

STATISTICAL **ABSTRACT**

for the

United Kingdom 1934

As usual this, the 79th volume, provides comparisons with each of the immediately preceding fourteen years and with 1913. A variety of subjects is dealt with and the Abstract provides a wealth of statistical material not rivalled by any other single volume. Its twelve sections deal with the following subjects:-

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Banking, Currency and Wholesale Prices Provident Association, Life Assurance, Joint Stock Companies, Patents and Insolvency

Agriculture and Fisheries

Mining and Metals

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Each section is sub-divided and its various aspects separately dealt with; thus Section III has 22 divisions covering, inter alia, Infectious Diseases, Parliamentary Electorate, Houses and Buildings, Education, Health Insurance, Pensions, Poor Relief, Justice and Police, Trade Unions, Cost of Living and Industrial Accidents. As the statistics relate to the period 1921-1934 they provide materials for a survey of national development in the post-war

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1936

LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in June, 1935.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 22nd June, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,832,000. This was 1,000 more than at 25th May, 1936, and 441,000 more than at 24th June, 1935. Statistics are not yet available which would enable an estimate to be made of the number of agricultural workers in

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 22nd June, 1936, there were 1,326,057 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 71,698 less than at 25th May, 1936, and 229,127 less than at 24th June, 1935. The total on 22nd June, 1936, included 1,066,193 men, 39,797 boys, 182,256 women, and 37,811 girls. It was made up of 437,275 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 618,157 applicants for unemployment allowances, 160,336 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 110,289 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 22nd June, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 223,197 men, 7,419 boys, 67,458 women, and 3,719 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 301,793 was 76,508 more than at 25th May, 1936, but 60,032 less than at 24th June, 1935. The increase as compared with a month earlier was partly due to a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association. The total of 301,793 included 262,663 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 9,773 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 29,357 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.

At 22nd June, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 72,800 men, 108 boys, 1,902 women, and 16 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 74,826 was 7,176 less than at 25th May, 1936, and 8,275 less than at 24th June, 1935. It included 56,889 persons with claims for incurrence benefit 17,426 expeliences for claims for insurance benefit, 17,426 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 511 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Ireland was $13\cdot 1$ at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with $13\cdot 0$ at 25th May, 1936, and $15\cdot 4$ at 24th June, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 22nd June, 1936, was 14·8, and for females 8·3. At 25th May, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 14·7 and 8·5, and at 24th June, 1935, they were 17·6 and 9·2.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was an improvement in employment in most of the principal industries, those mainly affected being shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, public works contracting, printing and bookbinding, the food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a sharp increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, partly due to the suspension of work, on 22nd June, at a number of pits in Yorkshire on account of the miners' demonstration referred to above: and there was also a decline in employment in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the wool textile, linen, and motor vehicle industries.

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 June resulted in an increase of about £6,750 in the weekly fulltime wages of 85,500 workpeople, and in a decrease of £6,200 in those of 93,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in Warwickshire, women and girls in the boot and shoe industry, and journeymen employed by electrical contractors. The most important decreases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Forest of Dean districts.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £275,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 2 million workpeople and a net decrease of £2,700 in those of about 100,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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, as compared with 44 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 29, 26 and 26, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 67. In addition 17 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes (including workpeople thrown out of 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 in the father of the disputes (including workpeople thrown work at the establishments where the disputes of was about 32,500, and the aggregate duration in the father of the disputes was about 191,000 working days. work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 32,500, and the aggregate duration in June

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE: DRAFT REGULATIONS.

DRAFT Regulations prepared by the Unemployment Assistance Board, and made in the same terms by the Minister of Labour under section 52 (2) of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, were printed on 9th July, 1936, by order of the House of Commons;* and on the same date an explanatory memorandum; by the Unemployment Assistance Board, and a memorandum; by the Minister and the Resultations were presented to Parliament. If these on the draft Regulations, were presented to Parliament. If these draft Regulations are approved by Parliament, the Minister will be required to make Regulations in the terms of the draft. In that event the new Regulations will supersede the existing Regulations made by the Minister on 21st December, 1934, and will come into force on 16th November, 1936; and it is proposed that the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (the "Standstill" Act), should cease to operate on the same date.

The principal changes contained in the draft Regulations, all of them in favour of the applicant, are summarised briefly below:—

A number of the scale rates have been increased and other changes made (including a power to adjust the allowances for single persons living alone or as boarders, and the abolition of the reduction for large families); and a provision for adjustment in certain cases by reference to the present unemployment benefit rate has been introduced.

The rent rule has been made much more flexible, and special provision is introduced for adjusting it, in the light of local opinion, to the circumstances of each area.

The earnings rule has been made more generous. The contributions to be made by earning members of a household towards the support of unemployed members of that household are reduced in amount, and the group required to make relatively substantial contributions for this purpose has been considerably narrowed.

For the purpose of comparison the scale provisions of the existing Regulations and those proposed in the draft Regulations are set out below, the changes being shown in italics:—

CT LOG OF CLOT

A.

CLASS OF CASE.	TIONS.	TIONS.
Where the applicant is living as a member of a household consisting of two or more		
persons:—		
For the householder and the house-		
holder's wife or husband	24s.	24s.¶
For the householder (where the above		
rate is not applicable):—	7.0	10
Male	168.	16s.
Female	148.	158.
For each member of the household to whom the foregoing rates do not		
apply:—		
If aged 21 years or over:—		
Male—First member	10s. 7	70-
Subsequent member		108.
Female—First member		98.
Subsequent member	7s. 5	00.
If aged 18 years or over but less		
than 21 years:—	0 7	
Male	8s.	
Female	7s.	88.
If aged 16 years or over but less than 18 years	6s.	
If aged 14 years or over but less	03.)	
than 16 years	6s.	6s.
If aged 11 years or over but less		
than 14 years	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
If aged 8 years or over but less		
than 11 years	4s.	48.
If aged 5 years or over but less		
than 8 years	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
If under the age of 5 years	3s.	3s.
Where the household consists of only one		
shild in addition to not more than two	THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

child in addition to not more than adults, the amount allowed in respect of that child shall be not less than 4s. ... Where in any household there are more than five members, the total for that household shall be reduced by 1s. in respect of each member in excess of five. Provision deleted.

No change.

EXISTING DRAFT

B.—Where the applicant is living otherwise than as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons (e.g., living in lodgings or as a boarder):—

If aged 18 years or over :-

Male Female If under the age of 18:—	74	15s. (subject to adjust- ment by way of increase or reduction to meet the
Male Female	70	circumstances of a par- ticular case.)

*H.C. 145. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).
† Cmd. 5229. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).
† Cmd. 5228. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).
† Sze the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1934, page 437.
† The effect of this scale rate will be modified in certain cases by the provision adjustment by reference to the appropriate unemployment benefit rate.

As stated above, there is a new provision for the increase of the assessment in certain cases by reference to the unemployment benefit rate. The effect will be that in the normal case an industrial worker with a dependant or dependants and no available resources will receive not less than his present benefit rate. An agricultural worker in similar circumstances will, in the normal case, receive not ess than his present benefit rate.

The automatic adjustment of the scale rates on a uniform basis on account of rent is discontinued. The Local Advisory Committees will make general recommendations, which the Board's officers and the Appeal Tribunals are required to consider, as to the adjustment in the scale allowance in their respective areas where the actual rent is more or less than one-quarter of the total scale rates of the house. hold. The Board indicate in their memorandum certain adjustments which they would regard as reasonable if recommended by an Advisory Committee with due regard to local conditions. Where the actual rent exceeds one-quarter of the total of the scale rates, Local Advisory Committees may recommend what increases on account of rent should be made.

Substantial alterations have also been made in the treatment of earnings. Under the existing Regulations the applicant obtains a progressive advantage from any earnings up to 10s.; but all his earnings, however small, are taken into account. In the draft Regulations small earnings up to 3s. are entirely ignored; and he may obtain progressive advantage from any earnings up to 16s. The improved rule for the applicant will also apply to the earnings of his wife, father, and mother; and improvements are made in the rules for the treatment of the earnings of sons, daughters, brothers and sisters who have no dependants.

The existing Regulations do not distinguish between sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, according to whether they have or have not dependants. The draft Regulations treat those who have dependants dependants. The draft Regulations treat those who have dependants in the same way as persons more distantly related to the applicant, e.g., nephews; and the Board's memorandum indicates that in these types of cases these members of the household, unless their wages are high in relation to their direct responsibilities, will be regarded as contributing no more to the household than they could reasonably be expected to pay if they were boarders.

The rules relating to money and investments treated as capital assets are substantially in the same terms as in the current Regulations, but there is a modification in favour of the applicant where some part of the assets is owned by a person other than the applicant, his wife, husband, mother or father. Further, so far as these owners of capital assets are concerned, power is taken to permit flexible treatment by allowing such further sums for personal requirements as may be reasonable in the circumstances of a particular case.

Where an applicant resides in a locality which is predominantly rural in character, the amount at which his needs are assessed may be adjusted. In making such adjustments consideration is to be given to recommendations by the Local Advisory Committee.

As in the existing Regulations there is power to adjust the allowance where there are special circumstances or exceptional

The draft Regulations contain a transitional provision authorising the Board, in cases which would have received under the "Standstill" the Board, in cases which would have received under the "Standstill" Act an allowance higher than that payable under the general provisions of the draft Regulations, to increase the allowance by such an amount as is reasonable. The period during which this power can be exercised is limited to eighteen months. Accordingly the Board indicate that, in so far as reductions fall to be made, these will come into effect gradually during a period of eighteen months, during which full regard will be paid both to the situation of the individual applicants and the considered advice of the newly instituted Local Advisory Committees. In certain limited classes of cases, namely, those where the present payments are grossly excessive and those of certain young single persons, reductions will, after consultation with the local Committees, fall to be made in the first four or five months. On the other hand, the numerous increases first four or five months. On the other hand, the numerous increases in payment for which the draft Regulations provide will operate without delay.

An important feature of the draft Regulations is that the Local Advisory Committees will be very closely associated with the administration of the Regulations in each area. The advice of the Committees is in particular to be obtained in regard to three matters of the first importance, namely, (a) the treatment of rent; (b) the adjustment of allowances in rural localities; and (c) the transitional

The Minister proposes to make an Order under section 63 of the Unemployment Act, 1934, and section 2 of the Temporary Provisions

Act, fixing the Second Appointed Day as 1st April, 1937.

It is estimated that for the country as a whole about one-third, i.e., rather more than 200,000, of the existing applicants would, if the circumstances remained unchanged, receive increased allowances. The number of cases at the present time in which reductions would be The number of cases at the present time in which reductions would be made in the first four or five months, apart from change of circumstances, is estimated at about 60,000. The total number of reductions in existing allowances by reason of the termination of the "Standstill" arrangements is expected to be substantially less than the number of increased allowances.

It is estimated that, on the basis of existing numbers and circumstances of applicants, the cost of the proposed Regulations, apart from the cost of the transitional arrangements for the liquidation of the "standstill," would be (very approximately) £750,000 per annum more than that being incurred at the present time under the "standstill," which is £38,000,000 per annum for about 620,000 weekly payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

July, 1936.

The first Annual Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board, covering the period from the appointment of the Board (2nd July, 1934) to the end of the year 1935, has been published.*

In an introductory note, Lord Rushcliffe, the Chairman, refers to the circumstances in which the Board was established; to the various Rules and Regulations which have been issued relating to the operations of the Board; to the effect of the "standstill" order under the Unemployment Assistance (Towns B.) operations of the Board; to the effect of the "standstill" order under the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935†; and to the relations of the Board with other social services, both statutory and voluntary. The Board was charged by the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934‡, with the duty of creating a new social service for the assistance of able-bodied unemployed reasons who normally are wagge earners. persons who normally are wage-earners. Temporary arrangements had to be made in 1931 to provide for the large numbers of persons who had run out of insurance benefit. Under these arrangements, Public Assistance Authorities assessed the needs of such persons, but the cost of the assistance (known as "transitional payments") was borne by the Exchequer up to the limit of the amount of unemployment benefit that would have been payable. The Unemployment Act beyond the second of the second ment Assistance Act brought these arrangements to an end by substituting one central authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board, which was to be responsible for the grant of assistance to all able-bodied unemployed persons who normally work for wages, according to their need. The Board was to take over its task in two according to their need. The Board was to take over its task in two stages. On the First Appointed Day it assumed responsibility for the "transitional payments" class (numbering about 800,000 persons, or, with dependants, about 2½ millions), whose needs had previously been assessed by the Local Authorities; on the Second Appointed Day it was to take over the remaining able-bodied unembered assesses (numbering about 200,000), who normally work for loyed persons (numbering about 200,000) who normally work for vages. Owing to the postponement of the Second Appointed Day, however, under the Temporary Provisions Act, this second group of unemployed persons has not yet come under the care of the Board. The organisation of the Board's service involved the setting up of over 300 Area and District Offices, the appointment and instruction of a staff of over 6,000 persons, of whom the greater number were temporary officers employed by the Local Authorities in dealing with transitional payments, and the appointment of 130 Appeal Tribunals. This had to be done within six months, as 7th January, 1935, was the First Appointed Day.

The Act did not itself prescribe any standard of assistance, but it aid down certain requirements, including, in particular, (i) that the needs of an applicant include the needs of the members of his househelds of an applicant include the needs of the members of his household who are dependent on or ordinarily supported by him, and (ii) that the resources taken into account when assessing the need of an applicant shall include the resources of all members of the household of which he is a member, subject to special treatment of certain specified resources. There is no definition in the Act, however, of the term "members of the household" which here not reconstributed. the term "members of the household," which does not necessarily correspond with family relationship.

The Regulations which were submitted by the Board, and approved by Parliament on 20th December, 1934, were based upon a standard scale and rules for the whole country, with power for modification in individual cases. The Board have encouraged their officers to exercise these discretionary powers of modification. In reply to the criticism that administration by officers of a central board must be mechanical, or that the interest of an officer in a household under his charge would be limited to an arithmetical calculation of the allowance to be paid, the Chairman observes that "a crude and uniform mathematical method has not been applied. In not less than 20 per cent. of the cases, the officers of the Board have used their authority to grant allowances above the normal provided for in the Regulations; and many instances have come to the knowledge of the Board of personal service given by officers, or secured by them, for households with which they are in toyich." useholds with which they are in touch.'

The Chairman draws special attention to the relation between wages and assistance. He points out that the allowances made to applicants may, in some cases, be so little below an applicant's normal net earnings as to diminish both his eagerness to obtain work and his reluctance to relinquish it. There are disquieting signs, it is stated, that this is already occurring in certain cases: opportunities of training are refused by younger men, many of whom have never had a regular job since leaving school; young women without prospect of employment in their home areas have been unwilling to take work elsewhere: married men with families where employment in their home areas have been unwining to take work sewhere; married men with families, whose allowances are practally the same as the earnings they would normally earn, show the disposition to take work or to hold it when it is given to them. It is considered as a small proportion of the total number of appliance. ants but they are a significant problem.

The Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, which was passed on 15th February, 1935, provided that where an applicant would have received more by way of transitional payments, if the scheme for those payments had continued in operation, than is payable under the Regulations, he should receive a supplementary allowance to make up the difference. Upon this the Chairman observes that "the officers of the Board are now administering a complicated double standard whose results are often not intelligible complicated double standard, whose results are often not intelligible to the applicants: that of the Regulations and that of transitional ayments. If the standards of assistance of a Local Authority relation to the able-bodied unemployed are altered, the Board's officers must follow suit, and in some areas where the number of unemployed chargeable to the Local Authority is negligible in contrast with the number chargeable to the Board, these standards

have been raised avowedly in order to produce an immediate influence have been raised avowedly in order to produce an immediate influence upon the amount of assistance given by the Board. Further, the standstill Act involves, as a statutory obligation upon the officers of the Board, the continuance of many of the anomalies in the transitional payments position whose abolition was one of the reasons for the creation of the Board. It also requires the Board in numerous cases to pay allowances to households, ostensibly on the ground of need, which are simply an abuse of public money." Elsewhere in the Report are various illustrations of the disparity in the allowances payable on the basis of transitional payments in different areas. For example, the allowance payable in a typical case, as assessed on the basis of transitional payments in eleven different Local Authority the basis of transitional payments in eleven different Local Authority areas, all within a few miles of each other, is shown to range from nil to 28s. a week, and to be different in each area. The Board's allowance in the same case would be 17s.

In conclusion the Chairman points out that the men and women with whom the Board is concerned are not a segregated class. They are workpeople or potential workers of the same type as those still in employment and those eligible for insurance benefit. They are to be regarded as forming part of the ordinary supply of labour, and are therefore required to register at an Employment Exchange; and they receive their cash allowances at the Employment Exchanges and they receive their cash allowances at the Employment Exchanges in the same manner and on the same day as claimants for insurance benefit. They are eligible for training, in the same way as applicants for insurance benefit; and in fact one of the Board's chief objects is to give the unemployed such help and training as will most speedily secure their return to work. Two-thirds of all the trainees at the Government Training Centres, and 80 per cent. of those at Instructional Centres, are men in receipt of allowances from the Board.

Following the Chairman's introductory note, the Report contains seven chapters dealing respectively with organisation; the Regulations; "discretion" in the application of the Regulations; the Appeal Tribunals; training and industrial transference; relations with the social services of the Local Authorities; and the number and distribution of the applicants to the Board. Chapter VIII consists of the reports of the District Officers (nineteen for England, for Scotland, and four for Wales); and there are ten appendices. five for Scotland and four for Wales); and there are ten appendices.

Organisation of the Board.—The first section of the Report, dealing with the organisation of the Board, states that there are 28 District Offices and 240 Area Offices. The Area Office is the basic office in the Board's organisation, and to it fall the investigation basic office in the Board's organisation, and to it fall the investigation in detail of applications for assistance, decisions on individual cases in relation to eligibility for unemployment assistance, and the determination of need. There are also a number of subsidiary offices known as out-stations. In many counties where it was anticipated that the number of persons likely to come within the scope of the Board would be so small or where the distribution would be so scattered that it would be uneconomical for the Board directly to employ full-time staff for the investigation and determination of need, arrangements were originally made to use certain members of the County Councils' staffs as agents of the Board. These arrangements covered, in whole or in part, 35 counties in England and Wales, and 22 counties and one burgh in Scotland; but the Board has since made arrangements for direct administration throughout England and Wales and in some parts of Scotland.

The Board's Regulations and the Exercise of "Discretion."—In the next section of the Report, it is stated that the Board considered that the determination of claims under the Regulations should neither be absolutely rigid, nor wholly a matter of administrative discretion. Hence the scales of allowances show what, in a normal case, the amount of an allowance should be, but leave freedom for the exercise of discretion in cases presenting special features. The scales are uniform for the whole country, since the differences in the cost of living in industrial areas (to which most of the Board's applicants belong) were so small, except in the matter of rent, as not to justify different scales. Special provision was made for the treatment of rent, and for the small minority of cases in remote or rural areas. In assessing the needs of applicants the Board did not adopt a test of mere subsistence; on the other hand, they had to avoid scales which would place unemployed persons in a better position than persons in work. Both "needs" and "resources" had to be interpreted, under the Act, on a household and not on an individual basis; but the Regulations take account of the "personal requirements" (which are something more than the bare costs of maintenance) of members of a ousehold who contribute resources.

On the question of the exercise of discretion, the Report states that the Board is satisfied that the policy of granting wide discretion to the local officers has led to an intelligent treatment of individual cases presenting special features, and also to a width of view and understanding of the problem on the part of the staff which have been to the advantage of many distressed households that, under a more tightly controlled system, would have remained unbefriended. Discretionary grants may take the form either of an addition to weekly income, or of a single non-recurrent grant. As regards the first class, it is estimated that in about 148,000, or over 20 percent., of the total number of cases dealt with at any one time, an adjustment of the allowance is made to meet some special circumstance. The most important single heading under which increases are granted is that of extra nourishment required on medical grounds: such cases are estimated at about 38,000. Other examples given in the Report are high rents (21,000 cases); high cost of accommodation in the case of persons living alone (22,000 cases); extra expenses of members of applicants' households who are earners (43,000 cases). The number of large sum games and contact the case of persons living alone (22,000 cases). of lump-sum grants made on the ground of exceptional needs was approximately 10,000. Such grants have usually been made to

^{*} Cmd. 5177. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 10d., post free).

† 25 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1\frac{1}{2}d., post free).

† i.e., Part II of the Unemployment Act, 1934 [24 and 25 Geo. 5, ch. 29.

H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7d., post free)].

provide clothing or bedding; but also in such cases as, for example, to enable an applicant to visit a relative at a distance who is seriously

Appeal Tribunals.—There are 138 Appeal Tribunals, each consisting of a Chairman, a representative of the Unemployment Assistance Board, and a representative of the workpeople. In one class of case the appeal lies direct to the Tribunal as a whole, but normally it goes first before the Chairman that the full Tribunal and the Chairman that the full Tribunal and the Chairman that the full Tribunal and the Chairman that the chairman to come it goes first before the Chairman sitting alone, and does not come before the full Tribunal unless the Chairman has reason to doubt whether the Regulations have been properly applied, or has reason to think that there are special circumstances in the case requiring consideration, and grants leave to appeal accordingly. Each applicant for an allowance is handed a leaflet drawing his attention to the facilities for appeal, and applicants are encouraged to exercise their right of appeal in all cases where they are dissatisfied. A large proportion of applicants who have applied for forms of appeal, however, have called at the offices of the Board for a preliminary talk with the Board's officers, and in only a relatively small proportion of cases did they then decide to pursue their appeal any further.

The number of appeals against determinations lodged during the year was 19,751. Of these, 9,805 were cases under the Temporary Provisions Act, all of which went before the Tribunal as a whole, as Provisions Act, all of which went before the Tribunal as a whole, as the Chairman's consent could not be withheld. As regards the remainder, leave to appeal was granted by the Chairman in 3,938 cases, and refused in 3,354 cases; while 2,654 cases were withdrawn or allowed to lapse owing to the incidence of the "standstill" in February, 1935. The number of findings issued by the Tribunals during the year was 12,736; in 8,839 cases the weekly rates of allowances were confirmed, in 3,847 cases they were increased, and

Training and Industrial Transference.—The Board has power, under the Act, to provide and maintain training courses for unem ployed persons, or to contribute towards the cost of the provision and maintenance of such courses by the Minister of Labour, by a Local Authority, or by any other body. The Board has not yet set up training courses of its own, but has made arrangements for applicants to go to the Ministry of Labour training courses; and, as Training Centres and at the Instructional Centres in 1935 were Training Centres and at the Instructional Centres in 1935 were applicants to the Board. Women applicants, or women members of applicants' households, were dealt with by the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, which works in association with the Board and the Ministry. Attendance at the Centres was facilitated by adjustments of allowances, to ensure that trainees or their dependants did not suffer financially through their going into training. The number of applicants to the Board who took advantage of the opportunities of training during the year was about 12,250. It is stated, however, that, for various reasons, those who accept the offer of going to a Training or to an Instructional Centre still form only a small proportion of those to whom the offer is made. Under the heading of industrial transference, it is stated that a

Under the heading of industrial transference, it is stated that a concerted plan of co-operation between the Ministry of Labour and the Board was evolved on more systematic lines than had been possible before the passage of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, under which the Board undertook to pay special allowances in respect of board, lodging, and extra expenses, in order to enable transferees who were applicants to the Board to tide over periods of unemployment during the first year after transfer. This had the advantage of giving to the transferees a guarantee that the reasonable advantage of giving to the transferees a guarantee that the reasonable cost of maintaining themselves during the early periods following transfer would be met. Transferees were in addition encouraged to keep in close touch with the Employment Exchanges, and with the Board's Area Offices, in order that individual help might be given to them. This system of special allowances has also been applied to unemployed men from the Instructional Centres transferred to areas where employment is available.

Relations with the Social Services of Local Authorities.—The grant of outdoor relief (other than medical relief) to persons eligible for allowances from the Board, or to their dependants whose needs have been taken into account in a current determination, is, in general, directly prohibited under the Unemployment Assistance Act; but outdoor relief continues to be payable (i) pending a decision on eligibility, and (ii) in cases of sudden or urgent necessity. It may happen also that outdoor relief is payable to persons who are living under the same roof as applicants to the Board, but who, though these are in need, are not themselves eligible for allowances, or dependent upon or ordinarily supported by applicants, so that or dependent upon or ordinarily supported by applicants, so that their needs cannot be dealt with by the Board. The Report describes the manner in which such cases are treated, and the steps which have been taken for co-operation with the social services

Analysis of Applicants to the Board .- With certain exceptions, the Analysis of Applicants to the Boara.—With certain exceptions, the Unemployment Assistance Act applies to any person, aged 16-64, who is capable of and available for work, and is either (i) a person whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 to 1932; or (ii) a person who, not having negative been engaged in any remunerative occupation. Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 to 1932; or (ii) a person who, not having normally been engaged in any remunerative occupation since attaining the age of 16 years, might reasonably have expected that his normal occupation would have been such employment as aforesaid but for the industrial circumstances of the district in which he resides. At present, however, i.e., until the Second Appointed Day, only applications from the "transitional payments" class can be considered; that is to say, for the time being applicants must be not less than 18 (instead of 16) years of age, and must have a certain record of employment in work insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the scope of which is narrower than that of the Contributory Pensions Acts referred to above.

The average number of persons applying for unemployment assistance during the year 1935 was 749,105; the actual numbers fell from 784,242 on 28th January to 720,944 on 16th December. The average of 749,105 falls into three classes: the first, numbering 91,660 on the average, consisted of those who satisfied the "first statutory condition" for unemployment benefit (30 contributions in the preceding two years) but had exhausted their right to benefit; the second (80,027) of those who had exhausted their rights to benefit in their preceding benefit year, and had not been able to re-qualify; and the third (577,418) of those who did not satisfy the "first statutory condition." first statutory condition.

An analysis of the applicants by Districts, for a date in December, 1935, shows 67.66 per cent. of the total in England (nearly three quarters of whom were in the Northern Districts), 15.47 per cent in Wales, and 16.87 per cent. in Scotland.

The number of applicants receiving payment of allowances under the operation of the unemployment assistance scheme during the calendar year averaged about 712,500. The difference between this number and the total average number of applicants (749,105) represents mainly the applicants whose needs are held not to justify payment (i.e., nil determinations), but who continue to apply. The average payment per payee during the year amounted to 23s. per week

From information obtained from a statistical enquiry in April, 1935, covering about 10 per cent. of the applicants and taken when the number of applicants receiving allowances was about 725,000, it would appear that 115,000 of these applicants were single individuals not in households; 120,000 were in households of two; and 490,000 were in households of three or more, of whom 370,000 had, and 120,000 had not, children under 14 years of age. An analysis by age shows 11.4 per cent. in the age-group 18-24 years, 47.9 per cent. in the age-group 25-44, and 40.7 per cent. in the age-group 45-64. These percentages relate to all persons, whether single, married, or widowed. For the married or widowed, who represented 72 per cent. of the total, the numbers in the higher age-groups were relatively higher; no fewer than 45.5 per cent. were in the age-group

Of the applicants receiving allowances from the Board, approxi-Of the applicants receiving allowances from the Board, approximately 45 per cent. either had some resources of their own, or included in their households members who had resources. The approximate annual value of resources shown by a test taken in April, 1935, was £24,500,000. Of this total, about £1,600,000 represented earnings of the applicants and £15,700,000 earnings of other members of the household (of which £8,660,000 represented earnings of sons and daughters). "Other income" of applicants amounted to £1,750,000, of which disability and dependants' pensions (£990,000) was much the largest single item; while the income, other than earnings, of other members of the household amounted to £5,450,000. This came from a great variety of different sources, the largest being old age, widows' and orphans,' and blind persons' pensions, £1,890,000; unemployment insurance benefit, £1,468,500; and outdoor relief, £763,000.

An analysis of the persons in receipt of unemployment assistance An analysis of the persons in receipt of unemployment assistance on 27th May, 1935, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, is given in an Appendix to the Report. The number of such persons on the live register of the Ministry of Labour at that time was 719,747, of whom 661,940 were men (aged 21-64), 32,892 were women (aged 21-64), and 24,915 were young men or young women (aged 18-20). Of the men, 7,915 were "temporarily stopped" and 19,848 were usually engaged in casual employment; leaving 634,177 men, aged 21-64, who were wholly unemployed.* The last spell of unemployment was under three months in the case of 103,398 men, and under twelve months in the case of 309,020; but at the other end of the scale there were 211,038 case of 309,020; but at the other end of the scale there were 211,038 whose last spell of unemployment was two years or more, including 24,465 with a last spell of unemployment of five years or more.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Minister of Labour calls attention to certain reductions in the rates of Unemployment Insurance contributions which have been made in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance (Reduction in Weekly Rates of Contributions) Order, 1936.†

As from Monday, 6th July, 1936, the combined contributions by employers and workers have been reduced by 2d. weekly in respect of workpeople aged 18 and over who are employed in insurable work (other than agriculture, horticulture or forestry). The new rates of contribution are as follows:—

			s. a.
Man (aged 21 but under 65)	***		1 6
Young Man (aged 18 but under 21)			1 4
Woman (aged 21 but under 65)	•••	•••	1 4
Young Woman (aged 18 but under 21)			1 2

Contributions in respect of exempt persons, and of persons aged 65 and over, are payable by employers at half the above rates.

Employers holding stocks of unemployment insurance stamps of denominations which they no longer require may, during the period ending on 1st August next, receive credit for them when purchasing stamps of the new denominations at post offices.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1936 (page 121), a statement was published giving for the period from January, 1933, to March, 1936, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to June, 1936. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 31 per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays. other than "recognised" holidays.

_		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed,	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Allowa Sickne (A) Includ directly i Trade I (B) Exclu	ment after ance for ss, etc.: ing Persons nvolved in Disputes;	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)	
1933.		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands.	
JanMar.		12,595	2,819	9,776	9,335	9.332	
AprJune		12,613	2,548	10,065	9,624	9,621	
July-Sept.		12,631	2,380	10,251	9,809	9,807	
OctDec. 1934.	****	12,648	2,238	10,410	9,967	9,966	
JanMar.		12,663	2,257	10,406	9,963	9,961	
AprJune		12,682	2,063	10,619	10,175	10,170	
July-Sept.		12,702	2,064	10,638	10,193	10,191	
OctDec. 1935.		12,724	2,045	10,679	10,234	10,231	
JanMar.		12,745	2,165	10,580	10,134	10,128	
AprJune	***	12,766	1,951	10,815	10,368	10,364	
July-Sept.		12,795	1,891	10,904	10,457	10,451	
OctDec. 1936.		12,838	1,826	11,012	10,563	10,543	
Jan-March		12,883	1,942	10,941	10,490	10,485	
AprJune	3118	12,925	1,675	11,250	10,798	10,792	
April		12,915	1,745	11,170	10,718	10,712	
May		12,925	1,635	11,290	10,838	10,831	
June		12,935	1,645	11,290	10,837	10,832	

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1933.						
JanMar.		113.7	250-6	98-3	97-7	98-0
AprJune		113.9	226-4	101.2	100-7	101.0
July-Sept.		114-1	211-5	103-0	102-6	102.9
OctDec.		114-2	199.0	104.7		
1934.	130000	0. (0.000)	133.0	104.1	104.3	104-6
JanMarch		114-4	200 6	104 0		
AprJune			200-6	104-6	104-2	104.6
	***	114.5	183-4	106.8	106-4	106-8
July-Sept.	***	114-7	183.5	106.9	106-6	107-0
OctDec.		114-9	181.7	107.3	107-1	107-4
1935.	18000			102 m 37 7 m 37 m 37 m 37 m 37 m 37 m 37 m	(12) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B)	COLUMN TERROR
JanMar.		115-1	192.5	106-3	106-0	106-3
AprJune		115.3	173-5	108 - 7	108-4	108-8
July-Sept.		115.6	168-1	109.6	109-4	109-7
OctDec.		115.9	162 - 3	110.7	110.5	110.7
1936			102 0	110	110.2	110.1
JanMarch		116.4	172.6	110.0	700 8	
AprJune	0.00000	116.7	148.9		109.7	110.1
April		116.6		113.1	113.0	113.3
Morr			155.1	112.3	112.1	112.5
Tuno		116.7	145.3	113.5	113.4	113.7
June		116 · 8	146.2	113.5	113.4	113.7

mated numbers insured, and numbers in employment from August, 1935, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information as to the numbers of insured persons becomes available from the annual exchange of books in July, 1936. The figures for May and June, 1936, are exclusive of insured agricultural workers n employment, statistics as to whom are not available.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd JUNE, 1936.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture* (including horticulture and forestry), contributions became payable in respect of agricultural workers as from 4th May, 1936, and unemployment herefore the scheme of the sch employment benefit under the agricultural scheme will become payable as from 5th November next. It has accordingly been necessary, as from 4th May, for agricultural workers, aged 14-64 years, engaged in those classes of employment to which the Act relates, to obtain unemployment books from the local offices of the Ministry of Labour. Un to the end of Lune emprovimentals 550 000

Ministry of Labour. Up to the end of June, approximately 550,000 unemployment books had been issued to such persons in Great Britain. Of those agricultural workers to whom books had been issued up to 22nd June, 1,276 were registered at local offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain as unemployed at that date; in addition, there remained lodged (in the "two-months" file) at local offices the unemployment books of a further 388 persons who had registered as unemployed at some recent date and were not known. as unemployed at some recent date and were not known to have obtained employment, though they were not maintaining registration at 22nd June, making a total of 1,664 recorded as unemployed at that date. The corresponding total for Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,719. The distribution of these figures by age and sex was as follows: was as follows :-

		Great Britain.		Great Britain
	Registered as unemployed.	Two-months' File.	Total.	Northern Ireland (Total).
Males.				
Aged 18-64	969	186	1,155	1,193
,, 16-17	104	76	180	191
,, 14-15 Females.	83	54	137	137
Aged 18-64	78	57	135	139
,, 16-17	27	6	33	35
,, 14-15	15	9	24	24
Total	1,276	388	1,664	1,719

It should be observed that the figures in the above Table relate only to those agricultural workers who, having been in insurable employment in agriculture before 22nd June, had obtained unemployemployment in agriculture before 22nd June, had obtained unemployment books in respect of that employment and were unemployed on that date. Persons seeking employment as agricultural workers who had not had any employment since 4th May, would not yet have become insured contributors under the agricultural scheme, and are not included in these figures, which do not, therefore, indicate the total amount of unemployment among all agricultural workers. For this reason statistics of unemployment among agricultural workers have not been included in the detailed Tables on pages 254 to 257 relating to unemployment in insured industries. The statistics given on pages 237 and 247 relating to the total numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at 22nd June, however, include all agricultural workers who were registered as unemployed at that date.

