud 2. *Rural Districts*:—Cheltenham 3, Cirencester 4, Dursley 4, Nailsworth 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, Lympington 3A, Portsmouth 1A, Romsey 3A, Southampton 1A, Winchester 2A. *Urban Districts*:—Alton 3A, Eastleigh 1A, Fareham 2A, Farnborough 3, Fleet 3A, Havant and Waterloos 3, Petersfield 3A. *Rural Districts*:—Alton 4, Andover 4, Basingstoke 4, Droxford 3, Hartley Wintney 4, Kingsclere and Whitechurch 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. *Rural Districts*:—Bromyard 4, Dore and Bredwardine 4, Hereford 4, Kington 4, Ledbury 4, Leominster and Wigmore 4, Ross and Whitechurch 4, Weobley 4.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.** *Boroughs*:—Hemel Hempstead 2, Hertford 2A, St. Albans 2, Watford 1A. *Urban Districts*:—Baldock 2A, Barnet 1A, Bishops Cleeve 2A, 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.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** *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, Penze 1A, Sevenoaks 3, Sheerness 2A, Sittingbourne and Milton 2A, Southborough 3, Swancombe 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 1A, Fleetwood 1A, Haslingden 1A, Heywood 1A, Lancaster 2, Leigh 1A, Liverpool 1A, 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, Billingley and Winstanley 3, Blackrod 2, Brierfield 2, Carnforth 3, Chadderton 1A, Church 1A, Clayton-le-Moors 2A, Crompton 2, Dalton-in-Furness 2, Denton 1A, Droydsden 1, Failsforth 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, Irham 1A, Kearsley 1A, Kirkham 2A, Lees 1A, Levensal, Litherland 1A, Little Lever 1A, Longridge 2, Milnrow 1A, Newton-in-Makerfield 2, Ormskirk 3, Orrell 2, Oswaldtwistle 1A, Padham 1A, Poulton-le-Fylde 3, Preesall 3, Prescott 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, Urmsfont 1A, Walton-le-Dale 2, Wardle 1A, Waterloo-with-Seaforth 1, Westboughton 2, Whitefield 1A, Whitworth 1A, Withnell 3, Worsley 1A. *Rural Districts*:—Blackburn 2A, Burnley 2, Chorley 2A, Clitheroe 3, Fylde 3, Garstang 2, Lancaster 3A, Limehurst 2, Lunesdale 3A, Preston 2A, Ulverston 3A, Warrington 2, West Lancashire 3, Whiston 2, Wigan 2.

**LICESTERSHIRE.** *Boroughs*:—Leicester 1, Loughborough 2. *Urban Districts*:—Ashby-de-la-Zouch 2A, Ashby Wolds 2A, Coalville 2, Hinckley 2, Market Harborough 2A, Melton Mowbray 2A, Oadby 2, Shepshed 2A, Wigston 2. *Rural Districts*:—Ashby-de-la-Zouch 3, Barrow upon Soar 2, Billesdon 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, 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, Louth 3A, Spilsby 4, Welton 3A.

**LONDON COUNTY.** *Special Rate.*

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."  
† 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.  
‡ Subject to Class 1A 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.

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, Forehoe and Henstead 4, Freebridge Lynn 4, Loddon 4, Widdow, Marshland 4, Mitford and Landitch 4, St. Faiths and Aylsham 4, Smallburgh 4, Swaffham 4, Walsingham 4, Weyland 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*:—Brackley 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 1A. *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.

**PETERBOROUGH.** See Soke of Peterborough.

**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, Oakenates 3, Wellington 3, Wem 3A, Whitechurch 3. *Rural Districts*:—Aitcham 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, Porthminster 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, Kidsgrave 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, Uttoxeter 3A.

**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, Lotingland 4, Safford 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, Maidens and Coombe 1, Merton and Morden 1, Sriburton 1, Walton and Weybridge 2, Woking 2A. *Rural Districts*:—Bagshot 3, Dorking and Horley 3A, Godstone 3A, Guildford 3, Hambleton 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, Chalely 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*:—Chancerybury 4, Chichester 4, Horsham 3A, Midhurst 4, Petworth 4, Worthing 3A.