POOR RELIEF: ENGLAND AND

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1936.

ACCORDING to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of

According to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women, and children) in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales, on the night of 1st January, 1936, was 1,387,720, as compared with 1,472,891 on 1st January, 1935. These totals (which are exclusive of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) correspond to 341 and 364, respectively per 10,000 of the estimated population.

The highest county rates per 10,000 of the population on 1st January, 1936, were 763 in Durham, 689 in Glamorgan, and 584 in Monmouthshire. The highest rates for county boroughs were: Liverpool (1,205); Merthyr Tydfil (1,123); Bootle (954); Sunderland (914); Gateshead (819); Lincoln (798); Norwich (773); Newcastle-upon-Tyne (769), and Sheffield (753). Other county boroughs with very high rates, varying between 650 and 700 per 10,000, were Barnsley, Birkenhead, Cardiff, Kingston-upon-Hull, Manchester, Rotherham, and West Ham. and West Ham.

At the other end of the scale there were 32 administrative counties At the other end of the scale there were 32 administrative counties and 24 county boroughs with rates of less than 250 per 10,000, and a further 12 counties and 12 county boroughs with rates between 250 and 300 per 10,000. Among the county boroughs in this group (i.e., with rates of less than 300 per 10,000) there were a fair number of large industrial towns, notably Birmingham, Coventry, Smethwick, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton; Preston and Stockport; Halifax and Huddersfield; Derby, Leicester, and Northampton; Bristol and Portsmouth.

ristol and Portsmouth.

The following Table shows those in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1935 and 1936, and distinguishes the causes of relief:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1936 as compared with 1935. Classes of Persons, and Causes 1st January, of Relief. 1936. 1st January, 1935. Total, institutional relief 180,295 190,302 10,007 Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief: relief:—
On account of unemployment
Suffering from sickness, accident, or bodily or mental
infirmity ...
Sickness, etc., of a dependant
Casuals... 329,905 452,075 -122,170+ 30,705 - 1,365 Casuals... Other persons 442 417 424,744 - 17,673 Total, domiciliary relief 1,207,425 1.282.589 75,164 Total, institutional and domiciliary relief ... 1,387,720 1,472,891 - 85,171

The total of 1,387,720 included 421,729 men, 505,961 women, and

It is pointed out in the Return that the decrease in the numbers relieved on account of unemployment was largely due to the fact that the power of poor law Authorities to supplement transitional payments by way of out-relief ceased in the early part of 1935, when allowances by the Unemployment Assistance Board were substituted for transitional for transitional payments.

* H.C. 116. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).
† The number of persons receiving institutional relief on account of nemptoyment was not ascertained.

^{*} Wholly unemployed applicants may have had one or more short spells of apployment lasting not more than three days each.
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1936, page 152,

^{*} See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1936 (page 8), and April, 1936 (page 120).

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

In answer to a question put to the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on 7th July, asking whether consideration had been given to the representations made to him and to the Minister of Transport by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods) with regard to the non-observance in many instances of the rates of wages and conditions of service agreed upon by the Board, the Minister of Labour made the following statement:—
"My right hon. Friend and I have given careful consideration to the views of the National Conciliation Board and to other representa-

the views of the National Conciliation Board and to other representa-tions, and we are of opinion that it is desirable to consider the means by which the progress already made in the better regulation of the working conditions of road transport workers may be further advanced. Having regard to the complexity of the issues involved, we feel that it is necessary that the whole position should be carefully we feel that it is necessary that the whole position should be carefully examined, and we propose therefore to appoint a small committee of independent persons 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.'"

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1936.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1936,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. This summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 58,556,760 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 54,399,276 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £35,980,855, equivalent to 13s. 2·74d. per ton, of which 8s. 11·72d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £39,996,831, equivalent to 14s. 8·46d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £4,015,976‡ or 1s. 5·72d.‡ per ton.

or 1s. 5·72d.‡ per ton. There was thus a credit balance of 24,015,3704 or 1s. 5·72d.‡ per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 725,132, and the number of man-shifts worked was 48,890,076. The average output per man-shift worked was 23·95 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 11·86d. The average earnings ranged in the different districts from 8s. 4·58d. in Northumberland and 8s. 6·61d. in Durham, where there were allowances in kind as shown below, to 11s. 2.55d. in Yorkshire and 11s. 3.30d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

shire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.41d. to 4.33d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.88d. and 1s. 1.63d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.75d. per shift.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures

	D	Amount of	Credit (+)	No. of	Output	Earnings
Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Saleable Coal raised.	Debit (-) balance per ton.§	Work- people employed.	man- shift worked.	per man-shif worked.
1932.	Per cent.	Tons.	8. d.	800,921	Cwts.	s. d. 9 2·13
31st Mar.	96 97	53,916,267 50,090,452	+0 6.46	781,704	21.78	9 1.92
30th June 30th Sept.	96	44,480,618	-0 7.55	745,201	21.50	9 1.87
31st Dec.	96	52,985,962	+0 8.87	744,425	22.62	9 2.26
1933.						
31st Mar.	97	54,021,254	+0 9.69	755,964	22.67	9 1.83
30th June	96	46,452,845	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	739,940 718,995	22.05	9 1.15
30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 97	45,518,209 54,170,916	+0 8.91	734,406	23.00	9 1.48
1934.	100		1		686	
31st Mar.	97	57,249,492	+1 0.32	751,463	23.32	9 1.79
30th June	97	50,628,787	+0 0·59‡ -0 1·42‡	739,646 727,361	22.59	9 1.11
30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97	49,830,526 56,051,751	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	733.371	23.23	9 2.70
olat Dec.	31	30,031,131	10 1 204	,00,012		
1935.	00	EE 717 EEO	+0 8.531	731,640	23-40	9 2.66
31st Mar. 30th June	96 96	55,317,560 51,330,185	+0 8.531	724,316	23.10	9 2.85
30th Sept.	97	50,086,605	-0 1.751	711,414	22.93	9 3.15
31st Dec.	97	58,209,889	+1 3.91‡	713,697	23.89	9 3.91
1936.			NOTICE THE	705 770	07.05	0 11 00
31st Mar.	97	58,556,760	+1 5.72	725,132	23.95	9 11 86

* Cmd. 5198. H.M. Stationery Office; price Id. net (1½d. post free).
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the periods covered are lequarter and the year ended 30th April, 1936.
‡ Owing to certain adjustments arising from the Mining Industry (Welfare und) Act, 1934, the actual balance was less favourable.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
‡ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME: REPORT FOR 1935.

THE MINES DEPARTMENT has issued the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, for the year 1935; together with the Ninth Annual Report of the Selection Committee under the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1935.*

MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

The revenue of the Miners' Welfare Fund is derived from (i) a levy of ½d. a ton on the output of coal; (ii) a levy on royalties at the rate of a shilling in the pound; and (iii) interest on unexpended balances. Under the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the Welfare Under the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the Welfare Committee are required to make two preliminary appropriations each year from the proceeds of the output levy: (i) such sum as will, together with the proceeds of the levy on royalties for each year, amount to £375,000, which is to be applied to providing pithead baths; and (ii) a sum of £20,000, which is to be applied to research into methods of improving the health and safety of workers in or about coal mines. The proceeds of the levy on royalties, supplemented by the above-mentioned appropriation from the output levy, are devoted to the provision of pithead baths, with

supplemented by the above-mentioned appropriation from the output levy, are devoted to the provision of pithead baths, with accommodation for drying men's working clothes, and canteens.

The total receipts from the output levy in 1935 (including arrears from earlier years), were £483,353, of which £173,216 was appropriated to the Baths Fund and £20,000 to research. Of the remaining sum (£290,137), four-fifths, or £232,109, was, as usual, credited to the District Funds, to be used locally, and the remaining one-fifth (£58,028) to the General Fund.

The total receipts of the laws on output, from the initiation of the

(£58,028) to the General Fund.

The total receipts of the levy on output, from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1935, amounted to £12,215,009; the amount of the royalties welfare levy, from 1926 to 31st December, 1935, was £1,730,000; while interest on the balances of both funds amounted to £1,302,109, making a total of £15,247,118. Of this total, £9,835,092 has been credited to the District Funds; £2,097,804 to the General Fund (excluding £460,920 transferred to the Baths Fund); and £3,314,222 to the Baths Fund.

District Funds.—The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds (i) during the year 1935, and (ii) from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1935:—

	Number	Total amou	nt allocated.
1 200 1 200 1 2 400 1	of Schemes to end of year 1935.	In 1935.	To end of year 1935.
	4 6 9	£	£
Recreation (recreation grounds and children's playgrounds, institutes and halls, boys' clubs and camps, etc.)	1,410	178.135	5,140,738
Health:— Convalescent homes and funds Hospitals	36 - 85 91 53 31	59,136 3,444 1,816 923 7,516	2,652,814 378,208 122,744 66,570 94,817
Total, Health	296	72,835	3,315,153
Pit Welfare :— Baths Baths' canteens Cycle stores Other pit schemes	84 71 77 30	37,627 4,459 13,049 1,451	423,095 66,907 27,206 15,839
Total, Pit Welfare	262	56,586	533,047
Education:— Mining only General	=	1,114 7,876	43,580 82,869
Total, Education	300 - 1200	8,990	126,449
Miscellaneous Administration expenses	00 <u>4</u>	6,450 9,981	60,413 127,420
Total grants Balance unallocated	第二年	332,977	9,303,220 531,872
Total credited		V 1960 - 1975	9,835,092

Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the Baths Fund received £375,000 in respect of 1935; this annual sum, as stated above, is stabilised under the Act of 1934. The receipts of the Baths Fund to the end of 1935 were £3,314,222.

General Fund.—The total amount of grants from the General Fund during the year 1935 was £65,440, of which £45,367 was for research and £3,752 for education. The total amount of grants from the general Fund from the inception of the scheme to the end of 1935 was £2,055,240, of which £1,051,894 was for education and £892,010 for research; these sums are exclusive of £460,920 transferred from the General Fund to the Baths Fund. The grants for education from the Concerel Fund are additional to the sums (shown education from the General Fund are additional to the sums (shows above) allocated for that purpose from the District Funds. The allocations for research include a grant made each year to the Safety in Mines Research Board, to be expended on researches into matters affecting the safety and health of mine workers, and on disseminating the results of these researches

MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

July, 1936.

The total number of applications for scholarships, for competition in the twelve months ended 31st October, 1935, was 643, or 49 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 120-were from workers in or about coal mines, and 523 from sons or daughters of such workers; 47 per cent. of the candidates were from South Wales and Monmouthshire. The number of scholarships awarded was five to mine workers and thirteen to children of mine workers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

I.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE: TWENTIETH SESSION.

THE twentieth session of the general Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened under Article 3 of the constitution of the Organisation, opened at Geneva on 4th June under the presidency of Dr. C. V. Bramsnaes, former Minister of Finance in Denmark and Government delegate for that country, and ended on 24th June, 1936. The Conference held 25 sittings.

Fifty States Members were represented, 33 of them by complete delegations representative of the Government, employers, and workers. In the course of the session Egypt was invited to become a Member of the Organisation and accepted the invitation, which was supported by the principal delegate for H.M. Government. The Italian delegation was unable to attend the Conference.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour, with Mr. R. V. Vernon, C.B., of the Colonial Office, and Mr. F. A. Norman, O.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour, as advisers and substitute delegates; Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and Sir Arthur Pugh, C.B.E., J.P., General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and member of the Trades Union Congress General Council.

Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, was present during part of the session, and delivered a speech in which he defined the attitude of H.M. Government towards the work of the International

Labour Organisation in general and towards the proposals for a 40-hour week Convention for the textile industries in particular.

The following is a brief summary of the proceedings and decisions

Regulation of certain Special Systems of Recruiting Workers.—A draft Convention containing certain provisions for the regulation of the recruiting of indigenous workers was adopted by the Conference by 123 votes to 0. The Conference also adopted, by 119 votes to 0, recommendation in favour of the progressive elimination of

Holidays with Pay.—A draft Convention providing for holidays with pay for workers having one year's continuous service was adopted by the Conference by 99 votes to 15, and a recommendation on the same subject by 98 votes to 15. Resolutions were also adopted concerning the extension of the system of paid holidays to domestic servants (70 votes to 20), hall porters (69 votes to 19), home workers (63 votes to 22), and agricultural workers (68 votes to 21).

Reduction of Hours of Work on Public Works.-The Conference adopted, by 79 votes to 38, a draft Convention applying the principle of the 40-hour week, as laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935, to persons directly employed on building or civil engineering works financed or subsidised by central Governments.

Reduction of Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Works.—A proposed Reduction of Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Works.—A proposed draft Convention for applying the principle of the 40-hour week to iron and steel works obtained 67 votes against 40, thus failing to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. The following resolution was proposed by the British Government delegate and adopted by 65 votes to 21:—"The Conference decides to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of Governments and of employers' and workpeople's representatives in the iron and steel industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to equitable standards based on adequate information concerning wages, hours and working conditions in the industry throughout the wages, hours and working conditions in the industry throughout the

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry.—A proposed draft Convention for applying the principle of the 40-hour week to this industry obtained 71 votes against 42, thus failing to secure the two-thirds majority required by the constitution for the adoption of Conventions. A resolution was, however, proposed by the Government delegates of France and the United States, and adopted by 60 votes to 26, as follows:—"The Conference decides to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of Governments and of employers' and workpeople's representatives in the building and civil engineering industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in this industry, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in building and public works of the present session of the Conference."

Reduction of Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—A proposed draft Convention for a 38\frac{3}{4}\text{-hour week in coal mines obtained 66 votes against 37, thus failing to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. A resolution was, however, proposed by the Government delegates of France and the United States of America, and adopted by 60 votes to 25, as follows:—"The Conference decides to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of

Governments and of employers' and workpeople's representatives in the coal mining industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in this industry, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in coal mines of the present session of the Conference."

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry.—The Conference decided, by 54 votes to 47, not to suspend the standing orders which provide for the discussion of proposals for draft Conventions at two successive sessions. The effect of this decision was to prevent a final decision as to the adoption of a draft Convention in this case from being reached at this Conference. It was decided, by 71 votes to 29, to place the question on the agenda of the 1937 Conference for second discussion, a questionnaire to be drawn up by the International Labour Office and circulated to Governments in the meantime Labour Office and circulated to Governments in the meantime. A resolution was proposed by the Government delegates of the United States of America, and adopted by 59 votes to 26, as follows:-

"The Conference, taking into consideration: (i) that there is a general desire for the improvement of the wages, hours, and other working conditions of textile workers throughout the world; (ii) that having regard to the varying standards of hours, wages, and working conditions in different countries, such improvement requires the co-operation of the countries concerned, and that the International Labour Organisation provides the appropriate means of attaining agreement on equitable standards of hours, wages, and working conditions; (iii) that the establishment of such equitable standards can only be achieved by discussion between the representatives of Governments, employers', and workers' organisations in the various countries: decides to request the Governing Body to convene a tripartite conference which would include the necessary technical and expert assistance from textile producing countries. It would be the purpose of this conference to consider how the work already undertaken by the International Labour Organisation in connection with the improvement of conditions in the textile industry can best be advanced, and to take into account all those aspects of the textile industry which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry."

Safety Provisions for Workers in Building Construction. case also the Conference decided, by 109 votes to 0, to follow the normal procedure of double discussion. It defined a number of points on which Governments should be consulted in preparation for a second discussion of the subject at the 1937 Session

Other Questions.—The Conference discussed and adopted the report of a committee which had considered the measures taken by the Governments to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them. This report emphasised the solemn and binding character of ratification, and the obligation undertaken by the ratifying States to give complete and punctual effect to the terms of the Conventions which

they ratify.

The Conference considered the question of the migration of workers, which had been referred to a committee. A resolution was adopted welcoming the enquiry which was being made, and expressing the hope that the Governing Body would consider placing on the agenda of an early session, in 1938 if possible, the problems arising out of the migration of workers from the point of view of recruiting, placing, and conditions of labour, with special reference to the question of equality of treatment of foreign and national workers.

As in previous years the Conference discussed the report of the which included a survey of the economic situation and

of the social problems of the day.

In addition to the resolutions referred to above, dealing with subjects on the agenda of the Conference, a number of other resolutions were adopted, in every case without opposition. Among these resolutions was one requesting the Governing Body to take steps to enable the International Labour Office to continue its studies of the nutrition of the workers, in co-operation with the other international organisations concerned, and to consider placing on the agenda of the

Conference certain questions relating to aspects of this problem.

The Conference also amended its standing orders relating to the quorum and to the allocation of seats on Committees

II.—SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING

The seventy-sixth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held on 2nd and 22nd June, 1936.

The Governing Body considered and adopted, by 19 votes to 7, a report by a committee set up to consider the question of freedom of

The Governing Body considered a report by its Standing Orders Committee relating to the procedure for electing the Chairman of the Governing Body. The effect of the committee's recommendations would be to make members of the employers' and the workers' groups, would be to make members of the employers' and the workers' groups, as well as members of the Government group, eligible for the office of chairman, and also to substitute for the existing system a provision that a chairman shall not be re-eligible until three years after he ceases to hold office. New standing orders based on the committee's proposals were adopted, and it was decided that they should come into force as from the autumn session in 1976.

proposals were adopted, and it was decided that they should come into force as from the autumn session in 1936.

The Governing Body considered the question of the revision of the Conventions concerning the minimum age of employment in industry, in non-industrial occupations, in agriculture, and at sea, respectively. It was decided, without opposition, that the question of revising the first two Conventions so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years should be placed upon the agenda of the 1937 session of the Conference, and also that the revision of the Convention dealing with employment at sea should be placed on the agenda of the twenty-second (maritime) session of the Conference, which is to open on 22nd October, 1936. As regards agriculture, it was decided that the question should be adjourned until the autumn session in 1936.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 9d., post free).

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT new labour legislation, of which an account is given below, has recently been enacted by the new French Government, with the object of meeting the principal demands of the workers which prompted the recent "stay-in" strikes (see the particulars relating to wages and hours movements in France, given or page 245 of this issue of the GAZETTE).

Annual Holidays with Pay.—An Act dated 20th June, 1936, provides for the incorporation in the Labour Code of provisions whereby every manual worker, non-manual worker or apprentice employed in industry, commerce, or the liberal professions, or in employed in industry, commerce, or the liberal professions, or in a co-operative society, and every journeyman or apprentice employed in a handicraft undertaking, is to be entitled, after one year's continuous service in the undertaking, to continuous annual holidays with pay for a period of 15 days, comprising at least 12 working days. If, when the regular holiday period in the undertaking occurs, the worker has completed six months' continuous service, he is to be entitled to a week's continuous holiday with pay. By agreement between the employer and the workers the holiday may be taken in broken periods. The foregoing provisions are to be without prejudice to the grant of longer paid holidays in accordance with established custom or the provisions of a collective agreement providing for longer periods of holidays with pay. During his holiday the employed person is to receive daily pay equivalent: (a) if he is providing for longer periods of holidays with pay. During his holiday the employed person is to receive daily pay equivalent: (a) if he is employed on time work, to the wage that he would have earned during the holiday period, or (b) if he is paid according to some other method, to the average remuneration received by him in respect of an equivalent period during the year preceding his holidays. In fixing the amount of the holiday pay, account must be taken of family allowances and other supplements, in cash or in kind, the grant of which to the employed person might be discontinued during his holidays. Any agreement on the part of the employed person of forego his holidays, even in consideration of compensatory allowances. forego his holidays, even in consideration of compensatory allowances is to be null and void.

The application of the provisions of the Act to professions The application of the provisions of the Act to professions, industries and branches of commerce in which the employed persons are not normally employed in the same establishment continuously throughout the year, is to be determined by Cabinet Decree. As regards the application of the Act to persons employed in agriculture and domestic service, this is to be determined by separate administration. tive regulations, which, in the case of agriculture, are to be issued after consultation with the agricultural associations and the organisations of agricultural workers.

The Forty-Hour Week.—An Act, dated 21st June, 1936, "instituting the forty-hour week in industrial and commercial undertakings and fixing the forty-hour week in industrial and commercial undertakings and fixing the duration of work in underground mines," revises the sections of the Labour Code dealing with working time as follows:

(1) In all industrial, commercial, handicraft and co-operative undertakings of any kind (public or private), and in public hospitals and mental institutions, the actual working time of manual and non-manual workers of either sex and of all ages may not exceed 40 hours a week. (2) Cabinet Decrees, issued after consultation with the competent section or sections of the National Economic Council,* are to determine by occupation, industry or occupational category, for the whole country, or for a locality, the method of application of the foregoing provision. These decrees, which may be issued by the Cabinet on its own initiative or in response to demands by the organisations of employers or workers concerned, must be preceded by consultation with the organisations concerned. Revisions of decrees are to be carried out in the same manner. The decrees must take account of any existing agreements between the organisations concerned. (3) In underground mines, the time of attendance of each worker in the mine may not exceed 38 hours 40 minutes a week. (4) The application of the foregoing provision, especially the method of calculating the period of attendance, is to be determined by Cabinet (5) The above provisions are to be without prejudice to any led customs or collective agreements which fix lesser periods

The Act also prescribes that no lowering of the workers' standard of living and no reduction in remuneration may result from its application. Pending the entry into operation of the Cabinet Decrees contemplated in the Act, the existing administrative regulations governing the application of the Act relating to the 8-hour day and 48-hour week are to remain in force.

During the Parliamentary debates which preceded the passage the Act, it was officially stated that the new legislation would be applied progressively. The Government would promote negotiations between the employers' and workers' organisations in the various occupations and localities with a view to the conclusion of agreements on working hours. Where agreement was reached, effect would be given to it by decree, even though the duration of the working week wight be fixed at more than 40 hours. If no agreement was reached given to it by decree, even though the duration of the working week might be fixed at more than 40 hours. If no agreement was reached, the Government would endeavour to reconcile the conflicting views, and, if necessary, the Cabinet would decide the question. In cases where the employers were opposed to the 40-hour week for reasons deemed to be valid, the Government would introduce special legislation regulating working hours. It was also officially stated that agriculture remained outside the scope of the Act, but that, in principle, so far as activities associated with agriculture were recovered, industrial activities they were subject to the new legis. industrial activities, they were subject to the new legis.

As regards seasonal undertakings, special arrangements

subject to agreement between the employers and workers, would be

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

By notices issued on 30th June, 1936, the Minister of Labour announced that decrees were under consideration for the application of the Act to the mining industry and to specified branches of the building and public works, textile, and metal and engineering industries, and, accordingly, employers' and workers' organisations were invited to submit their views within one month.

Collective Agreements.-Provisions amending and supplementing the existing provisions of the Labour Code with regard to collective agreements are contained in an Act dated 24th June, 1936. The Act authorises the Minister of Labour, at the request of an interested organisation of employers or workers, to convene a joint committee of employers and workers for the purpose of concluding a collective agreement to regulate the relations between employers and workers in a specific branch of industry or commerce in a particular locality or for the country as a whole. The joint committee is to be composed of representatives of the principal local or national employers' and workers' organisations for the branch of industry concerned. If the parties on the joint committee fail to reach agreement on any provision to be included in the agreement, the Minister of Labour must, at the request of one of the parties, intervene in order to assist in settling the point at issue, after consulting the appropriate section or sections of the National Economic Council. In all collective agreements of the National Economic Council. In all collective agreements concluded under the foregoing procedure, specific provisions must be included covering: (i) the right of association and the freedom of opinion of the workers; (ii) the election by the workers, in undertakings employing more than 10 persons, of workers' delegates authorised to submit to the employers individual demands which have not been directly satisfied dealing with the application of the wages schedule, the Labour Code and other labour protection legislation; (iii) minimum wage rates for the several categories of workers different localities; (iv) the period of notice of dismissal (v) the organisation of apprenticeship; (vi) the procedure for the settlement of disputes affecting the application of the agreement; and (vii) the procedure for the revision or amendment of the agreement. Collective agreements may not embody provisions which contravene existing laws or regulations, but they may provide

Collective agreements concluded in accordance with the above Collective agreements concluded in accordance with the above provisions may, by Order of the Minister of Labour, be made binding on all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered by the agreements under the same conditions and for the same period as are stipulated in the agreement. Before issuing such an Order, the Minister of Labour must publish in the Journal Official a notice of the proposed compulsory extension of the agreement, inviting interested occupational associations and other interested parties to submit their observations and views within a period to be fixed by him at not less than 15 days. The Minister is also required. parties to submit their observations and views within a period to be fixed by him at not less than 15 days. The Minister is also required to hear the views of the competent sections of the National Economic Council. An Order issued by the Minister of Labour under the foregoing provisions is to become inoperative, if all the contracting parties agree upon its denunciation, revision or amendment. The Order may also be repealed by the Minister of Labour, if it appears that the collective agreement can no longer be reconciled with the economic situation of the branch of industry or commerce concerned in the locality of footed. In addition to the other authorities already in the locality affected. In addition to the other authorities already specified in the existing provisions of the Labour Code respecting collective agreements, the Minister of Labour must also be furnished with a copy, signed by the parties, of any collective agreement which may be concluded.

The detailed application of the Act is to be determined by Cabinet

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Beginning with a stoppage of work by the dockworkers at Antwerp, a serious strike movement in support of demands for improved conditions of work, and other social benefits, developed improved conditions of work, and other social benefits, developed in Belgium during the month of June, and eventually involved practically all branches of trade and industry. After the formation of the new Government on 13th June, the Prime Minister, M. Van Zeeland, convened a meeting of representatives of the employers and workers' organisations on 17th June, at which a draft agreement was drawn up conceding the principal demands of the workers. The and workers organisations on 17th June, at which a draft agreement was drawn up conceding the principal demands of the workers. The agreement specifically stated that an upward revision of wages was desirable, and provided, in principle, for: (i) a general minimum wage for male adult workers of 32 francs for 8 hours' work, and wage for male adult workers of 32 francs for 8 hours' work, and a suitable adjustment of family allowances; (ii) the grant of 6 days' annual holidays with pay; (iii) the free right of association; and (iv) the progressive reduction of the working week to 40 hours in industries and branches of industries in which work is performed under dangerous or unhealthy conditions. For the application of the reduced working week, the agreement further provided that governing principles should be laid down in an Act of Parliament, and that the industries concerned and the method of procedure should be determined by Royal Decrees. It was also stipulated that the Joint Committees for the several industries should be convened forthwith with a view to deciding upon the detailed application of the general conditions of the agreement, and that, in cases where no Joint conditions of the agreement, and that, in cases where no Joint Committee existed, the Government should promote the necessary negotiations between the employers' and the workers' organisations

concerned. On 22nd June, the Government announced that agreements giving effect to the main agreement had been reached by the Joint Committees for a number of industries, including the iron and steel, metal and engineering, mining, and building industries, and that, with a view to consolidating and generalising the results thus achieved, it was the intention of the Government to introduce a number of legislative measures, including Bills providing for increased family allowances, the recognition and protection of the free right of association, the grant of annual holidays with pay in industry and commerce, and the progressive reduction of working hours to 40 a week in industries or branches of industries in which the work is carried on in dangerous, unhealthy or exacting conditions. the work is carried on in dangerous, unhealthy or exacting conditions. Bills providing for the last three measures were duly submitted to Parliament on 25th June, and were adopted by the Chamber of Representatives on 27th June, and by the Senate on 3rd July. By this time, agreements had been reached in most other industries and occupations, including the textile industry, in which about 120,000 workers had ceased work. The agreement in this industry provides for an annual holiday of 6 days with pay and a minimum wage for adult males of 30 francs a day. In certain cases the strikes still continue pending the settlement of outstanding points of difference between the employers and workers, and, since the general settlement, stoppages of work have occurred in certain

July, 1936.

Although disputes still continued to occur sporadically in various parts of the country in the early part of July, the "stay-in" strikes which, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 207), began with the metal-working and engineering establishments in the Paris area and extended to a number of other industries throughout the country, were, for the most part, settled by the end of June, through the conclusion of agreements within the terms of the general agreement arrived at on 8th June between the Confédération Générale de la Production Française and the General Confederation of Labour. agreement arrived at on 8th June between the Confédération Générale de la Production Française and the General Confederation of Labour. Effect has, meanwhile, been given to various teems in the programme of labour legislation announced by the Prime Minister on 6th June, by the enactment of a number of measures, of which the more important include provision for the 40-hour week, collective agreements, and annual holidays with pay; an account of this legislation is given on page 244 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

WAGES IN DENMARK, 1935.

The issue of Statistiske Efterretninger, the official journal of the Danish Statistical Department, for 2nd May, 1936, contains a survey of average hourly earnings of workers in the principal industries in Denmark in 1935; for comparative purposes, the 1934 figures are also quoted. The statistics upon which the survey is based were compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation and related to 170 405 methods.

compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation, and related to 130,405 workpeople at the end of 1935.

Average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1935 were 1.59 kroner for skilled male workers, as compared with 1.60 kroner in the corresponding quarter of 1934. For unskilled male workers and for female workers, average earnings were 1.33 kroner and 0.88 krone an hour, respectively, and showed a slight increase on the corresponding period of 1934. For all workers covered by the survey, there was, on average, an increase in hourly earnings from 1.32 kroner in the last quarter of 1934 to 1.33 kroner in the last quarter of 1935. The fluctuations in average hourly earnings during 1935 were slight.

The following Table shows, for certain industries and occupations covered by the survey in question, the average hourly earnings of workers in Copenhagen and in the provinces during the year 1935:—

Industry and	hou	rage irly ings.	Industry and	Average hourly earnings.	
occupation.	Copen- hagen.	Pro- vinces.	occupation.	Copen- hagen.	Pro- vinces.
Textile Industry: Men workers Women workers Women workers Building: Bricklayers Joiners Painters Woodworking: Woodworking: Unskilled workmen Unskilled workmen Unskilled workmen Women workers Paper and Printing: Paper mill workers, men Paper mill workers, men Paper mill workers, Women Printers Bookbinders Women bookbinding workers	Kr. 1·34 0·92 2·52 2·13 1·93 1·38 1·53 1·18 1·69 1·34 1·00 1·24 0·85 1·71 1·74	Kr. 1:20 0:80 1:55 1:40 1:39 1:36 1:20 1:04 1:12 0:77 1:17 0:84 1:59 1:34	Metal and Engineering: Moulders Coppersmiths Smiths & machinists Electrical workers Labourers Women workers Chemical Industry: Oil milling— Unskilled workmen Match manufacture— Unskilled workmen Women workers Soap making— Unskilled workmen Women workers Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Men workers Men workers Women workers	Kr. 1.73 1.91 1.66 1.66 1.31 0.87 1.47 1.46 0.88 1.34 0.90 1.55 0.92	Kr. 1.48 1.66 1.38 1.42 1.20 0.75 1.46 1.08 0.67
"OTREIS	0.95	0.73	Brewing: Unskilled workmen Women workers	1·46 1·07	1·34 0·88

An article on average hourly earnings in Denmark in 1934 appeared in this GAZETTE for September, 1935, page 334.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has carried out an enquiry into earnings and hours of labour in the motor vehicle industry in the United States in 1934, the results of which have appeared in the March, 1936, issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," the organ of the Bureau. The appearing extended to 150 and others. appeared in the March, 1936, issue of the "Monthly Labor Review, the organ of the Bureau. The enquiry extended to 150 undertakings engaged in motor vehicle building and the manufacture of motor vehicle accessories and parts, and data relating to representative groups of workers, covering approximately 30 per cent. of the total number employed in the industry, were obtained from the pay-roll records of these undertakings for April and September, 1934. These months were selected for enquiry as representative of the busiest and the slackest periods of the year in the industry. The workers comprised in the groups investigated numbered 160,584 in April and 102,025 in September; female workers formed less than 10 per cent. of the total, which also included comparatively small numbers of clerical and supervisory workers.

The first Table below has been compiled from the published results of the enquiry and shows, for the motor vehicle industry as a whole, the average hourly and weekly earnings and the average weekly number of hours of work at April and September, 1934, of male and female workers and of all workers covered by the investigation:—

200 9 17 18 10 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Average hourly earnings.		Average weekly earnings.		Average number of hours worked in the week.	
	April, 1934.	Sept., 1934.	April, 1934.	Sept., 1934.	April, 1934.	Sept., 1934.
Male workers Female workers	Cents. 70 · 7 48 · 9	Cents. 72 · 4 50 · 2	Dollars. 27·45 17·80	Dollars. 24 · 33 16 · 08	38·8 36·4	33·6 32·1
All workers	68.9	70.7	26.60	23.68	38.6	33.5

The motor vehicle industry is subject to considerable seasonal The motor vehicle industry is subject to considerable seasonal fluctuations, and the figures reproduced above show that, between April and September, 1934, average weekly earnings decreased by about 11 per cent. and average weekly hours of work by about 13 per cent. The effect of the curtailment of working time on weekly earnings was, to some extent, counteracted by a slight improvement in average hourly earnings. This improvement was ascribed rather to the suspension of the lower paid workers during the slack period than to any increase in the hourly earnings of individual workers.

The second Table shows the average hourly earnings in a number of important occupations in the motor vehicle building section of the industry, and in the section manufacturing parts and accessories, in April, 1934:—

Occupation.	Motor v build		Manufactu vehicle pa accesso	
Occupation.	Number of workers covered.	Average hourly earnings.	Number of workers covered.	Average hourly earnings.
Male workers— Tool and die makers Metal finishers Lacquer rubbers	2,123 4,545 1,334	Cents. 89·9 86·7 84·1	1,737 1,021 312	Cents. 85·7 80·7 92·4
Doorhangers and panel assemblers Polishers and buffers (plat-	1,691	81.5		
ing) Paint sprayers Top builders and trimmers	682 1,497 3,936	80·0 78·3 76·9	1,887 235 	81·9 81·8
Wood-working machine operators Grinding machine operators	1,009	75.8		ere levels
and similar occupations Assemblers, body frame Sheet-metal workers	4,606 2,278 1,821	75·4 75·3 75·2	3,143 122 1,373	61·1 58·1 63·1
Assemblers, motor and transmission	1,966 2,278 3,093 5,336	74·5 74·3 73·1 72·4	923 575 560 2,727	62·3 71·5 67·7 59·9
Sanders and rough-stuff rubbers Assemblers, chassis and final Milling machine operators	1,848 8,114	72·3 72·0	1,481	63:4
Assemblers, axle Punch and press operators	6,895 1,478 4,566	71·4 69·4 69·3	3,680 475 2,411	62·6 56·1 62·8
Clerical workers (other than supervisory) Labourers	4,236 12,377	65·1 60·7	1,348 2,935	59·7 52·0
All occupations (including some not shown above)	109,238	72.7	37,212	64.9
Female workers— All occupations	6,587	51.9	7,547	46.0
Male and Female workers—All occupations	115,825	71-5	44,759	62.0

An article dealing with wages and hours in the motor vehicle industry in the United States in 1932 appeared in this GAZETTE for October, 1933, page 363.

^{*} The National Economic Council, as recently re-organised, is divided into twenty sections representing the various branches of trade and industry and including an equal number of representatives of employers, on the one hand, and manual and non-manual workers, on the other. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936, page 166.)

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in June 1935. In most of the principal industries there was an improvement between 25th May and 22nd June, those mainly affected being shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, public works contracting, printing and bookbinding, the food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a sharp increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, partly due to the suspension of work on 22nd June at a number of pits in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association; and there was also a decline in employment in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the wool textile, linen, and motor vehicle industries. and motor vehicle industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,832,000. This was 1,000 more than at 25th May, 1936, and 441,000 more than at 24th June, 1935. Agricultural workers became insured at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available. It is estimated that, at 22nd June, 1936, the number of insured

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 22nd June, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·1,* as compared with 13·0 at 25th May, 1936, and with 15·4 at 24th June, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 22nd June was 12·9,* compared with 12·8 at 25th May, and with 15·2 at 24th June, 1935.

June, 1935. At 22nd June, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,326,057 wholly unemployed, 301,793 temporarily stopped, and 74,826 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,702,676. This was 2,366 less than a month before and 297,434 less than a year before. The less than a month before and 297,454 less than a year before. The total of 1,702,676 included 1,362,190 men, 47,324 boys, 251,616 women and 41,546 girls. There was a fall in unemployment in nearly all parts of the country except the North Eastern Division, but this was largely counterbalanced by a temporary rise in that Division, due principally to a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in connection with the annual demonstration of the Verkehire Mineral Association referred to above

of the Yorkshire Miners' Association referred to above.

The persons on the Registers included 756,827 insured persons with The persons on the Registers included 756,827 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 259); 624,356 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 190,204 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances; and 110,289 uninsured persons. For particulars of the numbers of unemployed insured agricultural

workers see page 241.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd June, 1936, was 1,766,372, as compared with 1,768,246 at 25th May, 1936, and 2,068,152 at 24th June, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 22nd June showed a decline as compared with 25th May.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, was 4.86, an increase of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, but a decrease of 0.02 of a day as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change, and remained moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it continued fair. At tin mines employment was still slack. At limestone quarries it continued good in the Buxton area and fair in the Cleveland area. At slate quarries in North Wales it showed a slight improvement and was good. In china clay quarries employ-

slight improvement and was good. In china clay quarries employment continued fairly good. At chalk quarries it was very slack. At the West Lothian shale mines it remained fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry

and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement. In the tinplate industry, also, employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. It improved also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry there was an improvement in all sections except motor vehicle manufacture, which showed a slight seasonal decline. Employment in that section, however, remained fairly

good. In electrical engineering, employment continued good; but in marine, constructional and textile engineering it was still slack.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry there was a substantial improvement in the principal areas, but employment was

In the other metal trades employment again improved in some sections and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in the brass-work trade; fairly good in the hollow-ware, sheet metal, iron-founding (other than engineers' ironfounding), file, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; fair in the wire manufacturing, needle and fishing tackle, edge tool, and chain and anchor trades; and moderate in the tube trade.

Textile Industries.-In the cotton industry employment showed a further slight improvement during June, and was considerably better

Employment in the wool textile industry remained fairly good on the whole; in the woollen section there was little general change, but in the worsted section there was a further decline, which, however,

was largely seasonal.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole. In the lace trade there was little change, and was good on the whole. In the late trade there was note change, and employment was fairly good. In the silk manufacturing industry employment continued fair on the whole; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was an improvement, and employment was good. In the linen trade it showed a further decline and was very slack. In the jute trade it showed little change and remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment declined slightly and continued 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 ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline and was fair to moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was also a decline, but employment generally was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade it showed little change and was fair to good. The glove and corset trades showed a further improvement, and employment was good at most centres. In the hat trade employment showed a was cally medicated.

considerable decline and was only moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry there was a slight seasonal decline, but employment was still fairly good for the time of the year.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades continued to improve and was fair on the whole. In other sections employment showed a slight improvement and was good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry remained good on the whole; there was some decline among painters, but little change with other classes. A shortage of skilled men, particularly of bricklayers and plasterers, was reported from some areas. In brick manufacture employment showed little change in

June and continued to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill sawyers and coachbuilders showed a further improvement and continued fair generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding,—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further improvement and was good generally. With printers also there was a further slight improvement and employment was good on the whole. With bookbinders employment showed a slight decline, but was still fairly

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery, earthenware, etc., industry employment continued slack on the whole. Employment in the glass trades continued to improve; in the bottle-making section it was still only moderate, but in other sections it was fair.

Fishing—With fishermen employment during June showed a marked improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers and seamen showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the 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 22nd June, 1936:—

	Woi	kpeo	ngst i	nemployed† Insured ged 16-64, ne, 1936.	Regist	ployed Per ers of Emp Exchanges and June, 1	loyment at
Division.		S.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages	Numbers	Increase Decrease compar	(-) as
	Males.	Females	Total.	as compared with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.
London	7.6				160,585		
South-Eastern	6.2			- 0.5	65,380		
South-Western	8.9			- 0.7	80,339		
Midlands	10.1			+ 0.4	177,968 399,950		
North-Eastern	21.2		18.4	$+ 1.7 \\ - 0.3$	365,278		
North-Western		12.3		- 1.2	254,360		
Scotland		11.2		+ 0.2	198,816		- 4,33
Wales		20.7		+ 0.2	63,696	The second second second	
Northern Ireland Special Schemes		0.4		- 0·1			-
Total	14.8	8.3	13.1	+ 0.1	1,766,372	- 1,874	- 301,780

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

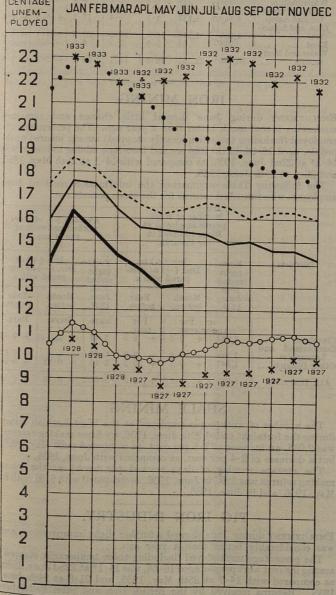
Insured Pers Gt.	Britain	and No	rcentages orthern Ir	Unemployeland.	yed.*	Numb Unemploye	d Persons	
No. 1800307	1	SEL T	Males	and Fema	les.	(Insured and Uninsured) registered		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed	Tem-		at Emple Exchange	oyment	
er televi (145, 5) , discount of t	STATE OF	10 Januar 10 Januar 10 Januar	and Casuals.	porarily stopped.	Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	
1935. 24 June	17-6	9-2	70.5					
24 June	17.4	9.5	12·5 12·2	2·9 3·1	15.4	2,068,152 2,045,383	2,000,110	
26 August	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964	
23 September 21 October	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610	
25 November	16.6	9.3	12.9	1.7	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390 1,918,562	
16 December	16.3	8.7	12.6	1.6	14.2	1,932,839	1,868,565	
1936.	W. 185		STREET, ST	B BE WHE	95000	(0) E140000000	rodu box	
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	
25 May	14.7	8.5	11.2	1.8	13.8	1,895,122	1,831,230 1,705,042	
22 June	14.8	8.3	10.7	2.4	13.1	1,766,372	1,702,676	

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Thick Curve	- 00		-	= 1936.
Plain Curve			22.12	= 1935.
Broken Curve	1		95	= 1934.
Dotted Curve				= 1933.
Chain Curve		-	000000	- Mean for 1994_

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



centages for July, 1935, and subsequent months are based on the umbers insured at the beginning of July, 1935, and are subject to an information becomes available as to the changes in the insured

Pulation since that date.

Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 254 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis of the figures at 22nd June, 1936:—

turistina telefor remorts.	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)	Girls. (Under 18 years)	Total.
 Claims admitted Claims under consider- 	1,154,312	16,129	187,365	8,389	1,366,195
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit	40,607	2,001	9,081	980	52,669
or unemployment					
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) ,, 14 and 15 4. Uninsured persons on	119,467	4,979 7,485	30,611	3,937 7,044	158,994 14,529
register 5. Two months' file :— (a) persons aged	47,804	16,730	24,559	21,196	110,289
16-64 (b) persons aged	31,890	2,416	28,771	2,936	66,013
6. Unemployed—Special		2,601	-	3,854	6,455
Schemes Persons on Register	2,377	4	190	4	2,575
(items 1-4) Insured persons recorded as unemployed (items 1, 2, 3,	1,362,190	47,324	251,616	41,546	1,702,676
5 and 6):— Aged 16-64 ,, 14 and 15	1,348,653	25,529 10,086	256,018	16,246 10,898	1,646,446 20,984

The figures relating to insured persons include those to whom agricultural workers' unemployment books had been issued, and who were registered as unemployed, or whose books were in the two months' file, at 22nd June, 1936. Prior to 4th May, 1936, agricultural workers were not insurable against unemployment. For particulars of the number of insured agricultural workers unemployed, see article on page 241.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.***

Analysis for 22nd June, 1936, and 25th May, 1936. 22nd June, 1936.

	HELL SERVICE	Charles of Spirit		-	1930.	
a nite	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.	
analed a	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	Total.		
	The shield	Great Bri	tain.	Total States	schwardson medica	
	1000000	Section 1			I Transferred	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,066,193 39,797 182,256 37,811	223,197 7,419 67,458 3,719	72,800 108 1,902 16	1,362,190 47,324 251,616 41,546	1,348,886 52,214 255,509 48,433	

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Men	1,103,665	224,410	75,223	1,403,298	1,390,111
Boys	41,444	7,439	111	48,994	54,040
Women	199,341	70,172	1,914	271,427	274,538
Girls	38,751	3,886	16	42,653	49,557
Total	1,383,201	305,907	77,264	1,766,372	1,768,246

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended ne, 1936.	Period 25th June, 1935, to 22nd June, 1936.				
	Q #24 (3) 13 (4)	FP obs	Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.†	
a jo P adv to Agan batson ag de	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 Boys Women Girls		114,939 18,263 46,338 15,112	1,679,687 356,462 711,418 317,516	+ 217,958 + 54,574 + 13,880 + 31,319	1,564,625 277,688 548,072 248,450	+ 195,675 + 34,925 + 371 + 18,522	
Total	234,882	194,652	3,065,083	+ 317,731	2,638,835	+ 249,493	

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, i Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Ed Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 81 of the Unempl

insurance Act, 1935.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (describe in agagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd Ju werage number of such placings of men and women was 8,856 p

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 248.

^{*} Excluding insured agricultural workers, for whom information as to the ercentages unemployed is not yet available.
† See footnote * in first column on page 248.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Note.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 254.

COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT at 22nd June showed a decline as compared with

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29·2* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 23·1 at 25th May, 1936, and 32·0 at 24th June, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·3 (from 17·0 to 16·7), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 6·4 (from 6·1 to 12·5). The sharp increase in the numbers temporarily stopped was partly due to a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in Yorkshire, in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 1936, showed a decrease of 0·6 per cent., as compared with 23rd May, 1936, and of 0·8 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1935.

The average number of days worked per weekt in the fortnight

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, was 4·86, an increase of 0·01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, but a decrease of 0·02 of a day as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 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.

5001 (2135 and	Tota Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.		Days w	Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Districts.	20th June,	(-)asco	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	(-)asc	or Dec. ompared th a		
The ground of the state of	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Northumberland	44,106	- 0.4	+ 0.9	5.47	-0.02	+0.09		
Durham	106,498	- 0.7	+ 0.7	5.09	-0.02	-0.02		
Cumberland and West-		1200000						
morland	4,966	- 0.3	-25.8	5.66	+0.02	+0.11		
South Yorkshire	95,748	- 0.2	+ 0.2	4.24	-0·03 +0·54	$-0.25 \\ +0.16$		
West Yorkshire	41,295	- 1·0 - 1·5	- 1·7 - 1·8	4.58	-0.14	+0.12		
Lancs. and Cheshire	58,766	- 1·5 - 0·5	- 1·8 + 0·3	3.61	+0.09	+0.04		
Derbyshire	44,529 53,624	+ 0.3	- 0.1	4.03	+0.16	-0.07		
Notts, and Leicester Warwick	16,742	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	5.15	+0.09	-0.02		
North Staffordshire	22,992	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	4.98	-0.19	+ 0.41		
South Staffs., t Worcs.	22,332	T 0 5		100				
and Salop	28,549	- 0.4	- 1.4	4.73	+0.03	+0.04		
Glos, and Somerset	9,159	- 0.1	- 0.4	4.98	-0.23	+0.23		
Kent	7,242	- 0.3	- 0.1	5.56		+0.01		
North Wales	9,449	+ 0.5	+12.4	5.61	-0.17	-0.14		
South Wales and Mon.	123,472	- 1.0	- 6.0	5.21	-0.10	-0.27		
England and Wales	667,137	- 0.6	- 1.3	4.75	-0.01	- 0.06		
SCOTLAND:				Marie Color				
Mid and East Lothians	12,615	- 1.1	+ 1.1	5.69	-0.03	+0.66		
Fife and Clackmannan	21,908	- 0.1	+ 2.4	5.74	+0.01	+0.12		
Rest of Scotland	50,295	- 1.6	+ 4.1	5.62	+0.05	+0.18		
Scotland	84,818	- 1.2	+ 3.2	5-67	+0.03	+0.24		
GREAT BRITAIN	751,955	- 0.6	- 0.8	4 - 86	+0.01	-0.02		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during 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 figure for the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, was 0.94 of a day per week, of which 0.86 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the week ended 22nd June, 1935, were 0.90 and 0.84 of a day 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 20th June, 1936 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,191,200 tons, as compared with 18,142,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd May, 1936, and 16,547,900 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd June, 1935 (which also included the Whitsuntide holidays). The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 22nd June, 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 work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 22nd June, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th May, 1936, and 24th June, 1935, are shown in the following Table:—

	Insured Uner	nployed	at 22nd	June, 19	36.		-) in al ntages npared
Area.	Wholly	CIS.				wit	n a
	Unemployed (including Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain	156,311	117,918	16.7	12.5	29.2	+ 6.1	- 2.8
England and Wales	136,917	115,363	16.5	14.0	30.5	+ 7.1	- 2.3
Scotland	19,394	2,555	17.6	2.3	19.9	- 0.6	- 6.0
Principal Districts		September 1		and the same of		1809/6	9120373
in England and	TOTAL CONTRACTOR			6 5 5 5 5			100000
Wales:	28 3 5 2 2					-	10000
Northumberland		259		0.5	13.5	- 0.3	- 3.0
Durham	23,554	4,490	17.9	3.4	21.3	+ 0.9	- 3.2
Cumberland and	4 000	-	40.0	0.9	43.7	- 1.8	1 33 6
Westmorland	4,271	96	42.8	41.6†		+25.91	+11.6
Yorkshire	18,100	65,107	11.5	41.01	22.11	+ 23.3	0.1
Lancashire and Cheshire	14,048	7,650	18-2	9.9	28-1	+ 5.1	+ 0.6
	4,620	5,528	8.1	9.7	17.8	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
Derbyshire Notts, and Lei-	4,020	3,320	0.1		1,0		1
cestershire	6,526	3,304	11.0	5.6	16.6	+ 2.1	- 4.1
Warwickshire	737	119	5.8	1.0	6.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Staffs., Worces-	100 00000	THE PERSON	VALE DO	HOLINE	33335		10000
ter and Salop	4,743	5,837	7.7	9.4	17-1	+ 4.9	- 6.0
Glos, and Somer-	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			The contract	100000	Barrier Land
set	1,294	1,540	12.0	14.3	26.3	+ 8.1	- 4.2
Kent	294	53		0.7	4.6	- 0.1	- 1.4
Wales and Mon-		Carlotte Co.	COST CALL	2	1000	· 不是	1000000
mouth	50,146	21,363	26.0	11.1	37-1	+ 3.3	+ 1.9

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change and remained moderate; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 14·3* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 14·1 at 25th May, 1936, and 26·4 at 24th June, 1935.

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

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.‡			
	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland	2,721	+ 0.3	+ 9.5	5.87	2/	+ 0.03	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,389 1,847	+ 0.9	- 2·9 + 20·3	6·00 5·80	+ 0:21	+ 0.09	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,957	+ . 0 - 4	+ 9.3	5.88	+ 0.07	+ 0.18	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,035, an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with May, 1936, but a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week‡ at the mines making returns was 5.98 in June, 1936, as compared with 5.91 both in May, 1936, and in June, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement, and

was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14·1* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 14·7 at 25th May, 1936, and 21·8 at 24th June, 1935. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from 68 firms employing 15,148 workpeople at the end of June, 1936,

* See footnote * in previous column.
† See second paragraph of text in previous column.
† See footnote † in previous column.

showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1936, and an increase of 11.7 per cent. compared with June, 1935.

July, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1936, was 112, the same as at the end of May, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of June, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

	Total num-		er of Fu in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.*	June, 1936.	May, 1936.	June, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Ourham and Cleveland	75	29	29	24		+ 5
Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.	21	9	9	7		+ 5 + 2
(inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales	20	9	10	8	- 1	+ 1
erby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants		24	25	21	- 1	+ 1 + 3 + 3 - 1
incolnshire	17	13	13	10		+ 3
taffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick	30	7	7	8		- 1
outh Wales and Mon	13	6	5	5	+ 1	+ 1
Ingland and Wales	215	97	98	83	_ 1	+14
cotland	76	15	14	14	- 1 + 1	+ 1
reat Britain	291	112	112	97	2	+15

The production of pig iron in June, 1936, amounted to 644,100 tons, compared with 661,000 tons in May, 1936, and 529,300 tons in June, 1935.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during June, and was

much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16·0† at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 17·2 at 25th May, 1936, and 23·4 at 24th June,

At certain firms, employing 72,665 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 20th June, 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 1.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1936, and by 13.9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1935. The average number of shifts‡ during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 20th June, 1936, the same as in May, 1936, compared with 5.6 in June, 1935.

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

	emp	of Workp loyed by l king retu	Firms	Aggr	Aggregate number of Shifts.;			
to plate through	Week ended 20th June, 1936.	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 20th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a		
Striff has galled		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-	7 8.8	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
ing Furnaces	8,462	+ 4.8	174.0	40.000	STATE OF THE PARTY			
Puddling Forges	888	+ 4.8	+14.6	49,670	+ 4.1	+ 13.8		
Rolling Mills	25.264	+ 2.7	+41.9	4,432	+ 5.5	+ 59.8		
Forging and Pressing	1,441	+ 4.7	+ 0.5	139,920	+ 3.1	+ 11.7		
Founding	8,040	+ 1.2	+17.8	7,817 46,218	+ 4.0	+ 4.8		
Other Departments	12,896	- 2.6	+ 8.6	73,490	+ 1.0	+ 18.8		
Mechanics.				10,130	- 2.0	+ 8.7		
Labourers	15,674	+ 2.5	+18-9	90,960	+ 2.2	+ 18-9		
TOTAL	72,665	+ 1.8	+12.6	412,507	+ 1.7	+ 13.9		
DISTRICTS.	the state of	10/361		Coarsolo	SIS JUST	ti surah		
Northambadana		of reality			25 5 35 70			
Northum berland, Durham, and				Ser Letterson				
Cleveland	14,281	+ 1.7	174 6	07.750				
Sheffield, Rotherham	20,698	+ 3.1	+14.6	81,759	+ 2.4	+ 16.3		
Leeds. Bradford ata	407	+ 0.2	+ 4.6	117,780 2,288	+ 2.9	+ 15.9		
Cumberland, Lancs.			T 10	4,400	+ 5.8	+ 15.3		
and Cheshire	4,898	+ 0.4	+ 8.9	26,594	- 0.4	+ 10.2		
Staffordshire	5,806	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	33,233	+ 0.0	+ 4.5		
Other Midland	FLER COL	Section 1				T 1.3		
Counties	5,963	- 0.1	+ 8.2	34,021	- 0.3	+ 10.2		
Wales and Mon	9,780	+ 1.5	+ 8.8	55,270	+ 1.2	+ 8.9		
Total, England	STATISTICS.	50000000000	Contract of the Contract of th	STATE OF THE PARTY	No. of Street, or other Designation of the last of the			
and Wales	61,833	+ 1.7	1 11 7	750 045				
	01,000		+11.3	350,945	+ 1.7	+ 12.2		
Scotland	10,832	+ 2.0	+20.7	61,562	+ 1.8	+ 21.4		
TOTAL	70.005					1 41 7		
TOTAL	72,665	+ 1.8	+12.6	412,507	+ 1.7	+ 13.9		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 965,900 tons in June, 1936, as compared with 963,000 tons in May, 1936, and 770,000 tons in June, 1935.

* Revised figures.

† See footnote * in first column on page 248.

† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were of operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No eccount is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and 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.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29·1* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 30·7 at 25th May, 1936, and 36·3 at 24th June, 1935. Employment improved also in steel sheet, manufacture

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th June, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

E/4 344	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works. Week ended 20th June, 1936.	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	June,	Month before.	Year before.	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	56 10	+ 5 + 2	+ 1	303 93	+ 4 +10	- 4	
TOTAL	66	+ 7	+ 1	396	+14	- 4	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fairly good on the whole. Compared with the previous month all sections of the industry showed an improvement except motor vehicle manufacture, where there was a slight decline due mainly to some seasonal slackness in the Midlands and South Western Divisions; employment in this section, however, remained fairly good. In electrical engineering it was good; but marine, constructional and textile engineering were still slack. In certain districts difficulty was again experienced in meeting all demands for some classes of skilled men.

Compared with a year ago employment was considerably better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:

	Numb	ers of	Insured	t 22nd	kpeople June,	aged 16- 1936.	-64 Unen	ployed	
Divisions.	General Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Alreraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
The second design	Genera ing; I Iron For	Engi	Engi	Const	Vehicle and	O.B.	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	7,765	441 236 121 830 675 1,279 328	108 215 378 34 2,903 172 2,074	69 84 621	1,961 1,175 1,921 9,153 1,148 1,755 951	5,667 2,981 3,564 14,369 16,372 19,005 12,327	- 53 - 106 + 465 + 2,955 - 582 - 949 - 849	- 2,409 - 1,155 - 1,585 - 9,885 - 10,086 - 8,779 - 6,446	
Wales NorthernIreland	918 1,153	83 60	54 470	261 79	440 313	1,756 2,075	- 120 - 165	- 557 - 1,278	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	44,724	4,053	6,408	4,114	18,817	78,116	***********	ACORD NO.	
	P	ercent	ages U	nemplo	yed at	22nd Ju	ne, 1936.	1001707	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3·6 3·2 3·2 4·4 10·1 14·1 12·0 20·7 17·8	2.7 2.6 4.1 2.8 6.3 6.2 9.8 10.2 14.0	23·5 6·7 6·4 28·3 19·8 23·6 13·8 15·0 9·2	5·4 8·2 10·6 7·2 16·2 12·2 20·3 13·3 60·8	3·7 3·1 5·8 8·5 7·1 8·2 8·2 16·9 11·9	3.7 3.3 4.7 6.2 10.7 12.3 12.3 17.3 14.0	- 0·1 + 0·6 + 1·3 - 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·8 - 1·2 - 1·1	- 1.6 - 1.2 - 2.1 - 4.3 - 6.6 - 5.6 - 6.4 - 5.5 - 8.7	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	8.5	4-3	14.0	12.3	6.6	7.9	1000	- 4.3	
Ditto, May, 1936 Ditto, June, 1935	8.9	4.5	15·2 27·0	12.7	5·3 10·1	7·9 12·2		10 - 10 E	

On the North-East Coast employment, although a little better in marine engineering, was still bad; it was fair to moderate in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in general engineering, but was still slack in that section and also in textile engineering; some improvement occurred in motor vehicle manufacture, which was fair. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry there was a seasonal decline in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment in this section generally, and in constructional engineering, was fair to good; it continued good in general engineering and electrical engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was fair to good. Apart from a slight decline in the South-Western district due to seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture, employment in London and the Southern Counties continued good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture continued to be very busy and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment improved in marine engineering and general engineering; it was still slack, however, in the former and moderate in the latter section. Employment in Wales improved, but was still bad; in Northern Ireland there was some improvement in most sections, but on the whole employment continued slack.

* See footnote * in first column on page 248.

* See footnote * in first column on page 248,

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement on the whole as compared with May; decreases in London, the Mersey district and Northern Ireland being more than offset by substantial increases on the North East Coast, the Clyde and in South Wales. On the Clyde greater activity was reported than for many years. As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 1936, among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 25th May, 1936 and 24th June, 1935:—

Division.	dWorkpeople ed 16-64 mployed at June, 1936.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 22nd June, 1936.*	Increase Decrease Percer Unempl comp wit	e (-) in ntage oyed as pared
	InsuredW aged Unemp	Month before.	Year before.	Une 22	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	outh-Eastern 3,111 - idlands 68 - orth-Eastern 7,968 - orth-Western 20tland 13,776 - 2,546	+ 18 - 52 - 672 + 4 - 1,676 + 98 - 1,667 - 612 + 213	- 435 - 160 - 794 - 1 - 9,419 - 1,291 - 6,037 - 521 - 1,689	21.9 9.6 13.2 37.8 38.1 32.7 33.6 50.5 26.4	+ 0·2 - 0·8 - 2·8 + 2·2 - 4·2 + 0·4 - 4·1 - 12·2 + 2·3	- 5.7 - 2.5 - 3.3 - 0.5 - 23.7 - 5.3 - 14.7 - 10.4 - 18.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,343	- 4,346	- 20,347	30.1	- 2.8	-13-0

Statistics of shipbuilding in the second quarter of 1936 are given on page 267.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during June, in the industry as a whole, and was considerably better than a year

ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 15·8* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 16·0 at 25th May, 1936, and with 22·2 at 24th June, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 15·4,*15·6 and 21·9, and in the manufacturing department 16·1,*16·5 and 22·5.

The following Table summarises the information received from these amployers who furnished returns:—

	Numbe	r of Work	people.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
對主持可能	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
16 ht = 200 - 16 h	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,935 23,468 22,692 7,037	Per cent 0·1 - 0·0 + 0·0 - 0·6	Per cent. + 8.9 + 5.9 + 3.1 + 4.7	£ 19,044 36,614 37,220 15,061	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.5 - 0.2 - 1.9	Per cent. +15·7 +14·7 + 8·8 + 8·7		
Total	65,132	- 0.1	+ 5.3	107,939	+ 0.3	+11.9		
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	4,786 6,303 11,165 10,885	- 0·7 + 3·9 - 0·0 - 1·2	- 2·8 + 3·8 + 14·3 + 4·7	7,481 10,195 19,362 18,114	- 3·8 + 4·0 - 0·3 - 0·6	+ 6·0 +13·4 +21·0 + 9·9		
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	6,367 3,855 4,158	- 0.5 - 2.1 + 1.4	+11·4 +14·9 + 5·7	10,751 6,032 6,736	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.4	+20·0 +27·7 +10·6		
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	4,339 3,462 1,969	- 0·8 + 2·4 - 0·1	- 1·1 + 0·1 + 3·5	7,254 6,587 4,061	- 0·3 + 2·5 + 2·4	+ 2·1 + 5·7 + 0·4		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,997 2,097 2,749	- 0·1 - 4·3 - 0·3	+ 1.5 - 3.1 - 3.0	3,808 3,406 4,152	+ 1·0 + 2·9 + 2·7	+ 6·2 + 9·2 + 2·5		
Total	65,132	- 0.1	+ 5.3	107,939	+ 0.3	+11.9		

Returns from firms employing about 64,250 workpeople in the week ended 20th June, 1936, showed that 4½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of underemployment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight decline, and short time was largely worked. At Stockport employment was better than in May. Employment at Glossop declined in the cardroom and spinning departments, but remained good in the weaving department. In the Oldham district there was little change in the spinning department; in the manufacturing department there was a slight improvement, though many weavers were working with a reduced number of looms. In both departments employment was considerably better than a year ago.

At Bolton the improvement reported in May was maintained with spinners, but employment remained bad; with cardroom workers employment remained slack; with weavers, winders and warpers it was fair, except in the quilt weaving section, in which there was much short time working. At Leigh employment in the spinning department showed little change, and was fair; in the weaving department it improved slightly. At Bury and at Heywood there was little change as compared with May, but employment was much better than a year ago. In the spinning department at Rochdale employment remained good in the medium and coarse spinning sections; in the fine spinning section it was poor.

At Preston there was little general change. In the weaving department at Chorley there was a marked improvement. At Blackburn and Darwen employment improved, and was much better than a year ago. At Burnley and at Great Harwood employment was better than in May. At Padiham the improvement reported in May was maintained. At Colne there was a slight decline, and many weavers were working only three looms instead of four. Employment at Nelson continued fair. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained moderate; it was rather better than last year in those mills that were still working.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad with spinners and card-At Bolton the improvement reported in May was maintained with

mills that were still working.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad with spinners and cardroom workers, and much short time was worked. At Todmorden, however, full time continued in the spinning department; in the weaving department employment remained fair.

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 22nd June, 1936:—

CONTRACTO	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1936.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	10001.	with a month before.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning	1,405 8,297	3,046 2,625	380 3,203	2,019 2,075	6,850 16,200	- 27 - 266			
Beaming, Winding and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,333 5,304 856	4,466 12,174 254	816 922 155	4,210 2,175 175	10,825 20,575 1,440	- 404 - 511 + 9			
Total	17,195	22,565	5,476	10,654	55,890	- 1,199			

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile industry remained fairly good on the whole in June, and continued, as in every month of this year, to be better than in the corresponding month of 1935. The improve-ment over last year, however, was much more marked in the woollen than in the worsted section. As compared with May there was a further seasonal decline in the worsted section; in the woollen

further seasonal decline in the worsted section; in the woollen section there was little general change.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 11·1* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 9·9 at 25th May, 1936, and with 14·9 at 24th June, 1935. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 8·0, * 6·0, and 8·1.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further decline, largely asonal, but remained fairly good, and was better at most centres

seasonal, but remained fairly good, and was better at most centres than in June, 1935.

All the principal West Riding centres were affected by the decline as compared with May. At Bradford employment was slightly below the level of June, 1935, but at Huddersfield and Halifax there was a considerable improvement, and at Leeds and Keighley a slight improvement as compared with June, 1935.

In the wool sorting department employment declined and was slack; it was not so good as in June, 1935. In the wool combing department employment in the merino and crossberd (carding) sections was about the same as in May, but there was a decline in the crossbred (preparing) section: employment on the whole was not

sections was about the same as in May, but there was a decline in the crossbred (preparing) section; employment on the whole was not quite so good as a year ago. There was a decline in worsted spinning, and a more marked decline in worsted weaving; employment was, however, fairly good in the spinning department, and better than in June of last year; it was moderate in the weaving department, and about the same as last year.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th June showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 16½ per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, with an average loss of 10 hours each; while 14½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing department, 23 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average, and 15½ per cent. worked overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the spinning department 15½ per cent. were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 19 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,† 16 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 5 hours.

Woollen Section.—Employment in this section showed little general

Woollen Section.—Employment in this section showed little general change, a slight improvement in the West Riding, taken as a whole, being counter-balanced by declines in other areas.

* See footnote * in first column on page 248.

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

Employment in the Huddersfield district continued good. There Employment in the Huddersfield district continued good. There was a further slight improvement in the Heavy Woollen District, where employment was good: the rag and shoddy trade at Dewsbury and Ossett continued busy. Employment at Leeds, Morley, and Otley improved slightly. In the Halifax and Calder Vale district employment continued good.

Employment in the blanket trade improved at Witney, and was good; it continued to be fairly good in the West Riding.

In Lancashire there was little change, but in Scotland employment declined. In both areas it was considerably better than in June,

At Stroud an improvement was reported; at Trowbridge, Frome and Westbury there was a slight decline, but employment continued

to be good.
Employers' returns for the week ended 20th June showed that Employers' returns for the week ended 20th June showed that 15 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 16½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the spinning department 12 per cent. were on short time, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 24 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time*, 17 per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime, 12½ per cent. and 41 hours

cent. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained fairly good generally.