**WARWICKSHIRE.** *Boroughs*:—Birmingham 1, Coventry 1, Leamington 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, Atherton 3, Meriden 3, Rugby 3, Shipston-on-Stour 3A, Southam 3, Stratford-upon-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*:—Beverly 2A, Bridlington 2, Hedon 2A, Hull 1, York 1A. *Urban Districts*:—Driffield 2A, Filey 2A, Haltetempie 2A, Hornsea 2A, Norton 3, Withernsea 3. *Rural Districts*:—Beverly 3A, Bridlington 3A, Derwent 3A, Driffield 3A, Holderness 3A, Howden 3A, Norton 3A, Pocklington 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.

**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, Rotheman 1, Sheffield 1, Todmorden 1A, Wakefield 1A. *Urban Districts*:—Adwick-le-Street 2, Altofts 2, Ardsley E. and W. 2, Baldon 2A, Barkisland 2A, Barnoldswick 2A, Bentley with Arksey 2, Bingley 2A, Birkenshaw 2, Birrall 2, Bolton-upon-Deane 2A, Burley in Wharfedale 2A, Calverley 1A, Castleford 1A, Clayton West 2A, Conisburgh 2A, Cudworth 2, Darfield 2, Darton 2, Denby and Cumberworth 2A, Denholme 2A, Dodworth 2, Drighlington 2, Earby 3, Elland 2, Emley 2A, Farsley 1A, Featherstone 2, Flockton 2A, Garforth 2, Gildersome 2, Golcar 2, Greetland 2, Guiseley 2, Gunthwaite and Ingbrichworth 2A, Haworth 2A, Hebden Bridge 2A, Heckmondwike 2, Hemsworth 2A, Hipperholme 1A, Holme 2A, Holmfrith 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, Lintwhaite 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, Otley 2A, Oxenpeck 2A, Penistone 2A, Queensbury 1A, Rawden 2, Rawmarsh 2, Rishworth 2A, Rothwell 2, Royston 2A, Saddleworth 2, Scammonden 2A, Selby 2, Shelf 1A, Shelley 2A, Shepley 2A, Shipley 2, Silsden 3, Skelmanthorpe 2A, Skipton 2, Slaithwaite 2A, South Crosland 2, Southwam 2, Sowerby 2, Soyland 2A, Spenborough 2, Springhead 2, Stainland 2, Stanley 2, Stocksbridge 2A, Swinton 2A, Thurston 2A, Thurnscoe 2A, Thurstonsland and Farnley Tyas 2, Tickhill 3, Wath-upon-Deane 2A, Whitley Upper 2, Whitwood 2, Wombwell 2, Worsborough 2, Yeadon 2. *Rural Districts*:—Barnsley 2A, Bishopthorpe 3, Bowland 3A, Doncaster 3, Goole 3, Great Ouseburn 3A, Halifax 3, Hemsworth 3, Hunslet 2, Keighley 3, Kiveton Park 3, Knaresborough 3A, Pateley Bridge 3A, Penistone 2A, Pontefract 3, Ripon 3A, Roithorpe 2, Sedburgh 3A, Selby 3, Settle 3A, Skipton 3A, Tadcaster 3, Thorne 3, Todmorden 3, Wakefield 2A, Wetherby 3, Wharfedale 3, Wortley (E. of Great Central Railway) 2A, (W. of Great Central Railway) 3.

**ANGLESEY.** *Borough*:—Beaumaris 2A. *Urban Districts*:—Amlwch 3, Holyhead 3, Llangfai 3, Llangatni 3, Menai Bridge 3. *Rural Districts*:—Aethwy 4, Trecelyn 4, Valley 4.



## 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:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	5	14	19	9,500	27,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	3	13	16	5,600	17,000
Textile ...	2	5	7	1,200	5,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	4	2	6	1,900	27,000
Building, etc. ...	1	8	9	300	1,000
Other ...	3	11	14	3,000	6,000
<b>Total, July, 1936</b> ...	<b>18</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>83,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1936</b> ...	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>191,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1935</b> ...	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>114,000</b>

*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.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (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:— Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Manchester (one firm).	344	...	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 of discipline.	Amicable settlement effected.
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY:— Mule piecers, rag pullers, blenders, weavers, etc.—near Leeds (one firm).	50	300	13 July	16 July	For increases in piecers' wages, amounting to 1d. or 1½d. per hour.	All-round increase of 1d. per hour conceded.
Woolcombers—Bradford (one firm)	550	...	27 July	1 Aug.	Dispute respecting bonus on production.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTURE:— Furniture trade operatives—Various towns in Scotland (including Glasgow, Belth, 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 rates.	No general settlement reported.
Juveniles employed in packing case and box, etc. manufacture—London, E. (one firm).	750	...	15 July	20 July	For increase in wages of ½d. per hour	Work resumed unconditionally.
PAPER MANUFACTURE:— Paper makers—Musselburgh (one firm).	537	...	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.
FIRM 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 officials, and dispute referred to an Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, who decided that the Company had not committed a breach of the agreement. (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 resummptions 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.