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages p Workpeop	aid to	
toroge out	Week ended 20th June, 1936.	Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 20th June, 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,† 1926 = 100.)	
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts	10,268 36,570 16,338 9,40) 1,521	+ 0·4 - 1·6 - 2·3 - 0·1 - 1·7	95·4 89·7 83·7 99·4 87·0	22,939 52,556 30,297 20,802 2,906	- 2·5 - 2·1 - 4·4 - 0·5 - 2·2	76·6 81·7 75·5 82·4	
Not specified Total—Worsted	74,097	- 1.3	89.7	129,500	- 2.5	79.3	
Woollen Section : Wool Sorting Spinning	993	- 4·7 + 0·0	75·7 91·0	2,219 26,800	- 4.1 - 0.6	81·1 96·5	
Weaving Other Depts Not specified	12,912 22,754 15,869 2,262	+ 0·0 + 0·7 - 0·0	97·8 91·7 84·3	38,965 33,601 4,375	- 1·4 + 1·0 - 2·2	95·8 90·0 83·9	
Total-Woollen	54,790	+ 0.1	93-4	105,960	- 0.6	93.0	
CARPET SECTION	12,559	+ 0.2	138 · 7	24,456	+ 2.0	144 · 7	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,446	- 0.6	93.8	259,916	- 1.3	88-3	
Districts:							
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	32,091 7,594 8,270 8,052 7,029	- 1·4 - 0·9 - 2·1 - 1·1 - 1·8	88·2 89·0 79·5 95·4 89·5	57,215 14,704 13,564 13,501 11,936	- 3·4 - 2·2 - 1·3 - 2·6 - 1·6	71·8 79·8 73·0 89·2 88·6	
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,540	+ 0.4	107.6	4,938	+ 1.7	98 - 3	
Total—West Riding	66,576	- 1.3	88 • 7	115,858	- 2.5	77-1	
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,700 349 2,472	$\begin{array}{ccccc} - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 2.8 \end{array}$	93·6 121·3 110·8	8,698 621 4,323	- 0.1 + 10.5 - 7.2	89·0 119·0 155·7	
Total-Worsted	74,097	- 1.3	89.7	129,500	- 2.5	79.3	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	13,550	+ 0.6	99-2	28,275	- 1.2	91.2	
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,005 7,759	+ 1:4	85·9 103·8	18,958 15,649	+ 1.7	92·0 106·0	
Vale Bradford	2,562 1,121	+ 0.2 - 6.5	99·4 89·2	5,437 2,169	+ 1.6	88·6 72·9	
Total—West Riding	34,997	+ 0.7	96.8	70,488	+ 0.2	96 · 1	
Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	4,361	- 0.4	91.0	8,614	- 1.2	90-1	
Wales Scotland	3,636 11,796	- 0·2 - 1·2	84·6 88·6	6,707 20,151	- 0·4 - 2·8	98·1 84·5	
Total-Woollen	54,790	+ 0.1	93 · 4	105,960	- 0.6	93.0	
ARPET SECTION	12,559	+ 0.2	138-7	24,456	+ 2.0	144-7	
Total-Wool Textile							

purparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

ost of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, ighbouring 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 20th June, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1936:—

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers

	employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change"; -, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")							
come term poleption from a complete and the control of the control	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).			
Worsted Section: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	+ 0.5	- 1.6 - 1.7 - 1.7	- 3·2 - 1·5 - 1·4	- 1·2 + 0·4 - 0·1	- 1·4 - 1·3 - 0·9			
TOTAL	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 2.3	- 0.1	- 1.3			
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		+ 0.5 - 0.6 + 3.3 - 1.0 - 1.0	+ 0.6 + 1.4 + 0.7 - 1.4 - 1.2	+ 0.9 + 2.9 - 0.1 + 0.8 - 0.4	+ 0.6 + 1.4 + 1.1 - 2.0 - 0.8			
TOTAL	9010 (6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1			

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd June, 1936:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1936.									
Department.		holly nployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)as compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		with a month before.				
Wool Sorting	93	3	417	1	514	+ 230				
Wool Washing and		1000								
Preparing	368	89	395	65	917	- 131				
Wool Combing	213	195	822	515	1,745	+ 575				
Wool Carding	340	58	431	50	879	- 63				
Woollen Spinning	231	29	271	100	631	- 90				
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	289	514	000	7 500	0.004					
Woollen Winding and	209	514	292	1,589	2,684	+ 662				
Warping	65	28	152	58	303	+ 20				
Worsted Winding and	00	20	102	30	303	T 20				
Warping	47	135	165	532	879	+ 76				
Woollen Weaving	127	133	252	1,115	1,627	- 12				
Worsted Weaving	103	138	80	1,209	1,530	+ 569				
Other Processes	655	61	517	165	1,398	- 64				
Total	2,531	1,383	3,794	5,399	13,107	+1,772				

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight seasonal decline in June, but remained fairly good for the time of year; it was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12·9* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 11·5 at 25th May, 1936, and with 15·3 at 24th June,

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number of orkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
The state of the s	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
of blee some fately sharefully he	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1936.	Month before.†	Year before.	
patern met feeles	700	Per	Per		Per	Per	
England and Wales:—		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
London	1,385	- 7.1	-11.2	2,971	- 9.5	-11.8	
Leicester	8,822	- 3.2	- 8.0	19,952	-10.4	- 7.4	
Leicester Country Dis- trict	4,569	- 0.8	+ 7.9	OFFO	- 3.1		
Northampton	4,983	- 0.1	- 0.0	9,558 11,630	- 3.1	+ 6.7	
Higham, Rushden and	7,500		- 0.0	11,000	- 1.0	+ 2.0	
District	6,735	+ 0.7	+ 8.4	16,159	+ 2.8	+13.4	
Kettering and District	4.785	- 0.4	+ 0.6	11,137	- 1.3	+ 1.9	
Rest of Northants	1,295	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	2,767	- 1.4	T 8.5	
Stafford and District	2,497	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	5,611	+ 1.8	+10.1	
Norwich and District	5,835	- 1.9	- 5-2	11,332	+ 3.3	+ 4.5	
Bristol, Kingswood and	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	The same of		11,002	T 3 3	T 4.0	
District	1,523	- 2.2	+ 3.3	2 698	- 1-2	+15.9	
Leeds and District	1,490	- 1.1	+ 1.4	2,698 3,347	- 3.2	+ 2.7	
Lancashire (mainly			State of the	A STATE OF THE STA			
Rossendale Valley)	7,450	+ 0.6	+ 8.1	15,594	+ 3.1	+15.1	
Birmingham and Dis-		1000	0.00				
trict	613	- 0.3	- 4.4	1,107	- 9.7	- 0.8	
Other parts of England	Control of		The state of the s		The second	CP CO	
and Wales	4,644	- 0.3	+ 6.4	9,100	+ 1.2	+ 5.6	
England and Wales	56,626	- 0.9	+ 1.0	122,963	- 1.6	+ 4.0	
Scotland	1,056	+ 0.3	- 5.6	2,167	- 1.4	- 2.8	
Great Britain	57,682	- 0.9	+ 0.9	125,130	- 1.6	+ 3.8	

* See footnote * in first column on page 248.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 248.

Returns from firms employing about 56,700 workpeople in the week ended 20th June, 1936, showed that about 31 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while 11½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. The short time working was again fairly general, though it affected few workpeople in Lancashire and in the Higham and Rushden district, in both of which districts there was more overtime than

Employment in London showed a seasonal decline; although some

firms, especially in North London, were still busy.

At Leicester there was a seasonal decline, and employment was not so good as in June of last year; more than half the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th June. In the Leicestershire country district employment again declined slightly, but remained fairly good and better than a

Employment at Northampton showed little change, and was fair, though here also half the workpeople were on short time in the week ended 20th June; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour. In the Higham and Rushden district employment improved and continued good. At Daventry it declined and was poor. At the other principal Northamptonshire centres it continued fairly

good generally.

At Stafford employment continued fairly good; at Norwich it was described as fair to moderate, and short time was largely worked.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district short time continued to

be largely worked, but employment was much better than in June of last year. At Leeds employment declined slightly, but continued fairly good for the time of year. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment continued to improve at most centres, and was good;

employment continued to improve at most centres, and was good; it was better than in June of last year.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it declined and was slack at Edinburgh, and continued very bad at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd June,

APPROPRIES	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1936.												
Department.		holly aployed.		porarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared							
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	with a month before.							
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand	135 346 699 19 1,849 1,238 242 30	19 7 2 575 59 328 117	74 153 1,217 10 1,143 723 300 7	38 5 5 1,526 29 317 274 1	266 511 1,923 2,130 3,080 2,606 933 39	+ 21 + 37 + 452 + 826 + 141 + 546 - 66 + 10							
Sewn Work	699	7	88	2	796	+ 41							
TOTAL	5,257	1,115	3,715	2,197	12,284	+2,008							

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack and showed EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack and showed some decline on the whole, although there was a seasonal improvement in the sanitary ware and glazed tile sections. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it was good in earthenware and moderate in china manufacture.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 19·5* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 18·3 at 25th May, 1936, and 20·4 at 24th June, 1935.

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

		Number Workpeor		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
	20th June, Month Year before. 20th June, Month before. 1936. Month before.		Year† before.						
BRANCHES, China Earthenware Other Branches	1,961 6,804 2,062	Per cent 0.5 - 0.5 + 1.7	Per cent 1.7 + 0.4 + 2.6	\$,600 12,432 4,020	Per cent 1·2 - 2·7 + 1·4	Per cent. + 2.5 - 2.6 + 5.0			
TOTAL	10,827	- 0.0	+ 0.4	20,052	- 1.6	- 0.3			
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts	0 114	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	15,049 5,003	- 0·7 - 4·3	+ 3.3			
TOTAL	10,827	- 0.0	+ 0.4	20,052	- 1.6	- 0.3			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,817 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,926, or about 27 per cent., were working on an average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th June, 1936; on the other hand, 353, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in June, and continued to be good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8-8* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 9.2 at 25th May, 1936, and 10.4 at 24th June, 1935.

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

THE PROPERTY OF	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Districts.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a			
and during the	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	20th June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.			
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	1,486	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	3,842	- 0.5	+ 1.8			
ern Counties South and South- West Counties	8,747	+ 0.9	+ 9.3	24,906	- 0.0	+ 8.0			
and Wales Scotland	1,363 229	- 0·4 - 0·9	+ 4.0	3,529 597	+ 0.7	+ 9.5			
Total	11,825	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	32,874	- 0.1	+ 7.2			

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 11,825 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained good on the whole; there was some decline among painters, but little change for other classes as compared with the previous month; in all divisions and for all occupations (except bricklayers) it was better than a year ago.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers and good with most other classes of skilled operatives; a shortage of skilled men, particularly bricklayers and plasterers, was reported from some areas. With labourers, etc., employment remained slack employment remained slack.

employment remained slack.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 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 June, 1935:—

Esti- Numbers | Increase (+) or

	mated Numbers aged 16-64	aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	compared with			
	Insured at July, 1935.	at 22nd June, 1936.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.*	Month before.	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to	139,970 88,910 23,83) 8,670 31,590 129,740 39,280	5,932 2,635 1,384 828 1,496 9,143 3,117	176 84 67 62 71 204 185	4.2 3.0 5.8 9.6 4.7 7.0 7.9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 2·3 + 0·1 - 3·9 - 3·1 - 2·0 - 3·8 - 3·3		
above and Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	271,080 96,130	30,952	879 446	11-4	- 0·4 - 0·7	- 2·8 - 3·5		
All other occupa-	147,590	27,804	874	18-8	+ 0.3	- 1.6		
Total	976,790	108,953	3,048	11-2	+ 0.1	- 2.4		
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	199,120 156,340 114,550 117,270 121,040 123,970 92,690 33,000 18,810	19,358 7,630 8,571 10,103 16,802 19,355 14,027 8,410 4,697	32 62 215 478 931 683 517 121	9·7 4·9 7·5 8·6 13·9 15·6 15·1 25·5 25·0	+ 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.2	- 2.7 - 1.1 - 2.4 - 2.1 - 3.7 - 2.6 - 2.9 - 3.2 - 3.5		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	976,790	108,953	3,048	11.2	+ 0.1	- 2.4		

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,658,000 in 1931). These returns show that in June, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £10,312,300, as compared with £7,868,500 in June, 1935.

An analysis of these figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 267 of the present issue.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was good generally; it was better than in June, 1935.

was better than in June, 1955.

In the letterpress printing industry employment again improved slightly and was good on the whole; it was also better than a year ago. In Bradford, Newcastle and Leicester, however, it was described as slack; while at Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh (machine branch) and Belfast it was described as moderate. Employment with

branch) and Belfast 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 about the same as a year ago. Reports from Leeds and Belfast, however, described employment as quiet; whilst at Edinburgh it was described as bad. With lithographic artists employment showed some improvement as compared with May and was fairly good on the whole.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with May, but was still fairly good on the whole; it was better than in June, 1935.

better than in June, 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 5.0* on 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 5.3 at 25th May, 1936, and 6.6 at 24th June, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.3, * 7.9 and 7.8, and in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries 5.3, * 5.9 and 5.9.

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

mongst their members

July, 1936.

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentagologed at	Increase (+) on a			
Ligate State of the State of th	at end of June, 1936.	June, 1936.	May, 1936.	June, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,650	3.3	3.6	4.4	-0.3	- 1.1	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern	14,511	5.8	7.3	6.7	-1.5	- 0.9	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,630 5,310 9,753	3·1 6·1 3·7	3·9 7·2 3·8	3·5 7·5 4·2	-0·8 -1·1 -0·1	- 0.4 - 1.4 - 0.5	
Total	70,854	4.1	4.7	5.0	-0.6	- 0.9	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Bookbinding (branches	11,771 8,044	5·2 8·9	5·7 8·3	5·2 9·8	-0·5 +0·6	0.9	
not distinguished)	27,262	2.5	2.0	2.7	+05	- 0.2	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement, but was slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.9* per cent. were unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 30.8 per cent. at 25th May, 1936, and with 31.0 per cent. at 24th June, 1935. In harbour, river and and with 31.0 per cent. at 24th June, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople aged 16-64, at 22nd June, 1936, was 13.3,* as compared with 15.0 at 25th May, 1936; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding percentages were 31.7* and 33.7. Corresponding figures for a year ago are not available.

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

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.											
	In	Docks.		No. No.								
Period.	Anthority Ship- Total m		At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.								
Week ended— 6th June, 1936 13th " 20th " 27th "	3,636 3,442 3,504 3,725	2,159 1,581 1,937 2,160	5,795 5,023 5,441 5,885	5,793 5,624 5,788 5,741	11,588 10,647 11,229 11,626							
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1936	} 3,567	1,941	5,508	5,734	11,242							
Average for May, 1936	3,462	1,937	5,399	5,952	11,351							
Average for June, 1935	3,484	1,859	5,343	5,861	11,204							

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 817, compared with 872 in May, and with 815 in June, 1935.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained generally moderate. At North Shields and the Hartle-pools it showed a slight improvement; at Middlesbrough it continued

good at the river wharves, but was bad at the docks. At Hull, it improved slightly with coal workers; with dock workers it showed a further improvement. Employment at Grimsby and Boston remained fair. At Ipswich it improved early in the month, but

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and at Salford showed some improvement; at Garston it was slack during the greater part of the month, but improved at the end.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1936, was 11,273, compared with 11,718 in May, 1936, and with 10,766 in June, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,142 in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1936, compared with £22,270 in May, 1976, and with £25,000 in L. pared with £29,230 in May, 1936, and with £25,026 in June, 1935.

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

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow continued fair; at Dundee it declined further, and was slack. At Grangemouth and at Leith it was moderate and fair respectively. Employment at Greenock continued good. At Belfast it remained good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during June showed a further slight improvement, but remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 1936, was 24·1,* compared with 25·0 at 25th May, 1936, and 28·0 at 24th June, 1935.

24th June, 1935.

The demand for men on the Mersey was very quiet in the first two weeks, improved to good in the third week, but declined again and was quiet in the last week; at Manchester it was quiet in the first half of June and moderate thereafter.

On the Thames the demand was quiet until the last week, when it was moderate. At Southampton it was fairly good, declining to quiet towards the end of the month; qualified able-bodied seamen were reported to be in short supply.

On the Tyne and on the Wear there was a quiet demand, with

On the Tyne and on the wear there was a quiet demand, with some increase in activity in the second week; on the Tees it was quiet, except in the third week, when there was a good demand; at the Hartlepools it improved from very quiet to good in the first three weeks, but declined again in the last week; there was a shortage of deck ratings. At Hull it was fair generally; at this port a scarcity was reported of British carpenters, able-bodied seamen and wood class how.

good class boys.

At Bristol the demand was quiet; at Avonmouth it was moderate at the beginning of June and fair thereafter. At Cardiff it improved from fair to good in the first fortnight, but declined thereafter and was moderate at the end of the month; difficulty was experienced was moderate at the end of the month; difficulty was experienced in obtaining efficient ordinary seamen and British carpenters; at Newport the demand declined during the first three weeks but improved thereafter and was fair. At Swansea it improved from poor to very good in the first three weeks, but declined slightly in the last week; there was a shortage of deck ratings at this port. On the Clyde the demand was fairly good generally; there was some difficulty in obtaining second cooks and bakers; at Leith it was quiet, except in the third week when it was fair. At Belfast the demand was very quiet, more particularly in the last week of the month.

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 June:—

		Number o	of Seament	shipped in	avele
Principal Ports.	June,		(+) or -) on a		onths ded
1 000 T 000	1936.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1936.	June, 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	8,547	+ 17	+ 192	47,332	48,212
Manchester London Southampton	9,233 6,743	- 224 + 1,969 - 121	- 230 + 800 - 434	3,202 47,258 31,856	3,558 47,024 39,247
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough	1,787 157 353 865	+ 41 + 61 + 79 + 15	+ 537 - 114 - 112 + 222	10,152 845 1,658 4,490	8,494 1,024 1,718 4,222
Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea	859 262 1,892 853	+ 142 + 47 - 81 - 241	+ 188 - 133 + 430 - 228	3,937 1,882 11,155 4,940	3,913 1,942 9,996 4,778
COTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	229	- 19	- 33	1,274	1,343
Grangemouth Glasgow	456 3,432	- 16 + 424	+ 141 + 578	2,378 15,024	2,146 13,566
NORTHERN IRELAND:	272	+ 70	+ 128	1,263	928
Total for above Ports	36,371	+ 2,163	+ 1,932	188,646	192,111

understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate and not of separate individuals. † It will be une

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 248.

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

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 248.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 248.

July, 1936.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, exclusive of agricultural workers,* at July, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 22nd June, 1936, together with separate figures for those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) and those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The increase or decrease in the total percentage unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively, is also shown.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of such juveniles recorded as unemployed at 27th April, 25th May, and 22nd June, 1936, are given, however, on page 259.

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

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

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, exclusive of agricultural workers,* at July, 1935, the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 22nd June, 1936 together with separate figures for those wholly unemployed was last in touch with the Exchange.

was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment.* They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 247 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 247.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures for individual industries given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at May and June, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for June, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935 and 1934, respectively. Revised percentages for June, 1936, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1936, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

INSURED PERSONS*, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd JUNE, 1936.

	to at v		THERN I		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.							
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (incl	LY UNEMP	LOYED ials).	Тимро	RARY STOI	PPAGES.	3-0	TOTAL.	17277	TRMPO	Y UNEMPI	PAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,704	58	5,762	140	57	197	5,844	115	5,959	5,831	115	5,946
Mining: Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	155,736 1,356 925 5,005 567 977 1,245 165,811	611 1 1 6 5 120 11 755	156,347 1,357 926 5,011 572 1,097 1,256 166,566	117,674 184 31 932 24 852 255 119,952	244 — 1 — 8 3 256	117,918 184 31 933 24 860 258 120,208	273,410 1,540 956 5,937 591 1,829 1,500 285,763	855 1 1 7 5 128 14 1,011	274,265 1,541 957 5,944 596 1,957 1,314 286,774	273,375 1,533 952 5,267 591 1,801 1,416 284,935	854 1 7 5 128 14 1,010	274,229 1,534 953 5,274 596 1,929 1,430 285,945
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekins and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,843 2,878 937 5,658	9 94 40 143	1,852 2,972 977 5,801	99 465 139 703	3 18 123 144	102 483 262 847	1,942 3,343 1,076 6,361	12 112 163 287	1,954 3 455 1,239 6,648	1,942 3,311 995 6,248	12 111 160 283	1,954 3,422 1,155 6,531
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,182	605	7,787	989	106	1,095	8,171	711	8,882	7,932	710	8,642
Pettery, Earthenware, etc	3,641	2,815	6,456	2,861	4,949	7,810	6,502	7,764	14,266	6,490	7,762	14,252
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,954 2,441 4,395	305 170 475	2,259 2,611 4,870	577 694 1,271	89 30 119	666 724 1,390	2,531 3,135 5,666	394 200 594	2,925 3,335 6,260	2,523 3,135 5,658	394 200 594	2,917 3,335 6,252
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, etc	7,010 546 994 4,047 12,597	966 256 191 860 2,273	7,976 802 1,185 4,907 14,870	597 16 42 2,186 2,841	81 20 5 188 294	678 36 47 2,374 3,135	7,607 562 1,036 6,233 15,438	1,047 276 196 1,048 2,567	8,654 838 1 232 7,281 18,005	7,507 560 1,030 6,189 15,286	1,044 276 196 1,031 2,547	8,551 836 1,226 7,220 17,833
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,971	4	1,975	301		301	2,272	4	2,276	2,271	4	2,275
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Iron and Steel Tubes Trotal, Metal Manufacture Total, Metal Manufacture	15,537 2,554 2,711 2,538 1,758 27,069	131 154 236 44 173 742	15,668 2,708 2,947 2,582 1,931 27,811	10,252 748 4,901 2,110 438 18,750	26 24 379 9 32 470	10,278 772 5,280 2,119 470 19,220	25,789 3,302 7,612 4,648 2,196 45,819	157 178 615 53 205 1,212	25,946 3,480 8,227 4,701 2,401 47,031	25,787 3,281 7,612 4,648 2,190 45,789	157 177 615 53 204 1,210	25,944 3,458 8,227 4,701 2,394 46,999
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	35,555 3,244 5,997 3,651 48,447	1,310 523 19 46 1,898	36,865 3,767 6,016 3,697 50,345	7,419 237 390 415 8,461	440 49 2 2 2 493	7,859 286 392 417 8,954	42,974 3,481 6,387 4,066 56,908	1,750 572 21 48 2,391	44,724 4,053 6,408 4,114 59,299	41,833 3,425 5,917 3,987 55,162	1,738 568 21 48 2,375	43,571 3,993 5,938 4,035 57,537
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	11,977 1,175 1,821 14,973	930 84 10 1,024	12,907 1,259 1,831 15,997	5,447 85 313 5,845	463 17 2 482	5,910 102 315 6,327	17,424 1,260 2,134 20,818	1,393 101 12 1,506	18,817 1,361 2,146 22,324	17,119 1,214 2,123 20,456	1,385 101 12 1,498	18,504 1,315 2,135 21,954
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	44,915	167	45,082	2,213	48	2,261	47,128	215	47,343	44,688	213	44,901

[•] The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936. For particulars of the numbers of insured agricultural workers recorded az unemployed, who are excluded from this Table, see p. 241.

July, 1936.	THE	MINIS	STRY	OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE	d.			255
	111	AT PROPE	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	N. 17 2 11 31 11 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES.
TELEVISION OF METOLS	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and Genera Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, et Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	6,003 4,203 4,663 2,612 1,121 993 861 1,362	357 63 3,706 788 570 495 21 893 3,958 10,851	6,360 4,266 8,369 3,400 1,691 1,488 882 2,255 14,852 43,563	2,222 260 813 1,186 278 278 112 387 2,156 7,692	144 	2,366 260 1,706 1,417 410 378 113 616 3,253 10,519	8,225 4,463 5,476 3,798 1,399 1,271 973 1,749 13,050 40,404	501 63 4,599 1,019 702 595 22 1,122 5,055 13,678	8,726 4,526 10,075 4,817 2,101 1,866 995 2,871 18,105 54,082	8,175 4,132 5,417 3,785 1,399 1,269 954 1,732 12,835 39,698	501 62 4,597 1,016 702 595 22 1,121 5,049 13,665	8,676 4,194 10,014 4,801 2,101 1,864 976 2,853 17,884 53,363
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc. Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, et Total, Textiles	20,483 5,107 967 922 4,978 2,620 952 1,041 300 424 1,193 6,903	10,311 19,132 29,443 3,992 1,184 487 10,309 5,064 1,582 2,533 561 2,593 2,667 61,574	22,464 27,462 49,926 9,099 2,151 1,409 15,287 7,684 2,534 4,480 553 985 3,786 9,570 107,464	4,666 2,295 6,961 6,491 717 412 488 462 154 1,051 414 302 177 8,413 26,042	7,000 5,797 12,797 9,121 1,948 295 1,858 804 379 3,674 365 1,131 1,148 2,440 35,960	11,666 8,092 19,758 15,612 2,665 707 2,346 1,266 533 4,725 779 1,433 1,325 10,853 62,002	16,819 10,625 27,444 11,598 1,684 1,334 5,466 3,082 1,106 2,092 714 726 1,370 15,316 71,932	17,311 24,929 42,240 13,113 3,132 782 12,167 5,868 1,961 7,113 618 1,692 3,741 5,107 197,534	34,130 35,554 69,684 24,711 4,816 2,116 17,633 8,950 3,067 9,205 1,332 2,418 5,111 20,423 169,466	16,819 10,620 27,439 11,537 1,683 1,334 735 3,081 901 2,058 714 725 1,220 14,172 65,599	17,311 24,924 42,235 13,056 3,118 782 2,093 5,868 1,413 7,039 616 1,691 2,662 3,942 84,515	34,130 35,E44 69,674 24,593 4,801 2,116 2,828 8,949 2,314 9,097 1,330 2,416 3,882 18,114 150,114
Leather and Leather Goods: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	803	683 564 1,247	3,556 1,367 4,923	848 140 988	179 156 335	1,027 296 1,323	3,721 943 4,664	862 720 1,582	4,583 1,663 6,246	3,716 923 4,639	862 705 1,567	4,578 1,628 6,206
Tailoring Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	774 1,140 643 410 7,650	5,589 3,058 866 5,067 547 1,922 17,049	15,572 3,832 2,006 5,710 957 9,572 37,649	871 49 430 108 101 4,889 6,448	4,456 1,622 2,430 2,270 326 2,882 13,986	5,327 1,671 2,860 2,378 427 7,771 20,434	10,854 823 1,570 751 511 12,539 27,048	10,045 4,680 3,296 7,337 873 4,804 31,035	20,899 5,503 4,866 8,088 1,384 17,343 58,083	10,556 802 1,568 536 506 12,253 26,221	9,545 4,619 3,296 3,498 873 4,792 26,623	20,101 5,421 4,864 4,034 1,379 17,045 52,844
Food Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food Drink, etc	2,094	4,131 238 3,619 6,779 1,938 1,075 17,780	15,161 2,332 5,840 13,930 9,016 1,722 48,001	648 253 263 342 379 43 1,928	278 38 2,376 819 233 339 4,083	926 291 2,639 1,161 612 382 6,011	11,678 2,347 2,484 7,493 7,457 690 32,149	4,409 276 5,995 7,598 2,171 1,414 21,863	16,087 2,623 8,479 15,091 9,628 2,104 54,012	11,046 2,181 2,470 7,325 7,116 655 30,793	4,294 259 5,981 7,485 2,140 1,261 21,420	15,340 2,440 8,451 14,810 9,256 1,916 52,213
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases. Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	6,647 1,429 10,862 2,045 20,983	108 166 1,368 395 2,037	6,755 1,595 12,230 2,440 23,020	325 213 1,260 376 2,174	24 32 246 223 525	349 245 1,506 599 2,699	6,972 1,642 12,122 2,421 23,157	132 198 1,614 618 2,562	7,104 1,840 13,736 3,039 25,719	6,622 1,592 11,897 2,306 22,417	128 197 1,598 592 2,515	6,750 1,789 13,495 2,898 24,932
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisite (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	214	481 1,931 161 255 5,062 7,890	2,438 2,992 455 469 18,844 25,198	457 61 48 4 668 1,238	199 473 23 40 713 1,448	656 534 71 44 1,381 2,686	2,414 1,122 342 218 14,450 18,546	2,404 184 295 5,775 9,338	3,094 3,526 526 513 20,225 27,884	2,399 1,091 342 212 14,111	2,275 184 2,95 5,623	3,074 3,366 526 507 19,734
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting	105,652 110,514 216,166	253 26 279	105,905 110,540 216,445	3,038 1,670 4,708	10 3 13	3,048 1,673 4,721	108,690 112,184 220,874	263 29 292	108,953 112,213 221,166	18,155 104,004 108,166 212,170	9,052 252 29 281	27,207 104,256 108,195 212,451
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing Cas, Water and Electricity Supply	3,530 1,050 715 761 1,364 494 7,914 16,329	1,650 81 302 258 640 572 3,503	5,180 1,131 1,017 1,019 2,004 1,066 11,417	515 287 227 44 446 101 1,620 463	633 8 141 21 162 119 1,084	1,148 295 368 65 608 220 2,704 471	4,045 1,337 942 805 1,810 595 9,534 16,792	2,283 89 443 279 802 691 4,587	6,328 1,426 1,385 1,084 2,612 1,286 14,121 16,970	4,030 1,335 899 791 1,804 594 9,453 16,414	2,281 89 441 277 802 691 4,581	6,311 1,424 1,340 1,068 2,606 1,285 14,034
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:	9,136 5,455 29,075 34,462	167 427 294 440	9,303 5,882 29,369 34,902	352 369 1,575 314	11 42 15 38	363 411 1,590 352	9,488 5,824 30,650 34,776	178 469 309 478	9,666 6,293 30,959 35,254	9,241 5,648 29,498 34,078	172 462 302 473	9,413 6,110 29,800 34,551
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc Distributive Trades	43,004 2,923 45,927 3,173 127,228	108 16 124 134 1,586 40,496	43,112 2,939 46,051 3,307 128,814 179,812	1,189 353 1,542 136 4,288 6,034	5 10 15 8 129 2,849	1,194 363 1,557 144 4,417 8,883	44,193 3,276 47,469 3,309 131,516	113 26 139 142 1,715	44,306 3,302 47,608 3,451 133,231	42,443 3,181 45,624 3,267 127,356	113 26 139 141 1,689	42,556 3,207 45,763 3,408 129,045
Gemmerce, Banking, Insurance and	8,966	881	9,847	204	2,849	233	9,170	910	188,695	8,742	41,673	9,633
National Government Services :- National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	13,221 60,144 4,961 16,481	641 616 1,581 5,654	13,862 60,760 6,542 22,135	273 1,313 199 466	49 47 80 311	322 1,360 279 777	13,494 61,457 5,160 16,947	690 663 1,661 5,965	14,184 62,120 6,821 22,912	12,863 60,103 5,018 16,454	642 651 1,607 5,896	13,505 60,754 6,625 22,350
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	24,896 1,747 825 32,355 154,630	26,365 4,841 653 2,685 43,036	51,261 6,588 1,478 35,040 197,666	383 90 54 1,211 3,989	1,000 1,458 69 325 3,339	1,383 1,548 123 1,536 7,328	25,279 1,837 879 33,566 158,619	27,365 6,299 722 3,010 46,375	52,644 8,136 1,601 36,576 204,994	24,426 1,785 858 31,997 153,504	26,657 5,998 716 2,974 45,141	51,083 7,783 1,574 34,971 198,645
* Excluding agricultural wo	1,182,331 kers (see fo	NEWS TOWNS THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1,401,665†		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	Licenses and the second	1,414,173	NO PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRE	1,707,540		272,096	1,644,943

^{*} Excluding agricultural workers (see footnote * on previous page), and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Table on page 259). † Including 77,258 casuals (males, 75,328; females, 1,930).

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July, 1936.

TON PARTIES VIEWS	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.											GREAT				
AND STANDARD	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF				rages*	AT 22	ND JU	NE, 19	36.		DECR	EASE (- EASE (AL PER	-) IN	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY,	16-64,	AT JULY	, 1935.	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY including Casuals)	TED ig		EMPORA TOPPAGI			TOTAL.		TA	GES* A	S	CENTAGES AT 22ND JUNE.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Tetal.	25TH MAY, 1936.	24TH JUNE, 1935.	JUNE,	1936.4
Fishing	31,890	940	32,830	17-9	6.2	17.6	0.4	6.0	0.6	18.3	12.2	18-2	- 6.7	+ 0.4	- 2.3	18.2
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	934,420 10,730 4,420 46,040 10,080 10,920 17,480 1,034,090	4,190 10 20 410 20 1,300 170 6,120	938,610 10,740 4,440 46,450 10,100 12,220 17,650 1,040,210	16·7 12·6 20·9 10·9 5·6 8·9 7·1 16·0	14·6 10·0 5·0 1·5 25·0 9·2 6·5 12·3	16·7 12·6 20·9 10·8 5·7 9·0 7·1 16·0	12.6 1.8 0.7 2.0 0.3 7.8 1.5 11.6	5·8 0·2 0·6 1·7 4·3	12·5 1·7 0·7 2·0 0·2 7·0 1·5 11·6	29·3 14·4 21·6 12·9 5·9 16·7 8·6 27·6	20·4 10·0 5·0 1·7 25·0 9·8 8·2 16·5	14·3 21·6 12·8 5·9 16·0 8·6	+ 6·1 + 0·2 - 0·3 - 2·1 - 0·5 - 1·1 - 0·6 + 5·4	- 2·8 -12·1 - 2·7 - 5·1 - 2·5 - 4·2 - 3·7 - 3·0	- 7·3 - 9·5 - 0·1 - 6·9 - 1·3 - 5·2 - 5·3 - 7·2	29·2 14·3 21·5 12·0 5·9 15·9 8·2 27·6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and Ry-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekiins and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	14,160 22,650 14,750 <i>51,560</i> 94,540 33,340	160 1,580 430 2,170 6,300 39,870	14,320 24,230 15,180 53,730 100,840 73,210	13·0 12·7 6·4 11·0 7·6 10·9	5·6 5·9 9·3 6·6 9·6 7·1	12·9 12·3 6·4 10·8 7·7 8·8	0·7 2·1 0·9 1·3 1·0 8·6	1·9 1·2 28·6 6·6 1·7 12·4	0·7 2·0 1·8 1·6 1·1 10·7	13·7 14·8 7·3 12:3 8·6 19·5	7·5 7·1 37·9 13·2 11·3 19·5	12·4 8·8	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.9 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	- 2·8 - 2·8 - 1·7 - 2·5 - 1·6 - 0·9	- 5.0 - 5.5 - 5.5 - 5.3 - 1.9 - 3.5	13·6 14·3 7·8 12·3 8·7 19·5
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,260 17,570 39,930	6,450 2,050 8,500	28,710 19,720 48,430	8·8 13·8 11·0	4·7 8·3 5·6	7·9 13·2 10·1	2·6 3·9 3·2	1·4 1·5 1·4	2·3 3·7 2·8	11·4 17·7 14·2	6·1 9·8 7·0	16.9	- 0·5 - 1·3 - 0·8	- 3.8	- 2·5 - 1·9 - 2·3	10·2 16·9 12·9
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals	76,090 11,790 17,480 51,510 156,870	26,640 4,910 6,300 20,500 58,350	102,730 16,700 23,780 72,010 215,220	9·2 4·6 5·7 7·9 8·0	3·6 5·2 3·0 4·2 3·9	7·8 4·8 5·0 6·8 6·9	0·8 0·2 0·2 4·2 1·8	0·3 0·4 0·1 0·9 0·5	0·6 0·2 0·2 3·3 1·5	10·0 4·8 5·9 12·1 9·8	3·9 5·6 3·1 5·1 4·4	8·4 5·0 5·2 10·1 8·4	- 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.1		$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -2.0 \\ & -1.1 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -2.5 \\ & -1.9 \end{array} $	8·4 5·0 5·2 10·1 8·3
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	16,030 157,760 36,420 25,510 28,600 19,510 283,830	100 4,110 3,190 2,740 1,990 3,410 15,540	16,130 161,870 39,610 28,250 30,590 22,920 299,370	9.8 7.0 10.6 8.9 9.0 9.5	4·0 3·2 4·8 8·6 2·2 5·1 4·8	9·7 6·8 10·4 8·4 8·4 9·3	1·9 6·5 2·1 19·2 7·4 2·3 6·6	0.6 0.8 13.8 0.5 0.9 3.0	1·9 6·3 2·0 18·7 7·0 2·1 6·4	14·2 16·3 9·1 29·8 16·3 11·3 16·1	4·0 3·8 5·6 22·4 2·7 6·0 7·8	29·1 15·4 10·5	- 0.6 - 1.2 - 0.2 - 1.6 - 0.9 - 2.2 - 1.1	- 7·7 - 7·4 - 2·3 - 7·2 - 0·3 - 8·5 - 6·1	- 2·5 - 4·3	14·1 16·0 8·8 29·1 15·4 10·4 15·7
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	484,750 73,260 44,950 32,150 635,110	42,670 20,150 700 1,260 64,780	527,420 93,410 45,650 33,410 699,890	7·3 4·4 13·3 11·4 7·6	3·1 2·6 2·7 3·7 2·9	7·0 4·0 13·2 11·1 7·2	1.6 0.4 0.9 1.2 1.4	1·0 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·8	1·5 0·3 0·8 1·2 1·3	8·9 4·8 14·2 12·6 9·0	4·1 2·8 3·0 3·8 3·7	8·5 4·3 14·0 12·3 8·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	- 4·2 - 2·4 -13·0 - 5·4 - 4·6	- 8.1	8·4 4·3 14·7 12·1 8·4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	258,160 12,480 45,420 316,060 154,710	27,670 1,710 1,370 30,750 2,520	285,830 14,190 46,790 346,810 157,230	4·6 9·4 4·0 4·7 29·0	3·4 4·9 0·7 3·3 6·6	4·5 8·9 3·9 4·6 28·7	2·1 0·7 0·7 1·9 1·5	1.6 1.0 0.2 1.6 1.9	2·1 0·7 0·7 1·8 1·4	6·7 10·1 4·7 6·6 30·5	5·0 5·9 0·9 4·9	6·6 9·6 4·6 6·4 30·1	+ 1·3 - 0·7 - 0·2 + 1·0 - 2·8	- 3·5 - 2·6 - 2·9 - 3·4 -13·0	- 3·0 - 4·6 - 6·6 - 3·6 -19·0	6·5 9·4 4·6 6·4 30·3
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts. Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	85,060 33,140 80,900 22,410 14,770 19,090 11,920 21,350 154,060 442,700	8,370 2,220 61,300 9,900 11,220 10,960 17,030 82,520 204,470	93,430 35,360 142,200 32,310 25,990 30,050 12,870 38,380 236,580 647,170	7·1 12·7 5·8 11·7 7·6 5·2 7·2 6·4 7·1 7·4	4·3 2·8 6·0 8·0 5·1 4·5 2·2 5·2 4·8	6.8 12.1 5.9 10.5 6.5 5.0 6.9 5.9	2·6 0·8 1·0 5·2 1·9 1·5 1·0 1·8	1·7 1·5 2·3 1·2 0·9 0·1 1·4 1·3 1·4	2·5 0·7 1·2 4·4 1·6 1·2 0·8 1·6	9·7 13·5 6·8 16·9 9·5 6·7 8·2 8·2	6·0 2·8 7·5 10·3 6·3 5·4 2·3 6·6	9·3 12·8 7·1 14·9 8·1 6·2 7·7 7·5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 3·4 - 2·3 - 1·0 - 4·3 - 2·6 - 1·1 - 2·3 - 2·0 - 2·1	- 3·4 - 2·9	9·3 12·2 7·1 14·9 8·1 6·2 7·6 7·5
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	90,040 72,150 162,190 92,860	131,740 148,470 280,210 128,860	221,780 220,620 442,400 221,720	13·5 11·5 12·6 5·5	7·8 12·9 10·5 3·1	10·1 12·4 11·3 4·1	5·2 3·2 4·3 7·0	5·3 3·9 4·6 7·1	5·3 3·7 4·5 7·0	18·7 14·7 16·9 12·5	13·1 16·8 15·1 10·2	15·4 16·1 15·8 11·1	- 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·2 + 1·2	- 6·5 - 6·4 - 6·4 - 3·8	- 7·1 - 7·6 - 7·3 -10·2	15·4 16·1 15·8 11·1
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	17,610 18,780 23,320 11,130 7,340 26,070 6,290 12,490 16,200 76,730 471,010	31,120 10,550 50,820 19,460 11,520 89,360 9,660 17,790 33,390 31,780 714,520	48,730 29,330 74,140 30,590 18,860 115,430 15,950 30,280 49,590 108,510 1,185,530	5·5 4·9 21·3 23·5 13·0 4·0 4·8 3·4 7·4 9·0 9·7	3·8 4·6 20·3 26·0 13·7 3·8 2·6 3·2 7·8 8·4 8·6	4·4 4·8 20·6 25·1 13·4 3·9 3·5 3·3 7·6 8·8 9·1	4·1 2·2 2·1 4·2 2·1 4·0 6·6 2·4 1·1 11·0 5·6	6·3 2·8 3·6 4·2 3·3 4·2 3·8 6·3 3·4 7·7 5·1	5·5 2·4 3·2 4·2 2·9 4·1 4·9 4·7 2·7 10·0 5·2	9·6 7·1 23·4 27·7 15·1 8·0 11·4 5·8 8·5 20·0 15·3	10·1 7·4 23·9 30·2 17·0 8·0 6·4 9·5 11·2 16·1 13·7	9·9 7·2 23·8 29·3 16·3 8·0 8·4 8·0 10·3 18·8 14·3	$\begin{array}{c} \\ + \ 1 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.8 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.0 \\ +3.2 \\ -0.6 \\ -3.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.1 \\ -1.1 \\ -3.5 \\ -3.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -4.9 \\ -4.4 \\ +8.0 \\ -6.4 \\ -1.8 \\ -3.7 \\ -4.6 \\ +2.7 \\ -0.2 \\ -3.1 \\ -5.4 \end{array}$	9.9 7.2 22.4 29.3 14.0 7.9 8.3 8.0 8.5 18.1 13.6
Leather and Leather Goods: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,900 11,690 46,590	11,050	45,950 25,480 71,430	8·2 6·9 7·9	6·2 4·1 5·0	7·7 5·4 6·9	2·5 1·2 2·1	1·6 1·1 1·4	2·3 1·1 1·8	10·7 8·1 10·0	7·8 5·2 6·4	10·0 6·5 8·7	- 1·2 - 0·3	- 2·8 - 2·6 - 2·8	- 3·4 - 3·1 - 3·3	10·0 6·4 8·7
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	69,880 10,020 12,530 11,350 7,920 82,270 193,970	20,090 52,030	208,750 103,110 32,670 100,430 28,010 134,300 607,270	14·3 7·7 9·1 5·7 5·2 9·3 10·6	4·0 3·3 4·3 5·7 2·7 3·7 4·1	7·5 3·7 6·1 5·7 3·4 7·1 6·2	1·2 0·5 3·4 0·9 1·3 5·9 3·3	3·2 1·7 12·1 2·5 1·6 5·5 3·4	2·5 1·6 8·8 2·4 1·5 5·8 3·4	15·5 8·2 12·5 6·6 6·5 15·2 13·9	7·2 5·0 16·4 8·2 4·3 9·2 7·5	10·0 5·3 14·9 8·1 4·9 12·9 9·6	+ 1.9 + 7.9 - 0.2 - 0.6	- 0.8 - 0.6 + 2.3 - 1.9 - 3.1 - 2.4 - 1.2	- 0·8 - 2·1	9·9 5·3 · 14·9 4·9 4·9 12·8 9·1
Feod, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	106,010 29,050 25,670 69,430 86,130	3,790 47,010 58,110 23,480	169,270 32,840 72,680 127,540 109,610	10·4 7·2 8·7 10·3 8·2 4·6	6.5 6.3 7.7 11.7 8.3 3.9	8·0 10·9 8·2	0.6 0.9 1.0 0.5 0.5	0·5 1·0 5·1 1·4 0·9 1·2	0·5 0·9 3·7 0·9 0·6 0·9	11·0 8·1 9·7 10·8 8·7 4·9	7·0 7·3 12·8 13·1 9·2 5·1	8·0 11·7 11·8 8·8	- 1·3 - 0·5 - 2·1 - 0·3		- 0.9 - 2.8 - 1.6 - 1.3	9·4 7·7 11·6 11·8 8·6 4·9
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc Weodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	14,130 330,420 58,660 8,830 114,570 18,000 200,060	2,890 2,050	41,690 553,630 61,550 10,880 137,620 23,050 233,100	11·3 16·2 9·5 11·4 10·5	3·7 8·1 5·9	8·7 11·0 14·7 8·9 10·6	0·6 0·6 2·4 1·1	1·8 0·9 1·6 1·1	1·1 0·5 2·2 1·1	9.7	9·8 4·6 9·7 7·0	9·8 11·5 16·9	- 0·9 - 1·0 - 2·2 - 0·2	- 0·9 - 2·1 - 4·3 - 1·6	- 1·1 - 2·8 - 3·6 - 3·1 - 3·1	9·7 11·2 16·8 9·9

* See last paragraph of text on page 254.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.	Esmin	ATHD NUM	ERED OF			PERCEN	TAGES	* AT 22	2nd Ju	UNE, 19	936.		INCR	EASE (+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON	S, AGED	UN (WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED		EMPORA FOPPAGE			TOTAL.		Тот	EASE (AL PER AGES* PARED	CEN-	ONLY TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	25TH MAY, 1936.	24TH JUNE, 1935.	25TH JUNE, 1934.	22ND JUNE, 1936.*
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	46,160	15,250	61,410	4.2	3.2	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	5.2	4.5	5.0	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 2.5	5.0
Stationery	23,260 4,930	42,770 2,120	66,030 7,050	4·6 6·0	4·5 7·6	4·5 6·5	0.2	1·1 1·1	0·8 1·0	4·8 6·9	5·6 8·7	5·3 7·5	- 0·6 - 0·3	- 0·6 + 0·7	- 0·5 + 1·5	5·2 7·5
(not paper)	3,720 186,210 264,280	4,810 91,210 <i>156,160</i>	8,530 277,420 420,440	5·8 7·4 6·5	5·3 5·5 5·1	5·5 6·8 6·0	0·1 0·4 0·5	0·8 0·8 0·9	0·5 0·5 0·6	5·9 7·8 7·0	6·1 6·3 6·0	6·0 7·3 6·6	- 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·6	+ 0·2 - 0·5 - 0·7	- 0·9 - 1·0	6·0 7·2 6·6
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting	965,810 276,090 1,241,900	10,980 1,290 12,270	976,790 277,380 1,254,170	10·9 40·0 17·4	2·3 2·0 2·3	10·8 39·9 17·3	0·4 0·6 0·4	0·1 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·6 0·3	11·3 40·6 17·8	2·4 2·2 2·4	11·2 40·5 17·6	+ 0·1 - 0·7 - 0·1	- 2·4 - 2·5 - 2·5	- 3·7 - 3·1 - 3·8	10·9 40·3 17·3
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	38,800 11,400 6,520	23,670 1,810 5,960	62,470 13,210 12,480	9·1 9·2 11·0	7·0 4·5 5·1	8·3 8·6 8·1	1·3 2·5 3·4	2·6 0·4 2·3	1·8 2·2 3·0	10·4 11·7 14·4	9·6 4·9 7·4	10·1 10·8 11·1	- 0·4· - 0·5	- 2·2 - 1·1 - 2·4	- 2·7 - 1·4 - 4·6	10·1 10·8 10·8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	20,600 16,180 8,160 101,660	10,480 7,480 9,020 58,420	31,080 23,660 17,180 160,080	3·7 8·4 6·1 7·8	2·5 8·6 6·3 6·0	3·3 8·5 6·2 7·1	0·2 2·8 1·2 1·6	0·2 2·1 1·4 1·9	0·2 2·5 1·3 1·7	3·9 11·2 7·3 9·4	2·7 10·7 7·7 7·9	3·5 11·0 7·5 8·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ +1.4 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	- 0.7 - 6.9 - 1.9 - 2.5	- 1.6 - 2.1 - 1.0 - 2.3	3·4 11·0 7·5 8·8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	191,510	8,090	199,600	8.5	2.1	8.3	0-3	0.1	0.2	8.8	2.2	8-5	- 0.2	- 1.3	- 0.1	8.5
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	131,750 178,920 207,740 139,840	7,870 9,110 9,130 6,340	139,620 188,030 216,870 146,180	6·9 3·0 14·0 24·6	2·1 4·7 3·2 6·9	6·7 3·1 13·5 23·9	0·3 0·3 0·8 0·3	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·8 0·2	7·2 3·3 14·8 24·9	2·3 5·1 3·4 7·5	6·9 3·3 14·3 24·1	- 0.6 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.9	- 1·4 - 0·7 - 2·6 - 3·9	- 2·7 - 1·3 - 3·5 - 5·5	6·8 3·3 14·0 24·1
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	138,570 24,280 162,850 20,560 841,660	1,340 630 1,970 2,980 37,400	139,910 24,910 164,820 23,540 879,060	31·0 12·0 28·2 15·4 15·1	8·1 2·5 6·3 4·5 4·2	30·8 11·8 27·9 14·1 14·7	0·9 1·5 0·9 0·7 0·5	0·3 1·6 0·8 0·3 0·4	0·9 1·5 1·0 0·6 0·5	31·9 13·5 29·1 16·1 15·6	8·4 4·1 7·1 4·8 4·6	31·7 13·3 28·9 14·7 15·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.9 \\ +0.1 \\ -1.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \dagger \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	- 1·1 - 0·4 - 2·8	31·1 13·5 28·5 14·6 15·0
Distributive Trades	1,267,100	740,240	2,007,340	11.0	5.5	9.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	11.5	5.9	9.4	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.8	9.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	179,280	81,390	260,670	5.0	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.1	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0-3	3.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	100,750 341,760 88,050 80,190	20,400 22,380 64,650 41,750	121,150 364,140 152,700 121,940	13·1 17·6 5·6 20·6	3·1 2·8 2·4 13·5	11·4 16·7 4·3 18·2	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·2 0·8	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	13·4 18·0 5·9 21·1	3·4 3·0 2·6 14·3	11·7 17·1 4·5 18·8	- 0·5 - 0·5 - 0·1 - 0·9	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -1.9 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	11·5 17·0 4·4 18·6
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	165,230 27,960 9,230 113,760 926,930	260,820 105,550 16,780 51,480 583,810	426,050 133,510 26,010 165,240 1,510,740	15·1 6·2 8·9 28·4 16·7	10·1 4·6 3·9 5·2 7·4	12·0 4·9 5·7 21·2 13·1	0·2 0·4 0·6 1·1 0·4	0·4 1·4 0·4 0·6 0·5	0·4 1·2 0·5 0·9 0·5	15·3 6·6 9·5 29·5 17·1	10·5 6·0 4·3 5·8 7·9	12·4 6·1 6·2 22·1 13·6	- 2·1 - 0·8 - 1·7 - 1·1	- 0·1 † - 5·2 - 1·1	- 0·2 † - 5·7 - 1·0	12·2 5·9 6·1 21·6 13·4
TOTAL§	9,531,000	3,527,000	13,058,000	12.4	6.2	10.7	2.4	2.1	2-4	14.8	8-3	13.1	+ 0.1	- 2·3‡	- 3·3‡	12.9

* See last paragraph of text on page 254.

† For 24th June, 1935, and 25th June, 1934, separate figures are not available.

† The percentages for June, 1935, and June, 1934, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see the issue of this Gazette for November, 1935, pages 414 and 432. The percentages given for May, and June, 1936, are based on the number insured at July, 1935.

§ See footnote * on page 255.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd JUNE, 1936.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Mal	les, age	d 16-64.		Females, aged 16-64.						
Industry Groups.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	porarily Stop-	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	porarily Stop-	Per- cent- age of Total			
Fishing	5,704	0.5	140	0.1	58	0.0	57	0.1			
Mining	165,811		119,952			0.3					
Non-Metalliferous	5.050							NA COLUMN			
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.	5,658 7,182		703								
Pottery	3,641	0.3	989 2,861	0.4	605 2,815						
Glass Trades	4,395		1,271	0.6	475	0.2					
Chemicals	12,597	1.1	2,841	1.2	2,273	1.0		0.4			
Metal Manuf'ct're	27,069	2.3	18,750	8-1	742	0.3		0.6			
Engineering	48,447	4.1	8,461	3.7		0.9					
Vehicles	14,973		5,845	2.5		0.5					
Shipbuilding, etc. Metal Trades	44,915		2,213	1.0	167	0.1	48	0.1			
Textile Trades	32,712 45,890		7,692 26,042	3.3	10,851 61,574	4·9 28·1	2,827 35,960	3·8 48·6			
Leather	3,676		988	0.4		0.6	33,960	0.5			
Boots, Shoes, etc.	7,650		4,889	2.1	1,922	0.9					
Clothing Trades	12,950		1,559	0.7	15,127	6.9					
Food, Drink and											
Tobacco	30,221		1,928	0.8	17,780	8.1	4,083				
Woodworking, etc. Paper, Printing	20,983 17,308		2,174	0.9		0.9		0.7			
Building and	17,300	1.2	1,238	0.5	7,890	3.6	1,448	2.0			
Contracting	216,166	18.3	4,708	2.0	279	0.1	13	0.0			
Other Manufac-			1,100				10	00			
turing Industries	7,914	0.7	1,620	0.7	3,503	1.6	1,084	1.5			
Gas, Water and		2 1 2									
Electricity	16,329		463	0.2	170	0.1	8	0.0			
Transport, etc Distributive	127,228 139,316		4,288	1.9		0.7	129	0.2			
Commerce, Bank-	139,310	11.0	6,034	7.0	40,496	18.5	2,849	3.8			
THE GLC	8,966	0.7	204	0.1	881	0.4	29	0.0			
Miscellaneous	154,630		3,989	1.7	43,036	19.6		4.5			
Total	1,182,331	100-0	231,842	100.0	219,334	100.0	74,033	100.0			

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 22nd June, 1936, differed from the figures for 25th May, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industries.	n	umbers r 2nd June	ecord e, 193	or Decreated as Un 66, as co May, 193	empl	oyed at
18.4 - 08 - 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	M	fales.	Fe	males.	males. To	
Coal Mining Tailoring Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Woollen and Worsted	++++	57,412 3,428 3,415 621	++++	146 4,330 321 2,154	++++	57,558 7,758 3,736 2,775
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	++++	482 170 147 817 775	++++	2,087 1,811 1,811 1,068 761	++++	2,569 1,981 1,958 1,885 1,536
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Local Government Service Public Works Contracting, etc Fishing	12111	1,104 1,932 1,828 2,160 2,166	+	520 11 198 10 53	111111	1,624 1,921 2,026 2,170 2,219
Fishing General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding "Other" Road Transport "Other" Food Industries Port Transport (Dock, Wharves,		2,149 2,284 758	111	152 81 1,821	1111	2,301 2,365 2,579
etc.)	1111	2,776 425 3,201 4,307	1111	2 18 20 39	1111	2,778 443 3,221 4,346
Service Distributive Trades	Ξ	3,407 9,016	-	5,742 4,999	-	9,149 14,015
Net variation for above industries	+	31,405	-	657	+	30,748
Total variation for all Insured Industries	+	16,268	_	5,648	+	10,620

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 22nd June, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	EL 127 TH			ons on R une, 1936		Inc. (+) or Dec. in totals as compared with	
	Area.	Men.	100 - 100 - 100		Total.	25th May, 24th Ju 1936. 1935	
Drission	London Division	124,213	33,217	3,155	160,585	-2,659 - 33,	532
Chatham 2.299 3500 226 2.884 400 803 804 Norwich 1.824 206 48 2.078 410 803 804 807 815 806 807 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816 807 815 816	Division	51,144	10,922	3,314			078
Nearwigh	Chatham	2,298	360	226	2,884	- 400 -	803
	Norwich	4,948	864	77	5,889	+ 191 -	173
Bristol 12,598 5006 1,130 17,332 4902 2,188 17,000 17,0	Rest of Division South-Western	100000					
Plymouth		12 596	3,606	1,130	17,332	+ 902 - 2,	188
Reading	Plymouth	4,490	731	390	5,611	- 609 - 1,	840
Swindom 1975 1008	Reading	1,797 5,787	455	163	6,405	- 1,208 - 1,	588
Midlands Division 138,975 34,915 4,763 177,968 1,703 4,23 1,705 1,70	Swindon	789	5,279	2.074	40,387	- 4,576 - 13,	476
Coventry Cradley Heath and Halesowen 1.843 1.843 1.845 2.0 2.311 2.311 2.472 1.660ester 1.6407 1.640ester 1.6407 1.640ester 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.6407 1.6408 1.64	Midlands Division	138,975 16,165	4,852	4,678	21,247	+ 1,601 - 5,	374
Derby	Coventry		780	91	4,604	+ 807 - 4,	
Leicoster	and Halesowen			86	2,421	- 541 -	162
Nottingham 10,403 1,701 200 12,304 383 2,531	Leicester	6,087	3,479 446		9,619 2,844	- 143 -	
Stoke-on-Trent. 13,937 7,104 406 21,447 1,243 5,246 West Bromwitch 1,555 230 105 1,060 1,060 2,166 2,166 Wolverhampton 70,539 12,791 3,298 86,628 2,733 20,197 Newto-factors 341,277 34,905 23,768 399,950 32,740 8,3641 8,6028 13,527 2,760 1,243 Baynsley 12,094 405 1,028 13,527 2,760 1,243 Darwington 2,803 213 2711 3,287 404 1,194 2,404 1,194 2,404 2,405 2,404 2,405 2,40	Nottingham	10,403			12,304	- 383 - 2,	531 891
West Bromwitch 1,553 232 15 1,800 86 774 774 776 775 776 775 776 775 776	Stoke-on-Trent	13,937	7,104	406	21,447	+ 1,244 - 3	246 594
Rest of Division	West Bromwich	1,553	232	15	1,800	+ 86 -	774
Baynsley	Rest of Division	70,539	12,791		86,628		
Briddford 9,651 3,642 223 13,516 1,708 4912 1,194	Dictsian	341,277		23,768		+ 32,740 - 83	641
Dewsbury 2,032 572 377 2,641 48 2,1519 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,912 191 14,323 4,924 1,040 1,403 1,403 1,404 1	Bradford	9,651	3,642	223	13,516	+ 1,708 -	194
Grimsby 4,877 544 414 5,835 314 - 194 Halifax 1,628 755 17	Dewsbury	2.032	572	37	2,641	8 - 2	359
Hartlepools	Gateshead	8,031	733	760	9.524	- 332 - 2	435
Hudlersfield 2,637 1,184 107 3,928 + 309 1,906 Hull 12,895 1,457 747 15,099 142 945 Leeds 2,451 341 226 3,018 2,688 Lincoln 3,000 500 978 10,778 853 4,374 Newcastle-on-Type Rotherham 2,451 341 226 3,018 2,007 Rotherham 3,300 500 978 10,778 853 6,443 Final South Shields 6,593 342 566 511 7,050 Stockton-on-Tees Bunderland 4,893 342 566 7,521 401 2,776 Stockton-on-Tees Bunderland 4,893 342 566 7,521 401 2,776 North-Western		1,628	755	17	2,400	27 -	667
Leeds		2,637	1,184	107	3,928	+ 309 - 1	906
Middleshrough	7 - 1 -	15,775	4,280	247	20,302	+ 1,943 - 2	,688
Rotherham	Lincoln	9,300	500	978	10,778	853 - 4	,374
Sheffield	Newcastle-on-Tyne	9,115	276	351	9,742	+ 3,499 $-$ 5	,146
Stockton-on-Tees 5,93 342 586 7,521 401 2,776 2,776 2,776 3,895 527 252 5,672 775 3,895 707k 3,975	Sheffield	9.574	416	987	10,977	7 1 721 - 1	993
Wakefield 4,893 22,494 404 51 2,949 - 227 - 836 3,995 86 60,753 10,753 10,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 70,753 10,753 10,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 70,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 70,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 86 70,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 86 70,753 169,436 + 22,433 - 29,554 86 86 96 86 86 96,44 16,186 365,278 - 8,277 - 62,235 439 1,060 86 48 16,186 365,278 - 254 - 439 1,060 86 148 1,060	Stockton-on-Tees	6,593	1,326	1,940	7,521	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,582
Rest of Division	Wakefield	4,893		51	2,949	227 -	836
Division	Rest of Division	C TOTAL		1 2 2 2 2	169,436	5 + 22,433 - 29	
Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow	Division	269,038 3,274	2,075	238	5,587	7 - 254 -	439
Birkenhead 6,445 721 483 7,349 284 1,038 Blackburn 6,907 7,332 591 14,830 729 2,290 Blackpool 7,057 2,803 198 10,058 792 3,287 Burniley 4,381 3,604 285 8,270 349 1,064 Bury 1,740 1,263 83 3,086 7 7 941 1,064 Bury 2,353 970 166 3,489 7 76 1,005 Chorley 2,353 970 166 3,489 7 76 1,005 Liverpool 69,468 9,928 5,785 85,181 3,2621 4,457 Manchester 28,907 9,717 Manchester 4,615 2,377 202 7,194 292 2,314 Rochdale 4,049 1,056 95 5,200 34 - 1,717 Bothale 4,049 1,056 95 5,200 34 - 1,717 Bothale 9,205 2,804 245 12,254 42 2,256 Stockport 3,728 1,836 112 5,676 337 2,408 Warrington 9,505 1,348 420 11,273 440 1,1935 Rest of Division 74,290 23,556 4,972 200 3,948 29 1,050 Wigan 9,505 1,348 420 11,273 440 1,1935 Rocolland Division 8,6230 925 Rocolland Division 6,230 925 Edinburgh 66,865 12,560 5,259 87,664 4,972 Clydebank 3,117 445 410 3,972 562 11,387 Greenock 69,865 12,560 5,229 87,664 4,475 11,1894 Greenock 5,142 519 766 6,447 427 1,387 Rest of Division 7,231 13,559 8,264 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 Rest of Division 7,231 13,559 8,264 Rest of Division 7,231 13,559 8,264 Rest of Division 7,231 13,559 8,264 Rest of Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 11,805 16,053 475 825 Llanelly 3,163 252 422 3,837 430 9,11,109 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 Rest of Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 11,805 16,053 475 852 Llanelly 3,163 252 422 3,837 430 9,11,109 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 125 1,938 16 6,447 427 1,387 Rest of Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 11,805 16,053 475 852 Llanelly 3,163 252 422 3,837 430 9, 1,109 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 175 1,466 1,4136 9,414 1,616 1,4136 9,811 Rest of Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 1,180 16,053 475 852 422 3,837 4,808 871 4,406 1,4136 9,941 1,1937 8,816 6,644 1,4136 9,941 1,1937 8,816 6,644 1,4136 9,941 1,1938 1,1931 1,1931 1,180 1,1931 1,1931 1,180 1,1931 1,1931 1,180 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1931 1,1	Ashton-u-Lyne		225	150	2.804	289 - 1	,577
Blackpool	Birkenhead	6,145	721 7,332	591	7,349	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,290
Burnley 4,381 3,604 285 8,270 349 1,064 Bury 1,740 1,263 83 3,086 7 940 Chorley 2,353 970 166 3,489 76 1,005 Liverpool 69,468 9,928 5,785 85,181 3,621 4,457 Manchester 28,907 9,717 643 39,267 259 7,738 Nelson 1,843 1,280 73 3,196 123 913 Oldham 14,618 3,488 169 15,125 133 5,773 Preston 4,615 2,377 202 7,194 292 2,314 Rochdale 4,049 1,056 95 5,200 34 1,717 St. Helens 7,902 516 855 9,273 1,708 1,042 Salford 9,205 2,804 245 12,254 42 2,256 Stockport 3,728 1,836 112 5,676 337 2,408 Warrington 9,505 1,348 420 11,273 440 1,393 Rest of Division 197,854 39,258 17,248 254,360 18,408 38,225 Clydebank 197,854 39,258 17,248 254,360 18,408 38,225 Clydebank 3,117 445 410 3,972 562 1,838 Dundee 69,865 12,560 5,239 87,664 4,475 11,574 Glasgow 69,865 12,560 5,239 87,664 4,475 11,894 Greenock 5,142 519 786 6,447 427 1,387 Paisley 3,900 678 319 4,897 295 1,209 Rest of Division 175,098 3,163 252 422 3,837 380 87 Rest of Division 176,098 3,663 252 422 3,837 380 87 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 1,402 1,617 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 1,402 1,617 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 1,402 1,617 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152	Blackpool	3,172	1.212	107	10,058	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2,001 & - \\ 3 & 792 & - \end{bmatrix}$	
Chorley	Burnley	4,381	3.604	285	3.086	5 + 7 -	
Manchester	Chorley	2,353	970	166	3,489 85,181	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,457
Oldham 11,468 3,488 169 15,125 — 133 — 5,773 Preston 4,049 1,056 95 5,200 34 1,717 St. Helens 7,902 516 855 9,233 + 1,708 + 1,717 St. Helens 7,902 2,804 245 12,254 42 2,256 Stockport 3,728 1,836 112 5,676 337 2,408 Warrington 3,256 492 200 3,948 29 1,050 Wigan 74,290 23,656 4,972 102,918 658 20,342 Scotland Division 17,854 39,258 17,248 254,360 18,408 38,225 Aberdeen 6,230 925 184 7,339 389 542 Glasgow 69,865 12,560 6,296 589 15,850 550 550 550	Manchester	28,907	9,717	643	39,267	7 - 259 - 7	,738 913
Rochdale	Oldham	11,468	3,488	169	15,125	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,773
Salford Stockport Stockp	Rochdale	4,049 7,902	1,056	95	5.200	-34 - 1	,717
Warrington 3,256 492 200 3,948 29 1,050 Wigan 1348 420 11,273 440 1,393 Rest of Division 197,854 39,258 4,972 102,918 658 20,342 Scotland Division 6,230 925 184 7,339 389 542 Clydebank 3,117 445 410 3,972 562 1,838 Dundee 8,965 6,296 589 15,850 550 550 Edinburgh 16,268 3,212 685 20,165 11 1,574 Greenock 5,620 771 647 7,038 793 2,346 Motherwell 5,142 519 786 6,447 427 1,387 Paisley 3,900 678 319 4,897 295 1,209 Rest of Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 198,816 81 4,334 Cardiff 31,303 498<	Salford	9,205	4,004	245	12.254	1 - 42 - 2	,256
Rest of Division	Warrington	3,256	492	200	3,948	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.050
Aberdeen 6,230 925 184 7,333 - 389 - 542 191		74,290	23,656	4,972	102,918	8 - 658 - 20	,342
Ciydebank 8,455 6,296 6.296 6.899 15,850 - 550 - 550 - 550 Edinburgh 69,865 12,560 5,239 87,664 - 4,475 - 11,894 Greenock 5,620 771 647 7,038 - 793 - 2,346 Motherwell 5,142 519 786 6,447 - 427 - 1,387 Paisley 3,900 678 319 4,897 - 295 - 1,209 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 125 1,924 - 309 - 1,109 Rest of Division 77,231 13,569 8,264 99,064 - 10,597 - 15,776 Males Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 198,816 - 81 - 4,334 Cardiff 3,163 252 Llanelly 3,163 252 Llanelly 5,984 330 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 18,804 86,812 - 948 - 1,638 Swansea 11,803 867 1,466 14,136 - 440 - 140 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 + 1,402 - 1,617 Nowthern Ireland 2,710 1,195 194 4,099 + 126 - 661 Lurgan 2,710 1,195 194 4,099 + 126 - 661 Lurgan 861 1,161 43 2,065 - 56 - 284 Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 - 9 - 274 Newry Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 - 846 + 152 Great Britain and 140,328 271427 91647 1766 379 - 1,874 - 301,780	The second secon	6,230	925	184	7,339	9 - 389 -	542
Edinburgh Glasgow 69,865 12,560 771 647 7,038 793 2,346 Motherwell 5,142 519 786 6,447 427 1,387 Paisley 1,516 283 125 1,924 309 1,109 Rest of Division 77,231 13,569 8,264 99,064 10,597 15,776 Wales Division 175,098 7,463 1,180 1,283 1,180 1,18	Clydebank	8,965	6 296	589	15 850	0 - 550 -	550
Greenock Motherwell 5,620 771 647 7,038 793 2,346 Motherwell 5,142 519 786 6,447 427 1,387 Paisley 3,900 678 319 4,897 295 1,209 Port Glasgow 1,516 283 125 1,924 309 1,109 Wales Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 198,816 81 4,334 Cardiff 13,320 1,553 1,180 16,053 475 852 Llanelly 3,163 252 422 3,837 380 87 Newport 5,984 330 498 6,812 948 1,638 Swansea 11,803 867 1,466 14,136 440 140 Northern Ireland 41,08 19,811 2,777 63,696 492 4,346 Belfast 2,710 1,195 194 4,099 126 661 Lurgan 271	Edinburgh	16,268	12,560	5,239	87,664	4 - 4,475 - 11	,574
Paisley 3,900 678 319 4,897 295 1,209 1,209 309 1,109 1,576 1,526 1,526 1,526 99,064 10,597 15,776 15,776 15,576 1,553 1,180 16,255 198,816 81 4,334 4,334 16,053 475 852 11,803 867 1,466 16,053 475 852 1,424 3,837 498 6,812 948 1,638 87 88 88 1,466 14,136 440 140 <t< th=""><th>Greenock</th><th>5,620 5,142</th><th>771 519</th><th>647</th><th>7,038 6,44</th><th>8 - 793 - 2</th><th>346</th></t<>	Greenock	5,620 5,142	771 519	647	7,038 6,44	8 - 793 - 2	346
Rest of Division 77,231 13,569 8,264 99,064 10,597 15,776 Wales Division 175,098 7,463 16,255 198,816 81 4,334 Cardiff 3,163 1,553 1,180 16,053 475 852 Llanelly 5,984 330 498 6,812 948 1,638 Swansea 11,803 867 1,466 14,136 440 140 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 1,402 1,618 Northern Ireland 41,108 19,811 2,777 63,696 492 4,346 Lurgan 861 1,61 43 2,065 56 284 Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 9 274 Newry 1,444 294 28 1,766 103 229 Rest of Northern 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 152 Great Britain and	Paisley	3,900	678	125	4,89° 1,924	4 - 309 - 1	,109
Cardiff 13,320 1,553 1,180 16,053 475 852 Llanelly 3,163 252 422 3,837 + 380 - 87 87 Newport 5,984 330 498 6,812 - 948 - 1,638 Swansea 11,803 867 1,466 14,136 - 440 - 140 Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 + 1,402 - 1,617 Northern Ireland 23,137 11,391 1,825 36,353 + 1,380 - 3,050 Londonderry 2,710 1,195 194 4,099 + 126 - 661 Lurgan 861 1,161 43 2,065 - 56 - 284 Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 - 9 - 274 Newry 1,444 294 28 1,766 - 103 - 229 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 - 846 + 152 Great Britain and \ 1403 298 271 427 91647 1766 372 - 1.874 - 301.780	Rest of Division	77,231	13,569	8,264	99,064	4 - 10,597 - 15	,776
Newport 5,964 530 6,812 7,978 7,	Cardiff	13,320	1,553	1,180	16.05.	3 - 475 -	852
Rest of Division 140,828 4,461 12,689 157,978 1,402 1,517 Northern Ireland 41,108 19,811 2,777 63,696 492 4,346 Belfast 23,137 11,391 1,825 36,353 1,380 3,050 Londonderry 861 1,161 43 2,065 56 284 Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 9 274 Newry 1,444 294 28 1,766 103 229 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 846 + 152 Great Britain and 1403 298 271 427 91 647 1,766 372 - 1,874 - 301,780	Newport	5,984	330	498	6,81		,638
Northern Ireland 41,108 19,811 2,777 63,696 + 492 - 4,346 Belfast 23,137 11,391 1,825 36,353 + 1,380 - 3,050 Londonderry 861 1,161 43 2,065 - 56 - 284 Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 - 9 - 274 Newry 1,444 294 28 1,766 - 103 - 229 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 - 846 + 152 Great Britain and 1,403,298 271,427 91,647 1,766,379 - 1,874 - 301,780	Swansea			12,689	157,97	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Londonderry 2,710 1,195 194 4,099 + 126 - 661 Lurgan 775 493 37 1,305 - 9 - 274 Newry 1,444 294 28 1,766 - 103 - 229 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 - 846 + 152 Great Britain and 1,403,298 271,427 91,647 1,766,372 - 1,874 - 301,780	Northern Ireland	41,108	19,811	2,777	63,69	6 + 492 - 4	
Lisburn 775 493 37 1,305 — 9 — 274 Newry Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 — 846 + 152 Great Britain and 1403 298 271 427 91 647 1,766 379 — 1.874 — 301.780	Londonderry	2,710	1,195	194	4,099	9 + 126 -	661
Rest of Northern Ireland 12,181 5,277 650 18,108 — 846 + 152 Great Britain and 1,403,298 271,427 91,647 1,766,379 — 1,874 — 301,780	Lisburn	775	493	37	1,30	5 - 9 -	274
Great Britain and 1 403 298 271 427 91 647 1 766 379 - 1.874 - 301.780	Newry Rest of Northern			1			
Northern Ireland \ [1,403,298 271,427 91,647 1,766 372 - 1,874 - 301,780	Ireland	the same and the same of the		The state of the s	The state of the state of		
	Northern Ireland	1,403,298	271,427	91,647	1,766 37	z - 1,874) - 301	,780