*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 workpeople; 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.

## 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:—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1936.			January to July, 1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing ...	1	1,800	11,000	3	5,160	64,000
Coal Mining ...	141	80,600†	442,000	110	74,000†	458,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	12	3,000	114,000	7	700	12,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	15	1,500	7,000	6	700	5,000
Engineering ...	23	6,900	34,000	13	7,200	36,000
Shipbuilding ...	17	4,500	13,000	9	600	6,000
Other Metal ...	33	12,600	69,000	26	6,700	35,000
Textile ...	44	8,400	47,000	32	6,000	43,000
Clothing ...	17	11,400	152,000	19	1,900	40,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	22	3,900	76,000	20	1,100	13,000
Building, etc. ...	37	2,700	11,000	24	2,500	19,000
Transport	24	5,100	28,000	15	12,600	21,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	5	8,500	68,000	...	...	...
Other ...	20	3,900	23,000	15	4,000	87,000
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>416</b>	<b>154,800†</b>	<b>1,095,000</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>123,100†</b>	<b>839,000</b>

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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	46%
Food only ...	29%

## FOOD.

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great 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.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase 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.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st July, 1936, and 1st August, 1936:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1936, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1936.	1st Aug., 1936.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1936.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7	0 7	+ 0½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	- 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3	1 3	+ 4½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	- 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 2	1 2	+ 2½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1	1 1½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8	0 8½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 1½	2 1½	+ 7	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6	0 6	+ 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 2½	1 3½	+ 1	+ 1
Salt ...	1 2½	1 1½	1 2½	...	+ 0½
Cheeset... ...	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	+ 0½	+ 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 5½	0 5½	- 1½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 10½	0 7½	+ 3	- 2½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st Aug., 1936, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st July, 1936.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	36	35	36	35
Thin Flank ...	6	9	7	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	16	23	20	19
Thin Flank ...	-13	-5	-9	-9
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	44	46	45	45
Breast ...	14	13	14	13
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	43	39	41	41
Breast ...	-12	-3	-7	-8
Bacon (streaky)*	26	25	26	25
Fish ...	115	91	103	98
Flour ...	25	27	26	23
Bread ...	43	40	42	39
Tea ...	33	45	38	38
Sugar (granulated) ...	15	9	12	12
Milk ...	64	77	71	70
Butter—				
Fresh ...	4	8	6	...
Salt ...	1	1	1	-5
Cheeset... ...	1	3	2	...
Margarine ...	-15	-18	-17	-17
Eggs (fresh) ...	38	36	37	12
Potatoes ...	69	49	59	113
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	29	29	29	29

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.  
† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, 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 working-class 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."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in quantities 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 the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail 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.

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 pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st 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.)

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	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	64	65	67	67
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	58
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
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	46	46	46	46	46	46	46

## NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical 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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1914 to July 1936. Columns include Country, July 1932, July 1933, July 1934, July 1935, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Table showing percentage increase in the cost of food and other household requirements for various countries from July 1914 to July 1936. Columns include Country, Items on which computation is based, July 1932, July 1933, July 1934, July 1935, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

\* 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 percentages 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.

† 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 3rd Quarter. ¶¶ Figure for August. \*\* Decrease. †† Figure for July to December. ††† Revised series.

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.

Table detailing fatal industrial accidents by industry: Railway Service, Factories and Workshops, Mines, Quarries, Seamen, and Industrial Diseases. Includes sub-totals for each category.

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.

Table detailing industrial diseases: Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration, and Anthrax. Lists cases and deaths by industry.

\* 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 forty-seven 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 5.6 per 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.

Table showing number of persons in receipt of poor relief on one day in July 1936, broken down by indoor and outdoor relief, and rate per 10,000 of population.

Table showing poor relief statistics by county in England and Wales, and by Scottish Burghs. Includes totals for County Boroughs, London and 42 Boroughs, and Scottish Burghs.

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also included. † 18th July in Salford, 25th July in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th July in Scotland.

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.

Table showing building plans approved in July 1936, categorized by district and type of building (Dwelling Houses, Factories, Churches, etc.).