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.

Division.	201.00	Boys.		Girls.			
	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	710 612 969 849 5,029 3,426 3,643 4,883	1,088 818 945 1,536 7,618 5,186 5,549 4,463	1,798 1,430 1,914 2,385 12,647 8,612 9,192 9,346	629 1,065 1,409 1,034 6,652 3,722 3,715 4,984	728 819 943 1,259 4,469 3,852 4,341 1,925	1,357 1,884 2,352 2,293 11,121 7,574 8,056 6,909	
Great Britain	20,121	27,203	47,324	23,210	18,336	41,546	

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. Some particulars on this subject were given in an article on page 205 of the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1936.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.

	Во	ys.	Gir		
Divisions.	Aged and 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	1,021 579 449 636	1,435 944 897 1,699	1,244 748 523 729	1,101 869 788 1,318	4,801 3,140 2,657 4,382
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	2,076 2,274 1,945 1,106	6,888 5,109 4,746 3,807	2,305 2,701 1,908 740	3,506 3,951 3,604 1,105 4	14,775 14,035 12,203 6,758
Great Britain	10,086	25,529	10,898	16,246	62,759

Note.—The figures include not only boys and girls on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment and were not known to have found employment. Those juveniles (317 boys and 57 girls) to whom agricultural workers' unemployment books had been issued prior to 22nd June, 1936, and who were recorded as unemployed at that date, are included in the figures (see article on page 241).

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND JUNE, 1936.

Division.	Numb	er of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
South-Eastern	6,287	4,613	10,900	652	651	1,303	
	1,456	1,378	2,834	277	391	668	
	1,833	1,500 2,481	3,333 5,224	335 548	333 597	1,145	
T41 TU-stam	2,743	2,345	5,180	639	522	1,161	
landland .	1,986	2,258	4,244	246	263	509	
Walan	1,029	472	1,501	259	225	484	
Great Britain	18,169	15,047	33,216	2,956	2,982	5,938	

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

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		Week 24th Jun			24th	nth ende	936.	Total number of individuals who have attended	
District	Junior	and Cla			Institutions. Jur				
Divisions.	No.	No.	Average attendance.		No. of	Average attendance.		struction Centres and Classes* since 1st	
S. Ast.	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1936.	
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	4 10 12 13 54 47 32 26	3 4 3 6 2 4 1	155 100 387 525 4,871 3,263 3,777 2,921	77 179 377 406 2,556 2,386 2,269 1,008	2 16 6 8 8 4 -	4 1 15 16 17 16 — 3	 27 19 113 46 	1,868 1,438 3,180 3,549 20,281 16,503 16,645 8,778	
Great Britain	198	23	15,999	9,258	46	72	205	72,242	

^{*} Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

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

In previous issues of this GAZETTE* statistics have been given of the estimated numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in July, 1935, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the numbers recorded as unemployed in each month from July, 1935 to March, 1936, classified by industries. The Table below analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls, under 16 years of age, recorded as unemployed, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in April, May and June, 1936:—

source to began m'adulant	20%		1 14-15	sured Ju record loyed at	ed as	
Industry.		April,	25th	May, 36.	22nd	June, 36.
Abelies due yours a	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	568 45 49		485 27 47	18 8 3	553 23 33	9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass Trades Chemical Manufacture Other Chemical Industries	95 40 44 44 63	77 78 84		89		58 53 87
Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Other Metal Manufacture	31 75	7 28	32 65		29 62	8 32
Engineering (including Engineers' Iron- founding) Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicle Manufacture Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	588 200 54 215	46	516 169 36 201	40 10	472 168 45 184	94 39 4 2
Store, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Other Metal Industries	103 102 170 18 37 302	7 291 39 20	79 73 151 28 26 289	235	69 82 134 21 30 242	21 2 199 31 27 341
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacture (Weaving, etc.) Woollen and Worsted	118 65 42		88 66 40	181 157 187	71 58 37	137 148 155
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Manufacture Jute Manufacture Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Manufacture Lace Manufacture Carpet Manufacture Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	6 8 57 41 48 17 1 8 25	33 40 172 51 72 355 14 43 203 120	35 15 7 4	39 41 147 42 67 254 15 40 162 99	7 10 63 30 32 13 2 11 22 42	33 40 152 42 67 206 8 43 142 101
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	30 31	24 76	27 17	28 72	20 15	20 51
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing Industries	115 13 14 13 184 9	460 343 47 431 104 82	93 14 11 19 170 8	493 302 55 437 99 61	77 10 5 29 129 4	423 286 58 374 77 59
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., making Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec-	294	573	269	540	257	456
tionery Other Food and Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc., Manufacture	37 216 5	687 666 58	134 137 5	623 619 41	18 112 4	524 476 43
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc Other Woodworking	147 257 117	9 106 64	141 263 95	7 98 65	97 236 87	9 95 65
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	33 252 53	234 445 126	25 205 46	176 397	18 161 43	142 328
Building Public Works Contracting	720 108	19	582 106	18	498 79	16
Rubber Toys, Games and Sport Requisites Other Manufacturing Industries	51 45 94	75 140 77	53 30 71	73 127 73	25 38 97	117 101 60
Gas, Water and Electricity Railway Service Other Transport and Communication	29 66	9 3	23 58	12 1	19 36	11 2
Distributive Trades	5,887	4,084	5,014	3,517	187 4,347	3,014
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	100 108 78 79 122	60 14 20 97 156	110 111 73 74 133	61 19 17 81 163	102 98 57 71 90	64 14 24 66 145
Hotel, Boarding House, etc., Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Insured Industries	189 141 64. 294	739 625 90 331	164 113 59 256	666 619 75 304	177 92 58 207	595 535 71 262
Totals	includ two r	nonth	se boy	s and of loc	girls v lged b	vhose ooks,

employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment. They exclude unemployed juveniles insured under the agricultural scheme, which operated from 4th May, 1936, numbering 80 boys and 20 girls at 25th May, and 137 boys and 24 girls at 22nd June.

* viz., November, 1935 (pages 430-1); January, 1936 (page 25); and April, 1936 (page 141).

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 22nd June, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

* MINISTER AND	Adults ag	ged 18-64 sive.	Juvenile 16 and 17	
Charles of the Charle	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claimants for Benefit:— Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	330,391 191,218 55,021	91,744 61,922 1,748	9,854 6,342 105	5,286 3,181 15
Total	576,630	155,414	16,301	8,482
2. Applicants for Allowances:— Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	580,237 8,668 17,302	37,920 1,105 124	} t	†
Total	606,207	39,149	Section 1	-
3. Insured Non-claimants*‡:— Wholly unemployed	89,973	23,335	4,703	3,817
4. Position not determined: Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	16,819 23,311 477	4,620 4,431 30	921 1,077 3	441 538 1
Total	40,607	9,081	2,001	980
5. Total insured on Register*:— Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	1,017,420 223,197 72,800	157,619 67,458 1,902	15,478 7,419 108	9,544 3,719 16
Total	1,313,417	226,979	23,005	13,279

The figures in item 1 of the Table above include 6,754 claimants who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding 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 29,234 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 22nd June, 1936, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and with applications authorised for unemployment allowances respectively. authorised for unemployment allowances respectively

Division.	Clain	ns admittee Ben	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 South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	74,870 28,959 34,904 69,762 144,037 104,485 58,715 56,197	462 483 569 1,163 5,211 3,236 2,618 2,387	23,531 6,525 5,601 26,651 23,169 45,473 18,978 3,698	297 360 394 760 1,766 2,294 2,000 518	28,802 12,260 20,288 54,474 151,308 119,758 94,987 100,506	2,133 499 739 2,070 3,364 13,985 9,314 1,635
Great Britain	571,929	16,129	153,626	8,389	582,383	33,739

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the registers at 22nd June, 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.

IUNE, 1936.

Area.	Men	Во	ys.	Women	Gi		
	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,856 1,892 1,255 1,133 1,094 1,166 1,501 479	684 527 497 340 519 458 665 334	2,331 1,960 1,837 1,816 2,920 2,620 2,185 1,179	3,063 1,861 1,188 1,099 1,596 1,220 1,287 563	831 785 663 416 947 630 737 496	1,993 1,924 1,655 1,826 2,553 2,523 2,090 603	11,758 8,949 7,095 6,630 9,629 8,617 8,465 3,654
Great Britain	11,376	4,024	16,848	11,877	5,505	15,167	64,797

Note.—The figures are exclusive of new entrants under the agricultural scheme—see article on page 241.

* 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

† 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th June, 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.

200 L 200 - 120 L 1	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:— Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	4,242	1,024	214	5,480
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,305	10,714	1,279	22,298
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions† Not unemployed	175 2,103	47 598	122 200	344 2,901
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,630	1,384	209	5,223
Total Claims disallowed	5,908	2,029	531	8,468

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.* (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

		4,24	1	1	
Claims allowed		206	28	3	237
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions† Not unemployed Other grounds	::	25 212 646	5 42 146	2 5 12	32 259 804
Total Claims disallowed		883	193	19	1,095

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed	4,039	3,639	637	8,315			
Olaims disallowed:— Contributions conditions? Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	21	3	2	26			
hood by means of insurable employment	1,055	298	- Total	1,353			
Class (b)—seasonal workers	62	188	40	290			
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	114	53 3,277	_3	170 3,277			
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	5,163 2,739	3,239 879	1,485 718	9,887 4,336			
Failureor refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	714	2,122	303	3,139 322			
Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available	266						
for work	438 348	1,116	88 206	1,642 697			
Total Claims disallowed	10,920	11,367	2,852	25,139			

C.-TRADE DISPUTE CASES.I

0 25 4 5,000 6 55	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,610	1,159	2,769
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	25 20 1	124 10 —	149 30 1
Total Appeals	46	134	180

D .- DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	8,198	2,993	11,191
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees—	07		440
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	93	349	44

E.—Decisions by Umpire.							
Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations	Offic	er-		16 70 31	109 61 111	125 131 142	
Appeals by Claimants		***		55	105	160	
Total				172	386	558	

Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts O

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

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their 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 22nd June, 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

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.

	App	licants, age	ed 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	iter
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
			NUMBERS		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Part -
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	633,932 16,143 138,297 8,257	120,901 1,968 27,346 1,072	82,009 191 11,581 133	61,664 6,920	324,938 19,500	1,223,444 18,302 203,644 9,462
Total	796,629	151,287	93,914	68,584	344,438	1,454,852
Girls, 16-17	8,257	1,072	133	-		
		P	PERCENTAG	ES.		aleng be
Man 10 C4	61.0	0.0	6.7	F.0	26.6	100.0

Of the 796,629 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 642,088, or 44·1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks. Of the 344,438 applicants who had been on the register for 12 months or more, 129,348 had been on the register for less than 2 years, 69,461 for 2 years but less than 3 years, 48,207 for 3 years but less than 4 years, 42,338 for 4 years but less than 5 years, and 55,084 for 5 vears or more.

6.5

10.4

Total

54 - 7

3.4

4.7

9.6

23.7

100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 27th June, 1936, five weeks ended 30th May, 1936, and five weeks ended 29th June, 1935:—

1 4 1 1	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1936.	Five weeks ended 30th May, 1936.	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1935.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from †:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,892,000 1,859,000 1,876,000 1,000	2,029,000 1,989,000 2,000,000 1,000	2,296,000 2,258,000 2,275,000 7,000
Total Income	5,628,000	6,019,000	6,836,000
Benefit	2,765,000 352,000 385,000 36,000	. 3,490,000 442,000 481,000 45,000	3,984,000 415,000 481,000 50,000
Total Expenditure	3,538,000	4,458,000	4,930,000
Debt Outstanding	105,227,000	105,227,000	105,660,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			THE REAL PROPERTY.
Transitional Payments (and Unemployment Allowances) and Cost of Administrations	3,154,000	4,080,000	4,411,000

* A detailed account of the Fund 19 (See House of Commons Paper, No. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 315.)
† Subject to apportionment between the General Account and the Agricultural Account in respect of the period commencing 4th May, 1936. In the period ended 30th May, 1936, sales of agricultural stamps and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately account to the state of the period ended 30th May, 1936, sales of agricultural stamps and the Exchequer contribution in respect thereof amounted to approximately account to the state of the period ended 315.

\$55,000.

‡ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000), by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

§ The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

July, 1936.

[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. 246-247 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.§

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline rapidly during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th June, 1936, was 1,315,023*, as compared with 1,491,235† at the end of May, 1936, and 1,876,579 at the end of

At 30th June, 1936, 163,762* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 580,492* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 744,254*, as compared with 842,423† at the end of May, 1936, and 966,845 at the end of June, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 214,916* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th June, 1936, as compared with 245,514† at the end of May, 1936, and 421,001 at the end of June, 1935.

FRANCE

There was a small decrease in unemployment during June. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 459,368, as compared with 465,089 at the end of May, 1936, and 433,354 at the end of June,

At the beginning of June, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.98 per cent. as compared with June, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 32.68, as compared with 42.90 at the beginning of June, 1935. At 1st June, 1936, 20.16 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12.52 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.

Unemployment declined during March. Returns received by the Unemployment declined during March. Returns received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of approximately 893,000 showed that 15·6 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of March, 1936, as compared with 18·6† per cent. at the end of February, 1936, and 21·8 per cent. at the end of March, 1935. In addition, 10·5 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 11·2 per cent. during February, 1936, and 15·7 per cent. during March, 1935.

HOLLAND.**

Unemployment continued to decline during April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 536,566 members of subridised ment Exchanges show that, of 536,566 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th April, 1936, 27.6* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.9* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 28.6‡ and 6.7‡, and in the last week of April, 1935, 25.1‡ and 6.5‡. At the end of April, 1936, 432,288 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 415,743 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 447,369 and 429,046, and at the end of April, 1935, 386,060 and 368,163.

SWITZERLAND ++

There was a further appreciable fall in unemployment during May. At the end of that month, 80,004 applications for employment (55.7 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 89,370 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of April, 1936, and 65,908 (46.1 per thousand) at the end of May, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,012, 2,093 and 3,014 respectively. 3,014, respectively.

AUSTRIA.††

A further substantial reduction in unemployment occurred during May. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 242,227 (106,028 in Vienna), a decline of 9.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 5.2 per cent. as compared

POLAND.§§

as a substantial decline in unemployment during April. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 407,734, as compared with 475,498 at the end of March, 1936, and 473,249 at the

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. † Unrevised figure. § Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 10th July, 1936. Berlin. | Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd July, 1936. Paris. ¶ International Labour Review, June, 1936. International Labour Office, eneva.

eneva. ** Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th May, 1936. The Hague.

†† La Vie Economique, June, 1936. Berne.

‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1936. Vienna.

& Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th June, 1936. Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

A further appreciable reduction in unemployment was recorded during June. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 565,970*, as compared with 637,385† at the end of May, 1936, and 605,956 at the end of June, 1935.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment continued to decline in Denmark during June, in Sweden during May, and in Norway during April.

Denmark. |- According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 413,000, 11·3* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1936, as compared with 12·8† per cent. at the end of May, 1936, and 12·6 per cent. at the end of June, 1935.

Norway.¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 67,696 show that 21.0 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1936, as compared with 24.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1936, and 30.6 per cent. at the end of April, 1935. The foregoing figures cannot be compared with those published in this GAZETTE prior to June, 1936, which were based on returns from only nine trade unions.

Sweden.**—Of a total of approximately 501,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 10·1* per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1936, as compared with 13·7‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 12·0 per cent. at the end

UNITED STATES.††

The employment situation showed a further improvement during May. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from a large number of representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering over 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, the total number of workpeople on their books at the middle of May, 1936, showed an increase of approximately 0.6 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments increased during the same period by about 1.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1936, was 85.6, as compared with 85.1 for the previous month and 81.2 for May, 1935.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in May, 1936, 17* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 18† per cent. in April, 1936, and 21 per cent. in May, 1935.

IRISH FREE STATE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 109,185 at 25th May, 1936, to 70,274 at 29th June. This decline was due, in the main, to the entry into force, on 3rd June, of a further Order under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to extend to additional classes of persons living in rural areas the restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance imposed by an earlier Order, referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE, which came into force on 4th March, 1936.§§ At 24th June, 1935, when no similar Orders restricting eligibility for unemployment assistance were in operation, the number of persons on the live registers was 130,244.

CANADAIII

There was a fairly general expansion in employment at the beginning of June. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st June, 1936, by 9,690 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 963,513, as compared with 940,218 at the beginning of May, 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 June, 1936, was 102.0, as compared with 99.5 at 1st May, 1936, and 97.6 at 1st June, 1935.

At the end of May, 1936, 14.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 174,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 15·1 per cent. at the end of April, 1936, and 15·9 per cent. at the end of May, 1935.

NEW ZEALAND.¶¶

A further decrease in unemployment was recorded in March. The total number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 14th March, 1936, was 32,019, as compared with 32,384 at 15th February, 1936, and 35,568 at 16th March, 1935. Owing to the exclusion from these statistics of 16th March, 1935, and 1935 men, originally dependent on relief payments, who have been re-established in full-time industrial employment with the assistance of the Unemployment Fund, the foregoing figures cannot be compared with those published in this GAZETTE prior to February, 1936, which included such men as unemployed.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure. § Prager Tagblatt, 5th July, 1936. Prague. | Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th July, 1936. Copenhagen. ¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. ** Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm. †† The New York Times, 23rd June, 1936, and American Federationist, ‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

Dublin.

§§ Both Orders are to expire simultaneously on 27th October, 1936.

||||| The June Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

¶¶ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, May, 1936. Wellington.

July, 1936.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £6,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 85,500 workpeople and in a decrease of £6,200 in those of 93,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:-

Industry Group.	Approximat Workpeople	te Number of affected by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Clothing Other	16,000 45,000 24,500	89,000 	£ 250 5,000 1,500	£ 5,800 400	
TOTAL	85,500	93,000	6,750	6,200	

In the mining and quarrying group the decreases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Forest of Dean districts, for whom there were reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates. In the case of coal miners in Warwickshire the percentage addition to basis rates was increased.

The increase in the clothing group affected female workers employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Great Britain, who received increases of 3s. per week for adult timeworkers and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for juveniles, with consequential increases in piecework rates.

In the other industrial groups the principal classes of workers whose wages were increased included qualified journeymen employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of 1d. per hour; and workpeople engaged in paper making (excluding hand-made paper and board mills) in various districts in England and Wales. Other increases in this group affected certain female workers employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade in Great Britain, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased; and mechanics in worsted spinning and combing mills in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The decreases in this group mainly concerned chain makers in the Cradley Heath and other districts; metallic bedstead makers in Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley; shuttlemakers in Lancashire; and flint glass makers in a number of towns. These decreases were due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

Of the estimated total increase of £6,750, nearly £5,700 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, about £770 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living,

about £80 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies, and the remainder took effect under the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal

Of the total decrease of £6,200, about £330 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living (including £105 which took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies); about £20 to sliding scales based on selling prices; and about £5,850 to sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1936.

Industry Group.	of Workpeo	ate Number ple† affected net	Net Amount e in Weekly ages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining Other Mining and	767,775	2012 FE 141	£ 163,100	£
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	17,350	1,350	1,550	5
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	50,700 17,500	500 1,000	1,900 825	25 10
Engineering Shipbuilding	59,875 79,450		3,550 8,750	=
Other Metal Textile Clothing	64,450 8,200 50,700	10,900 78,075	3,875 625 6,000	690 1,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	750	1,100	75	80
etc Paper, Printing, etc	51,900 6,775		5,975 520	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	573,075	ass_vals	48,775	15 1 <u>2</u>
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport	2,000 232,650		130 25,850	— 5
Public Administration Services	20,775 7,375	150 6,100	1,800 1,150	10 475
Other TOTAL	2,011,300	99,200	274,450	2,700

In the corresponding six months of 1935, there were net increases of £62,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,296,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £11,800 in those of 170,100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal changes reported in June affected boot and shoe operatives, whose weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 46, and certain classes of workers engaged in the production of provincial morning and evening newspapers whose average hours were reduced by 4 hours per week on day work and 33 on night work. The hours beyond which overtime rates are payable to agricultural workers in Worcestershire were also reduced.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
enular Aleiera er in eprentiera.	Shropshire	1 June	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 6d, per week for those 19 years and over, the rates for those under 19 years remaining unchanged. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. at
Agriculture	Warwickshire	28 June	Male workers	14 years increasing to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.‡ Increases in minimum rates of 6d, or 1s. per week, except for those under 16 and those 17 years of age, for whom there was no change. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. at 14 years increasing to 31s. at 21 years and over.‡
the best of the second	Suffolk	1 June	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates varying from 2d. to 6d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over; horsemen, cowmen and shepherds 18 years and over receive an additional 6s. per week for duties up to 10 hours per week connected with the feeding and care of animals.
Flint Glass Making.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.§	1st pay day in June	Flint glass makers	Decrease of 1½d. per turn.
Chemical, etc. Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease! of 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 39s. per week.
	Cannock Chase	1 June	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 2.33 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 48.22 above basis rates for surface workers not handling coal and 46.22 for all other workers.
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by	Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 41 for workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, and 43 for other workers.**
en 238,76 ens To en lestate en arret urad od	Nottinghamshire	1 June	movements in other industries. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 5.42 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 51.45 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 about 14,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

§ Birmingham, Dudley, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Warrington and Edinburgh.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ 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 other workers.

† The reduction is not being applied to the lower-paid workers, whose wages are not to fall below those operating 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, 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 ls. per shift).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	South Derbyshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than enginemen, firemen, mechanics, boys and youths 21 years of age and under, and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other	Decrease of 5.84 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage at the minimum of 29 above basis rates; also subsistence wages reduced by 1d. per day, leaving them 7s. 8d. and 7s. 4d. per day for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.*
Coal Mining (contd.)	Warwickshire	1 June	industries. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making the percentage 56 above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per shift to 7s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. and 8s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface
	Forest of Dean	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	workers and underground workers respectively.† Decrease of 0.62 in the percentage addition to basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0.46 on standard rates of 1921), leaving the percentage at the minimum of 68.75 above basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 25 per cent. above standard rates of 1921).‡
	North-East Coast Area.	1 June 1st pay	Iron puddlers and millmen Workpeople employed on iron	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 above basis rates for puddlers and millmen respectively. Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, making
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Edward of Control	period after 30 May	tonnage rates at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	the minimum percentage 35 above basis rates; and basis rates increased by the following amounts:—on basis wages of 4s. to 5s. 2d., 4d. per shift; over 5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d., 3d. per shift; over 5s. 5d. to 5s. 8d., 2d. per shift; over 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d., 1d. per shift.
	West of Scotland	1 June	Workpeople employed on steel tonnage rates at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Decreases of 2½ in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the minimum percentage 30 above basis rates. Basis rates increased by the following amounts:—on basis wages of 4s to 5s. 2d., 4d. per-shift; over 5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d., 3d. per shift over 5s. 5d. to 5s. 8d., 2d. per shift; over 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. 1d. per shift.
Engineering	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	-	See under "Forthcoming Changes"	at the end of this Table.
o majoriti constitut	Holonom Holana,	1	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 25 above basis rates. Minimum daywork rate
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire	Pay preceding lst pay day in July.	Apprentices to shuttlemakers	after change: 1s. per hour plus 25 per cent. (1s. 3d. per hour). Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 25 above basis piece rates and 7½ above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing by annual increments to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case, 7½ per cent.
Chain and Anchor	Cradley Heath and District, Chester,	lst full pay	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain workers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving prices at the basis of the list of March, 1936.
Manufacture.	Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	week in June.	cable shackle makers. Admiralty end - welded chain makers. Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grappel makers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of February, 1922. Decrease of amounts varying according to size of chain from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Decrease of 3d. per cwt.
Metallic Bedstead	Birmingham, Smeth-	5 June	Workpeople employed in the	Decrease in flat-rate bonus of 2s. ner week for male workers
Manufacture.	wick, Dudley, Bilston, Manches- ter, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.		metallic bedstead trade.	18 years and over (except youths engaged after 18th October 1926, for whom the reduction was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years), of 1s per week for women 18 years and over¶ and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change include: cupole men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); general minimum (men) 1s. 1½d. per hour; less 12½ per cent. in each case and plus of bonus of 8s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours) less 15 per cent. and plus a bonus of 8s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour less 2½ per cent. and plus a bonus of 4s. per week.
Wool Textile	West Riding of York-shire.	Pay day in week ending 20 June.	Mechanics employed in worsted spinning and combing mills.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Shipley Guiseley, Yeadon, Queensbury, Bingley, Stanningley and Farsley, 64s.; other districts, 63s.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full week in June.	Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. per week for adults on time- work and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for juveniles, with conse- quential increases in piecework rates. Minimum rates after change for female timeworkers: 13s. at 15 years increasing to
Vehicle Building.	E	_	Sulfavered drifts 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	36s. at 20 years and over.** See footnote ††
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	15 June	Female workers under 21 years of age.	New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week for those under 17 years, the rates for those 17 years and over remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at under 15 years increasing to 25s. per week at under 21 years; piecework basis time rates 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rate.
Paper Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Wales	lst pay day in July.‡‡	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	Restoration of the remainder of the reduction made in June 1933, resulting in increases of varying amounts ranging up to \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for male timeworkers 21 years of age and over and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for female timeworkers 18 years and over, with proportionate increases for juveniles and piece workers.\(\frac{1}{2} \) Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 years and over—papermaking****—Class I occupations shiftworkers, 1s \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. Class III: shiftworkers, 1s \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. (2 \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. (3 \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. (4 \(\frac{1}{2}

* Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift for those 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per shift for others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift for those 21 years and over and of 3d. per shift for others. The percentage addition to basis rates remained unaltered at 35 for enginemen, firemen, mechanics and boys 17½ to 21 years of age, at 40 for boys 17 years of age, and at 45 for boys 14 and under 17 years of age.

† 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. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was increased by 2 to 42 at one colliery, and by 1 to 43 and 51 per cent. at the ocllieries respectively.

‡ Subject to the proviso that the wages of adult able-bodied day-wage workers shall not fall below 6s. 1½d. per shift. Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 18 years of age and over of 6d. per shift for continuous shift men and of 9d. per shift for other workers, the additions for workers under 18 years are half these amounts.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements

18 years are half these amounts.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ The flat-rate bonus for girls over 16 and under 18 years of age remained unchanged.

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

†† In the issue of this Gazette for May, 1936, particulars were given (on page 186) of increases in rates of wages in the road vehicle, etc. industry in various districts, reulting from an agreement between the National (Employers') Federation of Vehicle Trades and the trade unions concerned. The Department has been informed that the National Employers' Association of Vehicle Builders was not a party to this agreement.

‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§§ These increases took effect under a resolution of the Employers' Federation of Paper Makers which provides for the complete restoration of the reductions made at certain mills in various parts of the country in June, 1933.

**** The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1¼d. per hour for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I occupations (1d. per hour less in the West of England and Wales); for other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building Electrical Contracting.	Wick England and Wales and Northern Ire- land.†	22 June 2nd pay day in June.	Masons and monumental masons Qualified journeymen	Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 3d. to ls. 3½d.).* Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A districts, ls. 10d.; Grade B, ls. 7d.; Grade C, ls. 5¾d.; Grade D, ls. 4½d.

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

Agriculture	Worcestershire	1 June	Male workers	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full week in	Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture.	1
Printing	England and Wales (except London).§	June. 1 June§	Stereotypers, compositors, machine minders, machine assistants, etc., process workers and press tele-	

Veekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 53½ to 52 in summer, the winter hours (48) Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46.1

System of 11-day fortnight or 5½-day week adopted, resulting in an average decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44) for those on day work and of 3½ hours per week (45 to 41½) for those on night

and evening newspapers.

* A further increase of ½d. per hour is to be made on 20th July, 1936.

† This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association. The Grade A rate includes an increase of 5 per cent, on current rates granted in May, 1929. In the Mersey area within a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool Landing Stage and including also Runcorn, St. Helens and Widnes an additional id. per hour is payable in lieu of travelling time, making a total hourly rate of 1s. 8d. The rate for Belfast, until further notice, is to be subject to an addition of 3 per cent. The districts in the various grades are as follows:—

Grade A.—London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.

Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey), Chester, Shotton, Wrexham, Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington and Wigan), Blackpool, Runcorn, and Widnes, South Wales and Mommouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Bristol and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Hymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southamptons, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northmunberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Su

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FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

Under the terms of an arrangement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement, the war bonus of all adult male workers in Federated Engineering Establishments is to be increased by 3s. per week as follows:—1s. per week as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 29th June, 1936; 1s. per week as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936. The allowances for night-shift are also increased as from 29th June. Further details will be published in the August issue of this GAZETTE. Other workpeople whose wages are to be increased in July, 1936, include seamen, railway shopmen, railway police, tramway and omnibus employees in the provinces, and employees of gas undertakings.

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 June was 137, as compared with 175 in the previous month, and with 151* in June, 1935. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June numbered 33, as compared with 20 in the previous month, and

with 27 in June, 1935.		
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2	—continued.
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3	Shipbuilding 4
Firemen	1	Other Metal Trades
(Inards (Passenger)		Cotton 1
Permanent Way Men	8	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1
Porters		Other Textile Manufacture
Shunters		Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics		and Dyeing 1
Labourers	4	Tanning, Currying, etc
Other Grades	5	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants		General Woodwork and
	-	Furniture 2
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE		Furniture 2 Paper, Printing, etc
MINES.	-	Rubber Trades 1
Underground	50	Gas Works 3
Surface	1	Electric Generating Stations
	-	Other Industries 1
TOTAL, MINES	51	D 104 100
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	S.	Docks, Wharves, etc 9
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Buildings 7 Warehouses and Railway
tery and Glass	5	Warehouses and Railway
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	3	Sidings 2
Metal Extracting and Re-		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 59
fining Metal Conversion and	3	TOTAL, FACTORI ACIS 55
	100	Total (excluding Seamen) 137
Founding (including Roll-		
ing Mills and Tube		SEAMEN.
Making)	6	Trading Vessels, Steam and
Engineering, Locomotive		Motor 22
Building, Boilermaking,		Fishing Vessels, Steam and
etc	5	Motor 11
Railway and Tramway		
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SEAMEN 33
other Vehicles, and Air-	-	Total (including Seamen) 170
craft Manufacture	5	Total (including beamen) 110
	_	

* Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 40; the total number of deaths* reported was 5.

	I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
	LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	
	Among Operatives engaged i	n—	(SKIN CANCER).	
	Smelting of Metals		Pitch	9
	Plumbing and Soldering		Tar	935
	Shipbreaking		Oil	5
	Printing			-
	Tinning of Metals		TOTAL 1'	7
	Other Contact with		The second secon	
	Molten Lead		CHROME ULCERATION.	
	White and Red Lead	1	Manufacture of Bichro-	
	Works Pottery	1		
	Vitreous Enamelling	STATE OF THE PARTY.	Dyeing and Finishing	-
	Electric Accumulator		Chrome Tanning	
B	Works	1	Chromium Plating	
8	Paint and Colour Works	ī	Other Industries	
S	Indiarubber Works	1	-	-
g	Coach and Car Painting	1	TOTAL	7
ä	Shipbuilding			-
	Paint used in Other In-		Total, Cases 40)
	dustries		· 刘克·苏州2000年的西南亚岛市的1000-	-
	Other Industries	1	II D .1	
	Painting of Buildings	4	II. Deaths.	
	TOTAL	12	LEAD POISONING.	
	TOTAL	10	Smelting of Metals	1
	OTHER POISONING.			
	Aniline	1	OTHER POISONING.	
	A SERVICE OF THE SERV	_	Aniline	1
	Anthrax.	Marie St.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Wool	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	Y
	Handling and Sorting of	1	(SKIN CANCER).	Z
	Hides and Skins	1	Oil 3)
	TOTAL	3	Total, Deaths	5
	TOTAL	-	Total, Deaths	-

• 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.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 67, as compared contract. with 54 in the previous month, and 29 in June, 1935. In these 67 new disputes about 19,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,600 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them selves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 17 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 84, involving 32,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at 191,000 working days.

July, 1936.

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

		er of Dis		Number of	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of month.	Started in month.	Total.	Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	5	27	32	22,500	96,000	
Shipbuilding Woodworking, Furniture,	4	11	15	2,900	25,000	
etc	1	4	5	1,900	34,000	
Transport	1	5	6	1,100	11,000	
Other	6	20	26	4,100	25,000	
Total, June, 1936	17	67	84	32,500	191,000	
Total, May, 1936	14	54	68	22,400	163,000	
Total, June, 1935	13	29	42	18,000	78,000	

Causes.—Of the 67 disputes beginning in June, 14, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 22, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 2 stoppages. workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 2 stoppages,

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 47 new disputes, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 24, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 23, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending pegotiations. involving 1,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.†

	J	anuary to 1936.	June,	Ja	January to June, 1935.				
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.			
Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 123	1,800 74,300†	11,000 415,000	2 93	4,800 62,700†	63,000 382,000			
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	11	3,000	113,000	6	600	12,000			
etc Engineering Shipbuilding	11 17 14	800 4,900 3,800	6,000 31,000 11,000	6 10 8	700 3,900 600	5,000 28,000 6,000			
Other Metal Textile Clothing	32 38 14	9,500 7,300 11,000	56,000 42,000 150,000	23 26 18	5,800 4,100 1,900	28,000 37,000 39,000			
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	20 27 24	3,000 2,400 5,100	49,000 9,000 27,000	16 19 13	900 2,300 5,200	12,000 16,000 12,000			
tribution and Finance Other	5 15	8,500 2,600	69,000 19,000	;;; 10	3,600	84,000			
Total	352	138,000	1,008,000	250	97,100	724,000			

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1936.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	oximate of Work- Involved.	Date when	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.	
that tame published in puller	Directly.	Directly. Indirectly.;		Ended.			
FISHING:— Share fishermen, engineers, firemen and cooks—Fraserburgh and Peterhead.	1,500	300	1936. 8 June	1936. 13 June	For a guaranteed minimum weekly payment of 30s. plus food during fishing season.	Minimum payment demanded to be guaranteed from a fund raised by voluntary contributions from the various sections of the herring industry in the form of levies or purchases, commission, etc., supplemented by the proceeds of levies on the fishermen's own sales.	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—near Glasgow (one firm).	1,010	40	27 May	16 June	For an increase in the wages of brushers.	Grading scheme adopted, and rates fixed for each grade, resulting in	
Colliery workpeople—near Don- caster (one firm).	1,411	368	23 June	1 July	For the withdrawal of summonses for breach of contract issued against certain employees who had refused to work on a day on which coal was not being wound.	an improvement in conditions. Work resumed following the hearing of the summonses.	
Colliery workpeople—near Rother-ham (one firm). TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—	2,983	FASTISET.	24 June	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.	
Millmen and other workpeople— Swansea (one firm). MOTOR BODY (METAL) MANUFAC- TURE:—	54	870	12 June	29 June§	Dispute respecting the allocation of work between mills.	Work resumed unconditionally.	
Pressmen, truckers and other work-people—near Oxford (one firm).	268	2,232	24 June	1 July	For the employment of none but trade union labour in the sec- tions concerned, and for advances in wage rates.	Work resumed unconditionally.	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE: Furniture trade operatives—Various towns in Scotland (including Glasgow, Betth, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Kirkcaldy, Dundee).	2,000		25 May		For advance of 1d. per hour on time rates of wages of men and women, and of 5 per cent. on piece-work rates.	No settlement reported.	
Furniture trade operatives—Manchester (one firm).	565		11 June	1 July	For advances in wages and improvements in other working conditions.	Work resumed by majority of work people on conditions operating prior to stoppage.	
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers, conductors, garage staffs and mechanics—Reading, Maidenhead, Ascot, Marlow and High Wycombe Districts (one firm).	616		14 June	1 July	Dissatisfaction with wages and other working conditions.	Work resumed on terms offered by employers prior to stoppage.	
RUBBER TYRE MANUFACTURE:— Tyremakers and certain other classes —Stoke-on-Trent (one firm).	98	204	15 May		Alleged victimisation of two trade union officials who had been discharged from firm's employ- ment.	No settlement reported.	

^{*} 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 59,000 in 1936, and 49,000 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.

§ The workpeople on strike intimated on 13th June that they were prepared to resume work; the mills, however, were not restarted until 30th June.

| Except on 1st July the stoppage was mainly confined to the 268 workpeople directly involved.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st July, the average level of the retail prices of the articles of food covered by these statistics was slightly higher than that of a month earlier. This was mainly the result of the extensive displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices, but eggs and butter were also, on average, slightly dearer than at 2nd June. On the other hand, there were reductions in some towns in the prices of

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase 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 July, 1936, as compared with 26 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 26 per cent. at 1st July, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 2nd June, 1936, and 1st July, 1936:—

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indicate the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1936, as compared with		
Arouce.	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1936.	1st July, 1936.	July, 1914.	2nd June, 1936.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 11 0 7	s. d. 1 1½ 0 7	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ + 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	d. + 01
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 83 0 41 1	0 83 0 41 1	+ 1½ - 0½	:::
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½ 0 6¾	1 3 0 7½ 0 9¾	1 3 0 7½ 0 9¾	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 3 \end{array}$	611394.S
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 4 0 111	0 9 1 0 3 1 1 2	0 3 4 1 2	$-0\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{3}{4}$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 1½ 0 8½ 2 1½ 0 2½ 0 6	1 1 0 8 2 11 0 21 0 6	$\begin{array}{c} + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + 7 \\ + 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 01 - 01
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 2½ 1 1 0 8½ 0 5¾ 0 1½ 0 8	1 2½ 1 1½ 0 8¾ 0 5¾ 0 1½ 0 10¼	- 03 - 11 + 01 + 51	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 2 & 1 \\ \end{array} $

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

			Average I Decrea 1936, as co	Corre- sponding General			
Article.			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 2nd June, 1936.	
Beef, British—			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs			35	35	35	34	
Thin Flank			5	8	7	7	
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-						
Ribs			16	22	19	19	
Thin Flank			-13	- 5	- 9	- 9	
Mutton, British-							
Legs			45	46	45	45	
Breast			12	14	13	13	
Mutton, Frozen—	•••	•••					
Torre			43	39	41	41	
Descrit	***		-12	- 3	- 8	- 6	
Breast				25	25	24	
Bacon (streaky)*		•••	25		98		
Fish		•••	110	87	90	103	
731			00	04	0.7	0.5	
Flour			22	24	23	25	
Bread			39	39	39	42	
Геа			33	43	38	38	
Sugar (granulated)			14	9	12	12	
Milk			64	76	70	70	
Butter—							
Fresh	1		- 1	2		- 3	
Salt			- 5	- 5	- 5	- 9	
Cheeset			- 1	2		- 1	
Margarine			-15	-18	-17	-17	
Eggs (fresh)			15	9	12		
Datatasa		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	125	100	113	63	
rotatoes	•••	•••	140	200		00	
(Weighted Performance of the Increase)	of Fo		29	29	29	26	

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices another kind locally representative.
The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases addian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices 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 July, 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 qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in 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 quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1936, was approximately 90 per cent.

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 July as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July, 1936, is approximately 46 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 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 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	9
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
925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	The state of				1300

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.

July, 1936.

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 magnities.

I.-FOOD.

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

Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.			
Per cent.	Per cent. 18	Per cent.	Per cent. 26	Per cent.	1936. 1 July			
10 567 8 756 449 431¶ 16 19‡ 318 34 79 71 28 24	4 562 777 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 293 32 79 65 23 16 13	0 553 18 726 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 264 33 81 68 25 15	2 585 19 779 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 282 40 76 72 32 15 27	3 577 21 752 365 327 23 19 290 44 78 77 34 19 26	June May Nov., 35 May June May June Dec., 35 Sept., 35 May Nov., 35 Nov., 35 May May May Apr.			
23 -8**	16 -5**	19 1	25 3	25 6	May June			
34¶ 8 -6**	29¶ 4 -2**	34¶ 11	40¶ 18 2	45 24 3	June Feb. June May			
	July, 1932. Per cent. 25 10 567 8 756 7449 431 16 19‡ 318 24 8 8 23 - 8**	July, 1932. July, 1932. Per cent. 25 18 10 4 567 562 8 1 776 449 408 431 16 14 19‡ 17‡ 318 293 16 14 19‡ 17‡ 318 293 24 16 8 13 23 16 -8** -5** 24 24 16 8 13	July, 1 July, 1932. July, 1934. Per cent. 25 la 22 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	July, 1914.* July, 1932. July, 1933. July, 1934. July, 1935. Per cent. 25 Per cent. 22 Per cent. 26 10 4 0 2 567 562 553 585 8 1 18 19 756 777 726 779 449 408 391 325 431 392¶ 370¶ 305¶ 16 14 20 23 19‡ 17‡ 23‡ 18‡ 34 32 364 282 34 32 33 40 79 79 81 76 71 65 68 72 28 23 25 32 24 16 15 15 8 13 17 27 23 16 19 25 -8** -5** 1 3 2	July, 1914.* Lates avail 1932. July, 1934. July, 1935. Rise.			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	P	comp	compared			
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,		t figures
	based.§	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent.	Per cent.	1936. 1 July
Foreign Countries. Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	608	5 595	4 554	5 554	6 577	June June
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	597 54 28 894 417 21	596 60 24 883 416 18	593 66 27 850 411 22	610 73 30 878 369 24	609 73 30 865 386 25	May Apr. Apr. May 1st Qr. June
sterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	41‡ 265††	37‡ 250††	40‡ 229††	36‡	37 235	Dec., '35 Jan
" (Milan) " (Rome) Norway Sweden Switzerland United States;‡	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	365 336 49 56 38 39‡	347 314 48 53 31 30‡	320 283 48 55 29 37‡	330 300 51 56 28 40	334 296 55 58 30 41	June, '35 Sept.,'35 Sept.,'35 May July May Apr.
BRITISH							
Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	20 25	18 20	19	22 23	22 25	1st Qr. June
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	9 53¶ 31¶ 17	3 49¶ 27 14	-3** 52¶ 29 16	56¶ 33 16	0 57 36 16	June May June May

* 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.

Figure for June.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Figure for June.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Other or Miscellaneous Items.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Figure for July to December.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised series.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

JUNE, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 144* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,658,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with June, 1935, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Pre-mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with June, 1935.
ENGLAND AND	SER SHOULD			STORE Y	61118 784	
WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 245,800	£ 16,000	£ 41,900	£ 25,800	£ 32,700	£ 362,200
Yorkshire	813,600	32,200	71,600	52,600	100,800	+ 21·8 1,070,800
STATE OF TAXABLE			STATE OF SELECTION AND ADDRESS OF SELECTION ADDRESS OF SELECTION AND ADDRESS OF SELECTION ADDRESS OF SELECTION AND ADDRESS OF SELECTION ADDRESS OF SELECT	NA STATE		+ 13.9
Lancs. & Cheshire	680,800	13,800	99,100	52,200	175,800	$1,021,700 \\ + 28 \cdot 7$
North and West-	939,500	101,500	168,300	190,000	282,600	1,681,900
Midland Counties South-Midland and	362,500	15,200	20,900		24,300	+13.9 $422,900$
Eastern Counties* Outer London†	2,019,800	197,100	266,100	289,800	323,400	+18.7 3,096,200
South-Eastern	528,100	9,200	68,200	92,500	140,700	+ 40·9 838,700
Counties* South-Western	136,600		25,000	-	16,500	+ 1·5 178,100
Counties Wales and Mon.	107,800	5,100	22,700	37,700	22,000	-24.9 195,300
						+ 9.7
SCOTLAND	930,400	44,800	38,400	122,900	308,000	$^{1,444,500}_{+155\cdot 6}$
TOTAL, June, 1936	6,764,900	434,900	822,200	863,500	1,426,800	10,312,300
Total, June, 1935	5,508,500	409,700	475,000	504,000	971,300	+31.1 7.868,500

MAY, 1936. In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 145 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during May, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £12,773,400, compared with £9,558,200 in April, 1936, and £11,709,200 in May, 1935. Of the total for May, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for £7,777,000; factories and workshops, £1,626,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £811,500; churches, schools and public buildings, £1,423,000; other buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,135,000. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in May was 15,709, as compared with 13,120 in April, 1936, and 15,529 in May, 1935.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1936, amounted to 848,732 tons. This was 6,371 tons more than at the end of March, 1936, and 288,411 tons more than at the end of June, 1935, and is the highest

quarterly total recorded since December, 1930.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 282,322 tons, an increase of 49,799 tons compared with the corresponding total

for the March quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 167,958 tons, a decrease of 26,317 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the of June, 1936, amounted to 547,353 h.p., as compared with 675,455‡ h.p. in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

THE SPECIAL AREAS IN SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 7th July, 1936, stated that Sir David Allan Hay had agreed to undertake the duties of Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland for the remainder of the present statutory term of the office.§

* The two outstanding returns were in the South-Midland and Eastern punties and in the South-Eastern Counties respectively

Counties and in the South-Eastern Counties, respectively.

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

‡ Revised figure.

§ The Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, is to continue in force until 31st March, 1937, and no longer, unless Parliament

POOR RELIEF IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1936.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1936, was 1,328,432. This compares with 1,348,808 at the end of December, 1935, and with 1,354,622 at the end of March, 1935.

It is stated in the Return that the numbers continued to increase until the second week in January, but that during the remaining eleven weeks of the quarter the numbers showed a continuous decrease, with two exceptions when severe weather conditions caused suspension of work in the building trades and other outdoor

As compared with March, 1935, forty-seven districts showed increases, and ninety-eight showed decreases; the increases and decreases were mostly small. In London there was a reduction of 12,526, or 9 per cent.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of outdoor (domiciliary) relief in England and Wales in March, 1936, with comparative totals for December, 1935, and for March, 1935; these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months.

	England and Wales.					
Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.;	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.				
. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the	57,028	14				
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above						
persons	113,515	_ 28				
registered at an Employment Exchange	57,396	14				
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	84,424	21				
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	205,687	51				
4. Totals of above three classes :-		Maria La Paris de la Companya de la				
March, 1936	518,050	128				
December, 1935 March, 1935	519,610 565,086	128 139				
E All other persons						
5. All other persons:— March, 1936	647,116	159				
December, 1935	642,377	159				
March, 1935	618,080	153				
Totals (all persons):—						
March, 1936	1,165,166	287				
December, 1935	1,161,987 1,183,166	287 292				

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the first quarter of 1936. The corresponding total figures for each month in the fourth quarter of 1935 and the first quarter of 1935 are also

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the			
Unemployment Insurance Acts	28,404	28,098	27,087
(b) Wives and dependent children	45,029	43,892	42,334
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	20,326	20,429	19,98
(b) Wives and dependent children	25,849	26,288	25,533
. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some			
regular occupation :-	4 300	4 700	7.004
I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed	4,188	4,306	3,999 5,440
(b) Wives and dependent children	5,895 25,784	6,085 26,006	25,78
II. (a) Other persons (b) Wives and dependent children	59,971	60,175	58,96
4. Totals of above three classes :—			
First quarter, 1936	215,446	215,279	209,13
Fourth quarter, 1935	209,482	212,656	207,27
First quarter, 1935	284,288	268,595	237,64
. All other persons :—			III TO SERVICE
First quarter, 1936	122,320	122,445	123,34
Fourth quarter, 1935	119,246	119,452	121,95
First quarter, 1935	113,649	114,266	116,25
Totals (all persons) :—	Barrier Control		10000 1000
First quarter, 1936	337,766	337,724	332,47
Fourth quarter, 1935	328,728	332,108	329,23
First quarter, 1935	397,937	382,861	353,89

* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in March, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 25,124 and 11,760, respectively, at the end of March, 1936. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

POOR RELIEF IN JUNE.

(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 June, in the fortyseven selected areas named below, was 788,079, or 1.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.0 per cent. less than in June, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent. respectively, to rates of 477, 481 and 501 per 10,000 of the estimated

In the forty-three selected areas of England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June was 593,824, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 5.7 per cent. as compared with June, 1935. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 194,255, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.8 per cent. less than in June, 1935.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 77,135, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 710,944, or 1.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.0 per cent. less than in June, 1935.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, as compared with May, eight showed increases, while in two areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1935, thirty-eight areas showed decreases in the number relieved per 10,000, the largest being Glasgow (61), Bradford (61), and Walsall (56); there were increases in nine areas.

_	Numb	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a					
The second secon	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.;	Month before.	Year	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
County of London	26,953	90,429	117,382	280	- 6	- 32	
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Blackburn Bradford Brighton Brighton Brighton Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Notwingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Stunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	787 4,269 729 757 1,058 625 2,017 3,47 1,146 683 568 653 607 471 1,597 1,259 816 4,501 3,021 354 817 745 1,118 898 515 972 544 422 570 570 1,648 1,267 343 688 573 1,777 790 465 288 267 2,064 536	8,229 15,141 3,738 4,817 8,073 2,151 7,417 3,792 10,107 1,808 4,770 2,888 4,019 8,826 1,842 20,429 18,817 4,844 86,803 40,242 5,137 7,875 9,972 4,517 5,808 2,927 2,446 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,808 2,927 2,446 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,808 2,927 2,446 5,796 9,761 34,156 4,442 2,425 5,808 2,095 3,002 14,136 2,607	9,016 19,410 4,467 5,574 9,131 2,776 9,434 4,139 11,253 2,218 5,453 3,456 4,672 9,433 2,313 22,026 20,076 5,660 91,304 43,263 5,491 19,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,620 11,998 8,673 2,768 4,7709 2,7438 10,209 15,697 8,673 2,383 3,269 16,200 3,143	603 191 378 319 312 188 228 445 508 117 225 245 346 778 201 684 412 217 1,069 578 392 217 1,069 406 311 156 683 691 396 406 311 156 257 575 575 492 205 688 322 205 187 372 372 372 372 372 372 372 373 384 526 2477 308 598 222	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 13 - 15 - 10 - 17 - 61 - 37 - 17 - 22 + 14 - 26 - 16 - 15 - 16 - 15 - 16 - 15 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 33 - 35 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 35 - 35 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 21 - 20 - 20	
Totals for above 42 CountyBoroughs	43,982	432,460	476,442	458	_ 4	- 21	
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	70,935	522,889	593,824	407	_ 4	- 23	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,817 573 372 438	148,396 21,402 8,844 9,413	153,213 21,975 9,216 9,851	1,371 476 520 569	- 8 + 5 - 5 - 8	- 61 - 3 + 35 - 5	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,200	188,055	194,255	1,007	- 4	- 33	
Totals for all 47 areas above	77,135	710,944	788,079	477	- 4	- 24	

* 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 excluded.

† 20th June in Salford, 27th June in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th June in Scotland.

† The rates per 10,000 for June, 1936, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1935. The rates previously published for May, 1936, have been re-calculated on the same basis to make the above

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

July, 1936.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:-

Product and District.	Period covered	Average selling price*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with				
Froduct and District.	by last Audit.	per ton according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.*	A year ago.*			
ig-Iron: Lincolnshire West of Scotland	1936 JanMar. JanMar.	s. d. 64 84 67 2	$\begin{array}{cccc} s. & d. \\ + & 3 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 1 & 7 \end{array}$	s. d. + 9 103 + 1 6			
fanufactured Iron: North of England West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares,	MarApr.	169 101	+ 2 91	+ 1 53			
angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	MarApr.	190 111	- 2 1	+ 2 2			
teel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	} JanMar.	103 41	+ 2 3½	+ 4 1112			

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen North Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen (other than some of the lower-paid day-wage men) in the West of Scotland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; and in a decrease in the wages of certain iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

For details of the changes in wages mentioned, reference should be made to page 225 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and to page 263

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

BUILDING (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1931.—APPLICATION TO CONTRACTOR WHO ERECTS MACHINE.

This case was an appeal by Messrs. Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., from a decision of the sheriff at the County Court of Lanarkshire on 30th January, 1935. This firm had contracted to erect a power hoist (temporary) for the flooring contractors at a building in course of construction. Prior to the hoist being used for the purpose for which it was erected, it failed through defects in its construction, and caused a fatal accident to a workman.

The appellants erected the whole of the hoist with the exception of the winch and rope, which were supplied by another firm. Three days after the hoist had been handed over by the appellants, when the cage was being used by two men employed by the flooring contractors, for the purpose of greasing the guides, the cage jammed n the guides, and then fell about 50 feet to the ground. The crosshead by which the hoisting rope was attached to the cage had been pulled off, owing to the guides not being properly fixed to allow the eage to pass freely. The flooring contractors, who were charged inder section 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with a breach of Regulation 4 (a), in that the hoisting machine was not of good mechanical construction, pleaded guilty and were fined £50. the appellants, who were charged, under section 85 (2) in respect of the same breach, pleaded not guilty: they were, however, convicted and fined £2, the maximum penalty. They appealed to the High Court of Justiciary.

In dismissing the appeal the Lord Justice General said that the appellants were not merely the agents of the flooring contractors. out were contractors who erected the machine and were required to comply with the Regulation. Moreover, he held the appellants had a duty in respect of this machine, even although it was not used until after they had left the premises, and that an offence had been committed when the machine was "erected and handed over as completed for use so far as the erectors are concerned.

Lord Fleming, concurring, said that it would be difficult to hold hat a power crane, used for the erection of scaffolding or of the oisting machine, was being used for the purpose of construction of a building. The fact, however, that the hoisting machine was, after its erection, worked by mechanical power brought it within the scope of the Regulations, and therefo or installing it had a duty imposed upon them. In order to give meaning to the Regulations, they may apply to a machine which, although erected for use has never actually been so used owing to its breakdown or for some other reason. It is not "essential that the machine should be put into operation during the construction in order to render the contractor or employer who erected or installed it responsible for a breach of the Regulation."—Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., v. Strathern (Procurator Fiscal, Glasgow). High Court of Justiciary. 15th November, 1935.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to hope of the His decisions to hope of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed to the His decisions to hope of the Ministry of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed to the Ministry of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and 1935, claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

Case No. 3582/36 (22.6.36).

SECTION 38 (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-DEPENDANTS BENEFIT: ADULT-CLAIMANT'S WIFE ENGAGED IN SYSTEMATIC BUT INTERMITTENT OCCUPATION ON ONE DAY A WEEK IN EACH ALTERNATE WEEK-DISQUALIFICATION ONLY IN THOSE BENEFIT WEEKS IN WHICH THE WIFE FOLLOWED HER

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the ollowing decision given by the Umpire:-

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed for any benefit week of the claimant in which his wife is engaged in the occupation hereinafter described. Increase of benefit allowed for any week in which she is not so engaged.

"The claimant's wife sells refreshments, etc., at a hut in the Wadebridge market. This hut has been used for the sale of refreshments for over three years, but the claimant's wife has only been in occupation of it since 20th January of this year. Refreshments, etc., are sold at the hut on the days on which the market is held, which are each alternate Monday apart from special occasions. The latter, however, are not numerous, as there had only been two such occasions in the six months preceding the date on which the Insurance Officer disallowed the claimant's claim for increase of benefit in respect of his wife, on the ground that she was engaged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.

'The claimant appealed to the Court of Referees against the Insurance Officer's decision, and the Court has allowed the appeal on the ground that the claimant's wife was not engaged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit, but it has not stated its reason for

"Section 38 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, enacts that 'no increase of benefit shall be payable to an insured contributor in respect of a wife who is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.'

"The sale of refreshments, etc., cannot be said not to be 'an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit' in the general acceptance of those words.

"In the subsection it is further enacted that there are two occupations which are to be excluded from the expression 'occupation ordinarily carried on for profit 'as used in the subsection. They are 'performance of work for payment which is less in amount than the weekly rate of benefit,' and 'the provision of board and accommodation for not more than one lodger as a member of the family.'

"The second of these exceptions cannot possibly apply to the present case, and the first cannot for the reasons stated in Decision

"It is to be observed that the subsection explicitly disentitles an insured contributor to increase of benefit in respect of his wife who is engaged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit, and that the verb 'engaged' is not qualified by any adverb. A shopkeeper is engaged in an occupation although she does not seek customers or keep her shop open on each day of the week. When Parliament intends that benefit is payable in respect of a day on which an occupa-tion is not actively being followed, and not payable in respect of a day on which it is so being followed, it so states, as in section 35 (5) of the Act of 1935: 'An insured contributor shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit.' It is noteworthy that in three sections later in the Act the expression used is 'who is engaged in an occupation,' without any qualification other than the two exceptions to which I have referred.

"It is not difficult to surmise why in section 38 (2) a similar expression to that occurring in section 35 (5) has not been used, such as 'on any day on which his wife is following an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.' Had this been done an insured contributor could receive increase of benefit in respect of his wife for three days of the week when for the remaining three she was deriving a substantial income from a business in which she confined her activities to three days of the week.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for May, 1936, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1935, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

An analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7) has also been published, but this guide is under revision. Part IV (Anomalies Regulations) of the revised guide was issued in July, 1935 (price 6d. net), and Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net).

† See Vol. IX. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 31 (Pamphlet No. 4/1930).

"It has been stated in Decision 9186/29* that 'engagement in an occupation generally implies some amount of regularity, continuity or system in the manner in which it is undertaken.' On this ground the wives of insured contributors have been held not to be 'engaged' in an occupation when they have been occupied spasmodically and casually, with considerable intervals of time between each occasion on which they have been so occupied (see illustration 4 in Decision

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When the occupation is followed systematically but intermittently the person following it may be held to be 'engaged' in the occupation only when actually following it, provided that the intervals between each following of the occupation are substantial in point of time (see Decision 4436/28, which in Decision 9186/29 is stated incorrectly not to have been reported. It is reported on page 174 of U.I. Code

Another case similar to Case 4436/28 is Case 12757/30,† in which is pointed out the distinction between being engaged in the occupation of taking boarders or lodgers when none are in residence by a holding out as ready and willing to receive them, and the cessation of such engagement between stated periods where the contract is to take a boarder or lodger for stated periods, and when between such periods no endeavour is made to take any other boarder or lodger.

"In my view the present case resembles Cases 436/28 and 12757/30, and in any benefit week of the claimant in which his wife receive increase of benefit in respect of her, as in that benefit week she may be said not to be engaged in the occupation in which she is engaged in the benefit weeks in which she sells refreshments, etc., in the market. does not follow her occupation in the market the claimant may

in the market.

"This decision may appear to conflict with the decisions given in two unreported cases, 23403/32 and 2445/35, in which the claimants, whose wives were engaged in selling goods at a market stall on one day each week, were held disentitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of their wives on the ground that the latter were engaged in occupations ordinarily carried on for profit. The reason why those claimants could not receive increase of benefit in respect of their wives so long as the latter were engaged in their occupations was that 'the claimant's benefit week should be taken as the period for testing his right to increase of benefit (Decision 2274/31),‡ and in each of such benefit weeks the wives were engaged, if only for a day, each of such benefit weeks the wives were engaged, if only for a day, in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit. In the present case, however, in each alternate benefit week (apart from the special markets held at rare intervals) the claimant's wife is not engaged in an occupation, and for those weeks the claimant may receive increase of benefit."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME) (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1936.§

This Special Order was made by the Minister of Labour on 20th

June, 1936.

Contributions under the Insurance Industry Special Scheme are paid quarterly by employers, on the basis of returns showing the numbers in employment on each quarter day. Employees do not pay contributions under the Special Scheme. This Order has the effect of reducing by 1s. 1d. per quarter, as from 1st July, 1936, the contributions in respect of persons aged 16 and over insured under the Special Scheme, thus following the decision to reduce by 1d. per week contributions payable under the general scheme in respect of persons aged 18 and over, which took effect on July 6th; see notice on page 240.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (CONTRIBUTIONS) (AGRICULTURE MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

These Regulations, which are in the same terms as the provisional Regulations with the same title made on 21st April, || having been regulations with the same title made on 21st April, having been approved by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (see notice in opposite columns), were made by the Minister of Labour on 20th June, 1936. They relate to matters incidental to the collection of contributions

in respect of agricultural employment. In particular Regulation 2 (1) prescribes that all agricultural contributions must be paid by means prescribes that all agricultural contributions must be paid by means of the special stamps provided for the purpose, and Regulation 2 (4) requires agricultural workers who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom and who are ordinarily resident outside the United Kingdom to obtain a special kind of unemployment book, and lays down the procedure to be followed in connection with these books. Contributions in respect of these persons are paid, by employers only, at the exempt persons' rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (STAMPS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

THE Postmaster General made, on 23rd June, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance (Stamps) Regulations, 1936.** These are the last of a series of Regulations on different subjects which have been made following upon the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. They replace the Unemployment Insurance (Stamps) Regulations, 1924,†† but make no change in the effect of

- * See Vol. VIII. Umpire's Selected Decisions p. 324 (Pamphlet No. 12/1929).
 † See Vol. IX. " " p. 164 (Pamphlet No. 10/1930).
 † See Vol. X " p. 57 (Pamphlet No. 2/1931).
 § H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).
 | See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936, page 192.
 ¶ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

 * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 666. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free.)
 †† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, No. 1578.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

I. REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) (SEASONAL WORKERS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in their The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in their Report* on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers) (Amendment) Order, 1936, state that the purpose of the draft Order is to render the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers) Order, 1935† inapplicable to claims for agricultural benefit. The Committee discussed the possible operation of the Seasonal Workers Regulations (as they then were) in relation to agricultural benefit in their Report of 20th December, 1934,‡ and reached the conclusion that the special conditions applicable to seasonal workers under the general scheme of unemployment insurance were not required in the agricultural scheme.