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:—

Table showing estimated cost of buildings for the second quarter of 1936, broken down by district and type of building.

(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., LL.D., D.Phil. (Chairman); Sir Gerald Bellhouse, 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 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 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.

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, and by the House of Lords on 27th July.

The Order provides that the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, shall not continue in operation after 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 (1½d. post free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free). See July issue of this GAZETTE, page 271.

‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

§ Cmd. 5239. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

|| 25 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. 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, 1936.

### 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.

The "second appointed day" is the day on which the Unemployment 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 COAST DISTRICT.**—The trade union side 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 receive time-and-a-half as against double time for day 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 shift workers covered by the district schedules, the rates of pay and conditions in No. 11 district compared favourably with those in other districts. The Court decided against the claim.—*Award No. 1655*; dated 8th July, 1936.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: ZONING OF BRIGHTON, PORTSMOUTH 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 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 investigation 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 1s., 1s. 1d., and 1s. 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 of Needs) Regulations, 1936.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 773.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. 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 were awarded in respect of spread-over conditions.—*Award No. 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 arbitration, 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 whether the employment of two non-unionists in the company's paint-shop constituted a breach of an agreement between the parties, the matter was referred for settlement to Sir Harold Morris, K.C., 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.

## 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 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 Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland and the county borough of Middlesbrough, the municipal borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, the urban district of Eston, and the rural 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 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 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 Lancashire (eastern part), Westmorland and the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby and Skipton 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 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, Lincolnshire, 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 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 Mangotsfield Rural in the rural district of Warmley), Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Objection period expires 28th September, 1936.

Proposal R.B. (S.M.) 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 workers in the area comprising Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (excluding that part which lies within the metropolitan police 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 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

piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the area comprising Kent and Surrey (excluding in each case the metropolitan police district) and Sussex.

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 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 Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire and the county borough of the city and county of Bristol, the urban district of Kingswood and the civil parishes of Hanham Abbots 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 Wight) and Wiltshire.

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 workers in the area comprising Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.

Objection period expires 28th September, 1936.

Proposal R.B. (S.Wa.) 11, 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 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 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.

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.]

**HOURS OF WORK.**—(i) *International Labour Conference, twentieth session, Geneva, 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.]

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

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 Conference, 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.]

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. 5238; 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, 1936, by way of unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and of unemployment allowances under the Unemployment 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 Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in accordance with Section 14 of the 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 Insurance 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.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 25. Agriculture, 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, London, S.W.; 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., Prescott; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.—**Capstan, Electric:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow.—**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 & Snoden, 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-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Condensers:** Dübiliel 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.—**Crane, Overhead Hand Travelling:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Crane, Steam Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Crane, Electrically-driven Seaplane:** Clarke, Chapman & 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 & 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, Motor-driven Radial:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractor for Motors, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Sub-Contractor for Control Gear, Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., London, 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.—**Firebrake Iron:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Fire Engine, Petrol Driven:** Merryweather & 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 Heat Co., Ltd., Smethwick.** Sub-Contractors for Motor, Crompton 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; Crosbys 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 Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus Co., Manchester.**—**Lathes:** 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.**—**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:** Vauxhall 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 & Co., Leeds.—**Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Electrical Apparatus 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., 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.—**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 (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Planing Machine, Electrically Driven:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.**—**Propeller and Intermediate Shafts:** Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Propellers, Manganese Bronze:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**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., 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., Birmingham.—**Tanks, Oil Fuel, Supply and Erection of:** Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Temporary Accommodation 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

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; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Noble Chemical Finisher, Ltd., Slough.—**Wheel for Turbine:** John Brown & Co., 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.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Acids:** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Air Compressor:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Air Compressor 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 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; Cafyns, Ltd., Eastbourne.—**Bodies for Truck Chassis:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**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, Tooth:** Addis, Hertford.—**Buttons:** Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric:** Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Derby; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—**Cable, Armoured:** Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—**Calico:** Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; E. Clegg & 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 & 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:** 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:** 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., Prescott.—**Cord Balloon:** Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.—**Cotton Waste:** Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Crans:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Cresoli:** Pearsons Antiseptic Co., Ltd., Hull; Roxburgh Morgan, & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cylinders:** 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, Iron:** 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. Meyer, London, W.C.—**Diaphragms:** J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham; Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—**Dressings, Surgical:** S. Maw, Son, & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—**Drill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drums, Cable:** Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Duck, Cotton, Black:** J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Engines:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**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 (Junn.) & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Altham.—**Hydraulic Pump:** J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—**Jacks, Screw Lifting:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**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,

Ltd., Halifax; B.S.A. Tools, Birmingham.—**Lathes, Watchmakers:** Grimshaw, Baxter & Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lead:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster, & W. W. & R. 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.—**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 & 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 Axles:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**Sacks, Coal:** W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—**Sheets, Ground:** Leyland & Birmingham 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; 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 & Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Neath.—**Steel, Nickel Chromium:** Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Motherwell.—**Steel, Round:** S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge; 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., Coventry.—**Towing Attachments:** West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Tractor, Six-Wheeled:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trailers, Transporter:** Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Transformers:** Electric 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 & 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, Sidecup; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Zinc Ingot:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Building Works and Services, etc.:** Longmore, Erection of R.E. Officers Mess and Quarters, etc.; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, Repairs to Floors: G. P. Walker & Sons, Enfield Wash. Winchester, Netley, Southampton and Christchurch, Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Portland, Weymouth and Dorchester, Reconditioning Paths, Roads and Parades: C. Crook & Sons, Melksham. Tidworth, Perham Down 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. Colchester, Cookhouse and Dining-Room Block: W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Sandhurst Division, Periodical Services: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington.—Bordon and Longmoor, 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 Hilsa, Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale.

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**Accumulators:** Peto & Radford, Ltd., Dagenham; Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**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:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; 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;

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; 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., Hollinwood.—**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; Owen Smith, Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes:** 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 Driffild (Cables and Wiring): T. B. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-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. Various Stations, Underground Cables, Internal Wiring, Lightning 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, Huttet Camp: H. Kelly (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Wittering, Underground Cables, Auto Contractors: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Finningley, Internal Wiring: T. B. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Finningley, Cables: Overhead, 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. Termhill, 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.—**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, Microphone:** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeaton.—**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:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Greenhithe.—**Chart Boards:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chemicals, Photographic:** Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., London, 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. & Johnson, 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., Birmingham; Ripplingill's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cooking Apparatus:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cords, Instrument:** Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**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, 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 & 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 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, Ltd., Coventry.—**Kinematograph Film:** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Navigation:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Signalling:** Aldis Bros., 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, Wattford**

**Type:** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Mast Spires:** 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:** Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Pistols for Smoke Floats:** Farmer & Son, Coventry.—**Pistols and Plugs for Floats:** Dashwood & Partners, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Plugs and Sockets:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Gambrells, Rowe & 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; Serek 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, Birmingham.—**Sections, Mast:** Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**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 & Sons, Ecclehill; 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; Ripplingill's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Smoothing Units, etc.:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Soda Crystals:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E.—**Solder, Timmen's:** Batchelor Robinson & Co., Llanelli.—**Sound Film Projectors:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Sounders, Relaying:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., 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, Rowe & 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.—**Towers W/T, Teak:** C. F. Elwell, Kingswood, Surrey.—**Tracings:** J. P. Maginnes, London, S.W.; B. M. Sargent, London, W.C.—**Tracking Machine:** Cairns & Morrison, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Trailer Bodies:** E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Transformers, 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 Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Voltmeters:** Ernest Turner Electric Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Waistcoats, Life-saving:** Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—**Watches:** Guignard & Goly, 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.

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**phone:** Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Couplings, C.I.:** 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; Doughton Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donlton & Co., Ltd., Dudley, Wore.; 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:** J. Bourne & Sons, Ltd., Derby; Eboneston Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.; Litholite Insulators & 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:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Oil, Cylinder:** Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, 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 & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Tools, Instrument:** Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—**Varnish:** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Waste, Cotton:** J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Wire, Cadmium Copper:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Frederick Smith & Co., Incorporated in London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; Whitecross 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-Malmesbury-Chippinham: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils. Horsham-Crawley-East Grinstead: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor: Salford Electrical 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. 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Bayswater T.E.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; 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 Exchange 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): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (Kidderminster): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, Man-

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), Clerkenwell (London) (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (Clerkenwell): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machine. Gladstone (London) (Automatic Extension), Taunton (Automatic Extension), Canonbury (London) (Automatic Extension): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Portsmouth (Automatic Extension), Bishopgate (London) (Automatic Extension), Mansion House (London) (Automatic Extension): Automatic 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): Austinlute, Ltd., Smethwick. Sub-Contractor for Northampton and London: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators.—**Voice Frequency-Supra-Acoustic Telegraph Equipment:** London (Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

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