The draft Order gives effect to this recommendation, and the Committee are of opinion that it should be made in the form submitted to them.

A draft Order, in the same form as the draft Order submitted to the Statutory Committee, has now been laid before Parliament by the Minister of Labour.

II. REPORT ON THREE SETS OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Report of the Statutory Committee on three sets of draft Regulations has been published.|| The draft Regulations in question

(i) Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Agriculture Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1936;

(ii) Unemployment Insurance (Long Hirings in Agriculture) Regula-

(iii) Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Regulations, 1936.

The first set of Regulations are of an administrative character, and relate to matters incidental to the collection of unemployment insurance contributions under the scheme for agriculture. The Statutory Committee are of opinion that the Regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, provides for the repayment of a proportion of the contributions paid by employers and workers in cases where a contract is made for the employment of any persons in agriculture for a period of yearly or half-yearly hiring. The second set of Regulations covered by the Statutory Committee's Report, relating to long hirings in agriculture, prescribe the manner in which the matters which are required by the section to be proved shall be proved; they fix time limits for the making of applications for repayment, and generally give effect to the provisions of the section.

Objections to the draft Regulations were received from the National Farmers' Union, from the Trades Union Congress General Council, from the Agricultural Workers' Union, and from the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The National Farmers' Union objected to the wording of the declaration required to be made by the employer in applying for repayment; the Statutory Committee suggest a slight alteration in

repayment; the Statutory Committee suggest a sight alteration in wording to meet their point.

The Trades Union Congress General Council and the two trade unions were of opinion that it should be made clear in the draft Regulations that repayment could not be made in cases where, although a worker was engaged for the periods specified in the draft Regulations, his employment could be terminated at any time by giving notice of a month or shorter period. The Statutory Committee were advised that a long hiring contract, which contains a giving notice of a month or shorter period. The Statutory Committee were advised that a long hiring contract which contains a provision empowering either party by notice to terminate the contract during its currency is not such a contract of yearly or half-yearly hiring as is contemplated by section 10 of the Act. They point out that the interpretation of the section is a matter for judicial decision and cannot appropriately be embodied either in the Regulations, or in the forms prescribed by the Regulations; but they suggest ways of meeting the difficulty administratively.

The Trades Union Congress General Council and the National Union of Agricultural Workers also asked for the omission of certain words in the form of application for repayment, by which the worker can ask that the amounts due to himself shall be sent through his employer. They felt that in the special conditions of labour in agriculture such a proposal was undesirable.

The Statutory Committee, however, point out that the form included in the draft Regulations enables the worker to ask that the amount due to himself shall be posted to him direct, and that he need not ask to receive his share of the repayment through his employer unless he wishes to do so. Moreover, payment through the employer (if that alternative is chosen) represents a substantial saving in cost. The Committee are therefore of opinion that the Regulations should make provision for both methods of repayment.

* H.C. 125. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935, pages 288 and 322.
‡ Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the question of the insurance against unemployment of persons engaged in employment in agriculture. Cmd. 4786. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post free) A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, pages 47–8.
§ Draft Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers) (Amendment) Order, 1936. H.C. 134. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

|| H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

| H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d., post free).
| ¶ 26 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 and April, 1936,
pages 8 and 120.

The Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Regulations—the third set of Regulations covered by the Report—prescribe a new form of certificate of appointment of inspectors, which incorporates the amendment of section 65 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, contained in the fifth schedule to the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. The inspectors concerned are officers of the Ministry of Health, whose duties consist in the enforcement of the payment of contributions under the National Health and Pensions Acts, and under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The National Farmers' Union, the Trades Union Congress General Council and the Transport and General Workers' Union were of opinion that the wording of the form of certificate contained in the schedule to the draft Regulations was obscure; and the Statutory Committee suggest a slight change in punctuation to make the meaning clear.

July, 1936.

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

Recent Proceedings. INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

MAPPING ASSISTANTS: H.M. LAND REGISTRY.—The Civil Service Clerical Association submitted a claim for increases in the annual leave of mapping assistants, assistant superintendents, and superintendents, employed in the mapping branch of the Land Registry. The Association based their claim on the leave allowances of the clerical and executive classes of the Civil Service, with whom they contended the grades concerned are comparable. The Land Registry opposed the claim, and contended that the proper comparison was with the draughtsmen classes of the Civil Service. The Court awarded that as from 1st March, 1936, the annual leave of the officers concerned should be:—superintendents, 36 days: assistant superintendents, 36 days: assistant superintendents. cerned should be:—superintendents, 36 days; assistant superintendents, Grade I, 30 days, Grade II, 28 days; mapping assistants, 21 days for the first five years, and 24 days thereafter; probationer mapping assistants, 12 days, and 18 days at age 18.—Award No. 1654; dated 15th June, 1936.

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

STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.—In connection with a difference that existed between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the South Wales Siemens Steel Association regarding an application for the alteration in the base and tonnage rates of the firemen employed on a new type of boiler, Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator in the matter with Mr. J. MacKay and Mr. A. Deakir as arbitrator in the hatter with Mr. J. MacKay and Mr. A. Deakin as assessors for the employers and workmen respectively. Having considered the evidence submitted, the assessors were unable to agree as to the Award, and the decision was accordingly left to the arbitrator who issued his Award on 9th June.

RIVER TRANSPORT: GRAVESEND.—A dispute having arisen between the Gravesend Tug Boat Owners and the Transport and General Workers' Union as to the wages and conditions of labour which should operate on or in connection with the owners' boats. oard of Arbitration consisting of Mr. John Forster (Chairman); Mr. H. Kay (employers' representative) and Mr. J. W. Bowe (workpeople's representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matters in dispute. The Board having considered the questions raised, issued a unanimous Award on 29th June, the terms of which operate as and from 15th June.

THE RAILWAY STAFF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

An account of the negotiating arrangements for railway staff was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935 (page 89).

The final stage in the new arrangements was the reference of questions, in certain cases, to the Railway Staff National Tribunal, or to the Chairman of that Tribunal, which was to consist of three members: one to be selected from time to time by the railway companies and the backet of front time to time by the railway companies, one to be selected from time to time by the railway trad unions, and a chairman. The chairman was to be appointed by agreement between the railway companies and the railway trade unions, or, failing agreement, to be appointed by the Minister of

Labour after consultation with the parties.

The Minister of Labour has been requested by the railway companies and the railway trade unions to appoint the chairman of the Railway Staff National Tribunal; and he has appointed Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B., D.C.L.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The fourteenth annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics,"* issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics, contains a list of the statistical publications issued by the various Government Departments in the year 1935, with their prices. There is a subject index, in which all the published statistics are grouped under a number of broad headings (e.g., agriculture, industry and labour, social services, etc.) by means of cross-references; and a list of publications, grouped under the several Government Departments responsible for each.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 5 . post free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal I (22), dated 9th June, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 29th July, 1936.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R. (51), dated 8th May, 1936, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expired 5th July, 1936.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.C. (10), dated 9th June, 1936, confirming an alteration in the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of workers by specifying the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of workers by specifying (in accordance with trade practice) the standard of measurement in ascertaining the length of "pieces in the grey" as 37 inches to the yard, and specifying 15th June, 1936, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W. (23) and (24), dated 11th June, 1936, confirming the variation of certain overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 29th June, 1936, as the date from which such rates

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Factory and Workshop (Notification of Diseases) Order, 1936.

The Home Secretary, on 29th June, 1936, made an Order* under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, extending the provisions of that section to cases of manganese poisoning occurring in a factory or workshop. The section requires medical practitioners attending patients who are suffering from certain diseases contracted in a factory or workshop to notify the Chief Inspector of Factories (Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1) of the facts.

The Order, which may be cited as the Factory and Workshop (Notification of Diseases) Order, 1936, comes into force on 1st August

(Notification of Diseases) Order, 1936, comes into force on 1st August,

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.]

FARM WORKERS.—Report of the Committee on farm workers in Scotland, 1936. Scottish Office. [Cmd. 5217; price 9d.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—International Labour Conference, twentieth session, Geneva, 1936. Holidays with pay. Report II and supplement. Second item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 4s.].

Hours of Work.—International Labour Conference, twentieth session, Geneva, 1936. (i) Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry. Report IV and supplement. Fourth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 3s.]. (ii) Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works. Report V and supplement. Fifth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 3s.]. (iii) Reduction of hours of work in coal mines. Report VI and supplement. Sixth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 2s.]. (iv) Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. Report VII. Seventh item on the agenda. International Labour Office. Geneva, 1936; price 4s.].

MINING.—Coal mining industry. Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1936. Mines Department. [Cmd. 5198; price 1d.]; see page 242 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Miners' Welfare Fund. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1935, and Ninth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Scholarship Selection Committee. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]: see page 242 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, &c., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1936. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.].

Official Statistics.—Guide to current official statistics. Vol. XIV, 1935. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 686. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d., post-free).

POOR RELIEF.—Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January, 1936. Ministry of Health. [H.C. 116; price 9d.]: see page 241 of this GAZETTE.

RECRUITING OF WORKERS.—International Labour Conference, twentieth session, Geneva, 1936. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers. Report I and supplement. First item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 4s.].

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—(i) Courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. (Circular A.C. 10). 15th June, 1936. To all Local Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales. Ministry of Labour. (ii) Provision of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. (England and Wales). Amendment, dated 4th June, 1936, to the scheme dated 9th July, 1934. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 1d. each.]

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—(i) Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the period ended 31st December, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5177; price 4s. 6d.]: see pages 239-240 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934. Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, dated 8th July, 1936, made by the Minister of Labour under sections 38 (3) and 52 (2) of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934. [H.C. 145; price 2d.]. (iii) Draft Unemployment Assistance Regulations, 1936. Memorandum by the Minister of Labour. [Cmd. 5228; price 2d.]. (iv) Copy of Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, dated 8th July, 1936, together with an explanatory memorandum by the Unemployment Assistance Board. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5229; price 6d.]: see page 238 of this GAZETTE.

Unemployment Insurance.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Draft Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers (Amendment) Order, 1936, to be made by the Minister of Labour under Section 55 of the Act. [H.C. 134; price 1d.]: see page 270 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers) (Amendment) Order, 1936. [H.C. 125; price 1d.]: see page 270 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Report of the Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Agriculture Miscellaneous Provisions) Draft Regulations, 1936; Unemployment Insurance (Long Hirings in Agriculture) Draft Regulations, 1936; and Unemployment Insurance (Inspectors) Draft Regulations, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]: see page 270 of this GAZETTE.

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

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Amplifiers, Tuner: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Bags, Calico: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bags, Seamen's Kit: Gowen & Co., West Mersea; J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Bedding: W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.; Rundle Rogers & Brook, Ltd., Plymouth; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Blankets: Thos. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast.—Blocks, Terminal: Plessy Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Bottles, Air: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Boxes, Ammunition: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Long & Sons, Ltd., Bath; Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Boxes, Fuse: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Bow Cap Operating Gear: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—Cables, Electric: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Cap Ferrules, M.C.I., Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Capstans: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Carstinge Cases: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Explosive: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chain Cable and Gear: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Charger Cases: S. & S. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.—Chemicals: A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Bush, Brach & Gent, Ltd., London, E.C.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Umnington; Skilberk Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Coats, Waterproof: Elmco Weather Proof, Ltd., Salford; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Compressor, Oil-driven: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich,—Crane, Standard Mobile: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Sub-Contractors for Motors, Bull Motors (E. R. & F. Turner), Ipswich.—Sub-Contractors for Motors, Bull Motors (E. R. & F. Turner), Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Bull Motors

Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Flour: Fareham Flour Mills Co., Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Flour: Fareham Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Fareham; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall; Philip Trant & Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., Avonmouth.—Frames for W/T Racks: Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—Gearing: Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Ltd., Erith.—Generating Sets, Petrol-Driven: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Oil-Driven, Electric: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Compressor, Reavall & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Generator, Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Generators, Oil-Driven, Ltd., Colchester). Ltd., Colchester. Generator, Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Gellester.—
Golden Syrup: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.C.; Westburn Sugar
Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—Grinding Machine, Motor-Driven:
Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motor, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switch gear, Ltd., Chester.—Herrings, Tinned: Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London, W.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.—India Rubber Goods: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; J. E. Baxter & Goods: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd.; Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Jigs, Gauges, etc.: & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Jigs, Gauges, etc.: Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N; David Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; George Bray & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Weir Precision Engineering, Ltd., Southampton; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—Lamps and Lanterns: G. Bocock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lamps, Searchlight: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lanterns: Telford Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lathes, Motor-Driven Combination Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Locomotive, Steam: Andrew Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Machinery, Cooling: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—Machinery, Distilling: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Machinery, Electric Generating: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machinery for Motor Launches: Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.—Modifications to Crash Barrier Gear: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Oil, Paste, Oxide of Iron: Wm. Gibson & Sons, Liverpool; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; J. Kirkcaldy & Son, Ltd., Poplar, E.—Parts for Reconstruction of Refrigerating Machines: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Bristol; J. Kirkcaldy & Son, Ltd., Poplar, E.—Parts for Reconstruction of Refrigerating Machines: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—Pastes for Paints: Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Foster, Blackett & James, Ltd., Hebburn; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; International Paint & Compositions Co., Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne and London, E.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Paving Block, Wood: W. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—Peas, Split: White Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—Pendants, Mooring: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Planing Machine, Motor-Driven, Portable: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motor, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.— Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—
Plates, Steel: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plugs and Sockets:
Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.; Engineering & Lighting
Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Pumps, Electrically-Driven,
Gentrifugal Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker. Sub-Contractors
for Motors, Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. for Motors, Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Starters, Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Pumps, Electrically-Driven, Fresh Water: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Starters, E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—Racers, Cast H.T. Brass: Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Railway Material: Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rammer and Sponge Brushes, etc.: Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., Waltham Cross.—Repairing, Rebuilding, etc., of Hathi Tractor: John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Reservoirs, Air Firing: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Relling Platform, Motor-Driven: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Screwing Tackle, Engineers': Tom Carrington & Co., West Brom-Screwing Tackle, Engineers': Tom Carrington & Co., West Bromwich; British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.; William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; Alex, Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Lehmann, Archer & Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; John J. H. Lines, Stafford; Pickford Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Shackles, Lugless: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Company, Carron, Falkirk.—Shutters, Steel Roller: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Ship Sheets: Guest Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Port Talbot; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartle-Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steelwork for Workshop: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Stem Castings (Steel): Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Suet, Refined Beef: British American Produce Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd. Renfrew.—Switches: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lance.—Tea Blended: Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Tea, Blended: J. & I. Batten & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., London, E.C.; Twining, Crosfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Towels: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; Stott

& Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Trucks, Dumping: E. Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Valves W/T (Glass): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Chesterfield; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby, Chesterfield and Coventry; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors, T. J. Grainger & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Prestware, Ltd., Morden.—Watches: Boodle & Dunthorne, Liverpool; F. J. Court & Co., London, E.C.; Carley & Clemence, Ltd., London, E.C.; Guignard & Golay, London, E.C.—Welding Motor Generators: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—Winches, Steam-Driven: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE.

Ambulance Bodies, etc.: Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Bags, Tool: Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.—Billet Heater: New Process Welders, Ltd., Southall.—Blocks, Tackle: Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Laird & Son, Irvine.—Boards, Mill: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—Bogie Brackets: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Boiler, Steam: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Boring and Screw Cutting Machines: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boxes, Wooden: Watt Torrence, (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford—Brass Bar: LCJ. (Metals), Ltd. Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Brass Bar: I.C.I. (Metals), Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., South-Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canisters: Barringer Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—Canvas and Rubber Sheet: India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cases, Wood: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull; London Plywood & Timber Co., Ponders End; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.—Castings, Steel: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Chains, Overall: Kennedy & Kemp, Ltd., Longparish.—Chassis, Ambulance: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chassis, 3-ton: A.E.C., Ltd., Southall; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Clamps, Mast Sections: J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E.—Clothing, Messengers, etc.: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, W.D. Constabulary: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Compasses, Prismatic: J. M. Glauser, London, S.E.; F. Barker & Son (1922), Ltd., London, E.C.—Concrete Mixers: A. A. Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Containers, 6-Gallon, Cooking: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Copper, Ingot: Gallon, Cooking: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Coppinglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Rings: Copper, Ingot ings: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Smethwick.—Cord Cotton Khaki: A. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Discs, Eyepiece: Triplex Safety Glass & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Discs, Eyepiece: Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—Drill: J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde; A. W. Parkin & Co., Ltd., Todmerden and Salford; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Engines: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fans, Electric: Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Felt, Sheet: Stansfield & Co., Rossendale.—Forms, Barrack, Legs, etc.: B. C. Barton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Forms, Barrack, Tops: Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Generating Sets: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Grinding Machines: Churchill M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Haversacks: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Blackman Leather Goods M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Blackman Leather Goods Co., London, E.—Insulators, Cooking Ctrs.: Newall's Insulation Co., London, E.—Jacks, Lifting: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—

Jerseys, Pullover: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—Lamps, Electric: Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford.—Lathes: Spencer (Melksham), Ltd., Melksham; Chas. Taylor (B'ham), Ltd., Birmingham; Graham & Normanton, Halifax; Dempster Moore & Co. (Machinery), Ltd., Bedford.—Ltd., Ltd., L Bonnybridge; G. Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds; A. Herbert, Ltd. Coventry; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd. hnstone; Holbrook M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lead, Pig : Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Locomotives : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln and Grantham.—Lorries, Locks Store: T. B. Brooks, Ltd., Birmingham.—Medicines: Burgoyne Burbridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London, E.; bridges & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London, E.; May & Baker, Ltd., London, E.—Machines, Crankshaft Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Mattresses: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. (Metals), Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Cincinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Barge: Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—Motor Cars: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycles: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil, Lubricating: J. Light & Son, Ltd., London and Liverpool.—Paint: Brandram Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pneumatic Picks: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Pumping Set, Flexible Drive: F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.—Pneumatic Wood Covers: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Farnborough.—Railway: Material: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Refractories: Burn Fireclay Co. Material : R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Refractories : Burn Fireclay Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Rugs, Horse: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh—Screws, Wood: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Shirting, Angola: J. Schofield (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirts, Angola: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Socks, Worsted: Nuneaton.—Steel Beams : S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. **Steel Billets: Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Carbon Tool: Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Nickel Billets: Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Steel Conduit: Momore Green Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Steel, Mild: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Parkgate Iron & Steel, Ltd., Rotherham; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Kayser Ellison & Co., Ltd.,

Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; W. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Tubing: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—Streilizers: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Surgical Appliances and Sundries: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Leyland; S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tanks, Storage: Dent & Hellyer, London, W.C.; R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Target Frames: A. J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Telescopes: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Towing Attachments Hook: A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Trailers: Crane (Dereham), Ltd., Dereham.—Trailers, Compressor: Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.E.—Tubing, Cupronickel: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tyres, Covers and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W.T.: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Webbing, Elastic: Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Nuneaton.—Wheels: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Zinc Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Building Works and Services: Aldershot, R.E. Office and Workshops, Pinehurst: W. Laughton, Bedford. Aldershot, Temporary Camps at West Chiltington, Warnham and Lavington Park: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Builford, Married Soldiers Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes. Bulford, Harried Soldiers Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes. Bulford, Fields Camp, Latrines, etc.: H. & P. E. Gunstone, Salisbury. Campbeltown, Provision, Erection, etc., of Camp Structures: Carson & Co., Irvine. Catterrick Camp, Temporary Camp for T.A. Wathgill, etc.: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Chilwell, Concrete Road, Laying Sewers, etc.: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Devonport, Alterations to Quarters at "A" Block, Granby Barracks: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Dover (West), Periodical Painting Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Dover (East and Canterbury), Periodical Painting Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Dunfermline, Craigluscar Camp, Structural Work: F. R. Hipperson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Isle of Wight, Nodes Battery, Addition to Battery Commander's Post: W.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Aero Engines: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.; D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Aircraft: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Airspeed, Ltd., Portsmouth; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hawker Aircraft Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Spares, etc.: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge, Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Norwich; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—Aircraft Repairs, etc.: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Veovil.—Aircraft General Spares: Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Isaiah Platt, Ltd., Darlaston; Brown Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Air Compressors: Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—Air Compressor Plant: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., H., Ellis & Morcom, Ltd., H., Ellis & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Ammeters: Ernest Turner Elec. Insts., Ltd., High Wycombe.—Baltoons: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Batteries: Hellesens, Ltd., London, S.W.—Batteries and Cells: Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Batteries and Cells: Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bedding, Hair: MacRae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—Blocks, Terminal: Phoenix Teleph. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Battery: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., Northampton.—Boxes, Battery: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., Northampton.—Boxes, Battery: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Brackets, Fire Extinguisher: National Fire Protection Co., Ltd., Richmond.—Buildings and Works Services: Aeroplane Sheet; Callender's Cable & Constr. Co., Ltd., Thornaby. Hawkinge, Heating and H.W. Supply: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, W. Turnhouse,

tions, External Services, etc.: Winton Constr. Co., Ltd., Louth. Penrhos, "A" Type Hutting, Finishings, etc.: Cowieson's, Ltd., Glasgow. Swanton Morley, Four "C" Type Sheds: Dawnay's, Ltd., London, S.W. Wittering, Clothing and Annexes to one 225 ft., "C London, S.W. Wittering, Clothing and Annexes to one 225 ft., "C" Type Shed, and other Buildings: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.
—Calculators: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas, Hessian: Law & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—Charging Units: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Chests, Steel: S. Withers, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Clip Adaptors: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—Cloths, Table: Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Computors: London Name Plate Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Connectors: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Simmonds & Stokes, London, S.W.—Controllers: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Cord. Braided: W. Barbour & Sons. Ltd. Ltd., Hollinwood.—Cord, Braided: W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn.—Cord Kite: Hoursell's (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.— Crane: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Crossley Vehicles, Modifications: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Cut-outs: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cylinders: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—Dope: Nobel's Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Stowmarket.—Drives, Flexible: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Electrical Accessories: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Electric Motor: Elec Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Films: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Furnaces: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges, Televel: Televel, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gauges, Air Pres-Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Gauges, Fuel Pressure: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; J. Towey & Sons Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges, Boost: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd. London, N.W.; Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—Gauges, Oil Pressure: Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—Gauges, Interchange-ability: Plessey & Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Gantries: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Gloves: Overhand Glove Co., Leicester.—Goggles: W. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.—Grass Seed: Clibran's, Ltd., Altrincham.—Grinders: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Helmets: Robinson & Ensum, London, E.—Hose, Canvas: Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford.—Indicators, Airspeed: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.; Ferranti, Ltd., London, S.W.; R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Indicators, Airspeed and Engine Speed: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Indicators, Engine Speed: Record Elec. Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.— Keys, Morse: Automatic Elec. Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Kitchen Utensils: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Ladders: Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon.—Lamps, Cockpit: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps, Filament: Edison Swan Elee. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Lamps, Instrument: Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lamps, Pedestal: J. Bradbury & Co., Braintree.—Lamps, Identification: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Lamps, Signalling: Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Levels: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Levels, Fore and Aft: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Linen Fabric: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Dungannon.—Magneto Repairs: Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Dungannon.—Magneto Spares, etc.: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Machines, Milling: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; J. Archdale & Co., Birmingham.—Machines, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Weighing: De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Meters, Petrol: Geo. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—Oil Fuel in Iraq: Rafidain Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

—Pressure Heads: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Pumps, Oleo:
Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Racks, Storage: A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Radiators, Aircraft: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rafts: Shipyard Co., Ltd., Bangor, Co. Down.—Receivers, Telephone: Phoenix Teleph. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Release Slips: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Reels, Hose: East & Sons, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Rheostats: Phoenix Tel. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Rollers, Motor: Wellis & Stevens Ltd. Rollingstelle Stevens Medical Company Company Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Rollers, Motor: Wallis & Steevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Safes, Office: S. Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgeley, Staffs.—Sheets, Steel: R. Byass, Ltd., Port Talbot.—Sockets: Phoenix Tel. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Stands, Engine: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Surveying Instruments: E. R. Watts & Sons, London, S.W.—Stockings, Khaki: Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Leicester.—Switchboxes: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Phoenix Tel. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switches: A. P. Lundberg & Sons, London, N.; Engr. & Lighting Eq. Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Genl. Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Testers, Generator: Newton Bros., Ltd., Derby; G. E. Mortley Sprague & Co., Tunbridge Wells.—Thermometers: S. Smith & rague & Co., Tunbridge Wells.—Thermometers: S. Smith & ns (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Drayton Regulator & Inst. Co., Ltd., W. Drayton.—Timber : Edmunds Taylor & Co., Liverpool; Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Trestles: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—
Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Valves, W/T: Standard Tele.'s & Cables, Ltd., London, N.;
General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Vans: Singer & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Variometers: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Vices: Swinden's Patents, Ltd., Bathgate; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—W/T Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—W/T Transmitters: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Standard Tele.'s & Cables, Ltd., London, N.-Wheels, Aero: Palmer Tyre

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Electric

Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts. General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Tclephones & Cables, Ltd., London Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon; Walter Jones & Co., London S.E.; Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd. London, S.E.; Thompson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.—Apparatus, Wireless: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Arms, Wood: W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., London, E.; David Roberts Son & Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool.—Baskets, Trolley: John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—Beeswax: Charles Farris, Ltd., Hounslow.—Bends C.I.: Jones & Attwood. Ltd., Stourbridge.-Blocks, Terminal: Thomas De La Rue & C. Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E., General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boards, Distributing Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Bodies, Motor: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thomas Harrington, Ltd., Brighton. Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Inomas Harrington, Ltd., Brighton; W. Harold Perry, Ltd., London, N.—Boxes, Battery, Leclanché: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Gardboard: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—Brackets: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Teath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley

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STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE

OURSE OF TRADE	, OU'	TPUT	, PR	ICES,	WAGE	S, FIN	NANCE	& E	MPL	JYM	CIA I
1 1	-	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936
holesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figur	res not ava	allable.	106·5 101·9 98·4 93·6	89·7 87·9 84·8 88·8	88 · 5 84 · 8 84 · 4 84 · 9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88·7 87·6 88·2 87·7	87.8 88.1 88.7 91.3	91·7 92·2
st of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	171·0 164·2 165·2 168·5	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5	150·7 146·3 145·3 146·7	146 · 2 142 · 8 141 · 7 143 · 0	139·8 136·5 139·8 142·5	140·5 138·3 142·3 143·7	141·3 140·0 143·3 146·7	146·2 144·3
Do. expressed as percentage of a 1924 average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97·8 93·9 94·5 96·3	94·5 94·1 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92·7 88·6 89·5 88·9	86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79·9 78·0 79·9 81·5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80·8 80·0 81·9 83·9	83.6
port Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	134·3 136·7 141·3 151·6	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128·6 110·5 105·0 96·8	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·7	69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·6	82·3 78·3 82·2 86·1	82·8 79·1
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £ $\left\{ \right.$	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figur	es not ava	ailable t	124 · 7 110 · 3 105 · 7 100 · 2	83 · 8 79 · 2 81 · 5 83 · 5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·0	86·0 82·5 88·3 92·2	90·4 89·8 95·1 101·0	102·1 97·7 100·9 106·1	97.
Index Number of Average Values. $\{$ (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		05 100 01		85 · 4 83 · 0 82 · 3 80 · 0	77.5 75.3 71.9 70.4	68.5 68.7 66.8 66.9	66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6	66·4 67·6 67·6 66·9	66·8 66·4 67·5 67·2	67.
ipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·6 95·1 86·9 92·5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93·6 85·1 83·4 75·0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67·0 66·8 62·4 72·6	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1 64·6	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60·2 60·6 62·6 73·7	69.
dex Number of Rates of Wages. Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1011 101 100 100	99½ 99 99	99 99 981 981	98½ 98½ 98½ 98½ 98	97½ 97 96 95½	95 95 94½ 94½	94 94 94 94	94 94 94 94 94	95 95 96 96	97
timated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd	11,493 11,518 11,541 11,565	11,599 11,624 11,694 11,750	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,663 12,682 12,702 12,724	12,745 12,766 12,795 12,838	12,88
timated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9,851 10,094 10,076 10,038	10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,451 10,543	10,48
gistered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Total	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,259 1,031 1,050 1,107	1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255 2,030 1,960 1,901	1,74
Males	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,034 859 865 919	956 933 1,045 1,103	1,105 916 919 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848 1,686 1,624 1,576	1,65 1,43
Females	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	225 172 185 188	193 186 243 252	248 217 233 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363 327	370 337 365 351	407 344 336 325	36 31
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	965 746 740 827	884 837 916 1,031	1,084 885 869 1,007	1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913 1,711 1,618 1,679	1,74
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1	265 282 372 324	269 248 283 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	513 494 460 336	336 373 434 312	342 319 342 222	28 25
dustrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1927-34; 1930 = 100 for 1934-6);	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106.8	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	94·6 92·1 89·3 97·3	95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	94·8 96·7 96·8 105·0	105·7‡ 104·6‡ 103·2‡ 111·9‡	113.0 111.6 110.8 120.8	123.
ailway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,127 2,058 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,518 1,413 1,452 1,657	1,669 1,526 1,521 1,655	1,648 1,530 1,511 1,718	1,71 1,60
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	105·8 102·3 108·4 102·0	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.5	87·5 82·4 80·9 85·0	80·3 74·2 69·4 77·0	75·5 70·3 72·2 82·4	83·0 75·9 75·6 82·3	81.9 76.1 75.1 85.4	85· 79·
ailway Traffic Receipts—Passenger, Average amount weekly—Great - Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,151	1,007 1,345 1,698 1,155	1,01
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,		73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75·8	67·8 81·0 98·7 69·0	63·5 74·0 91·3 64·9	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	60·5 73·3 97·0 67·1	58·7 78·4 99·0 67·3	59· 78·
ostal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	-	125·7 125·4 126·2 147·9	124·1 129·3 129·1 150·3	129·2 131·5 129·6 149·5	129·9 130·8 127·1 148·6	127·0 128·1 127·4 148·6	128·2 130·7 128·5 152·8	131·3 131·4 130·6 156·0	132·2 134·8 134·7 159·8	137
Percentage of 1924 Average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	104·3 107·1 106·7	109·7 109·4 110·2	108·3 112·9 112·6 131·2	112·8 114·8 113·2 130·5	113·4 114·2 110·9 129·7	110·9 111·8 111·2 129·7	111·9 114·1 112·2 133·4	114·6 114·7 114·0 136·2	115·3 117·6 117·6 139·5	120
itish Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	171·9 176·2	129·1 181·9 173·3 179·7 188·6	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·7	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9	89·7 85·6 93·1 99·5	94·7 95·0 99·3 106·9	105·5 101·0 105·3 114·1	106:
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	190.6	100.0	105.9	158·9 140·2 137·2 134·5	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·8	109·7 105·9 113·7 120·1	115·4 115·0 120·9 130·4	129·3 124·6 128·3 138·9	129
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,	Figu	res not av	allable.†	96·0 84·7 82·9	67·0 63·8 64·1 68·9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·7 69·5 73·0 78·7	78·1 75·2 77·5 83·9	78 74
et Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd,, 3rd,	261.5	276·5 261·3 256·7	275·9 268·3 268·6	259·0 233·4 224·9	192.5 189.6 191.0	177·3 154·2 149·7	146·5 148·6 155·6	168·8 164·3 164·1	164·5 166·0 168·4	184 - 185 -
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	286.3	280 · 8	298.3	239·8 240·4 230·1 226·6	224·3 227·8 231·2 241·5	226·1 205·0 205·9	175·2 209·1 212·3 217·2	233·3 227·1 224·8	202·7 222·1 227·2 226·0	241
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,,	Figu	ires not av	vailable.†	260·0 110·6 105·8 104·2 119·6	283·9 104·7 106·3 111·1 130·5	227·5 104·0 94·2 94·7 104·6	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	242·5 107·3 104·4 103·4 111·5	102·1 104·5 103·9 120·3	110
onk Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	(4th ",	- 5 21 Apr. 4	9.	7 Feb. 5 26 Sep. 6 31 Oct. 6	6 Feb. 4	14 May	2½ 18 Feb. 5 3½ 10 Mch. 4 4½ 17 Mch. 3½ 6 21 Apr. 3	. 8e-	No Change.	The second second	No change

^{*} Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.
† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.
‡ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade for the period 1927-34, with 1924 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting with 1934, new index numbers have been compiled, with a revised and extended basis, taking 1930 as the standard year. Two curves are shown for 1934 in the chart, based on the averages of 1924 and 1930 respectively. The above figures for 1934 are based on 1930; corresponding figures with 1924 as base year were:—1st quarter, 110-3; 2nd quarter, 110-3; 3rd quarter, 106-0; 4th quarter, 116-9.
§ Figures not yet available.

I A BARLOYMEVI.	1040	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
iscount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4 15 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18	418 327 418 418	5 51 51 51 51	3 to 2 to	2 1 2 1 3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	4 1	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7 18 8 9 10 5	16
ank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	21·0 21·2 20·1 21·7	21·6 21·7 20·5 21·8	22·0 21·4 20·5 21·6	21·2 20·4 18·8 19·4	19·3 18·4 17·3 18·3	18·8 17·6 17·1 18·2	18·6 18·2 18·0 19·3	20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	20·8 20·8 20·2 21·8	22-4
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 102·4 97·1 104·8	104·3 104·8 99·0 105·3	106·3 103·4 99·0 104·3	102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90·8 85·0 82·6 87·9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97·6 94·2 89·9 98·6	100·5 100·5 97·6 105·3	108·2 106·8
oal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	22·0 20·5 20·3 20·9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22·6 19·3 18·8 20·5	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3	18·7 17·4 15·5 18·2	18·7 16·0 15·7 18·6	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2 89·4	19·4 17·7 17·4 19·9	20·4 J7·8
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98·8 92·3 91·4 93·7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	83·8 78·1 69·5 81·9	84·1 72·0 70·5 83·3	78·5 76·6 86·5	79·4 78·0 89·5	80.1
oal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4·2 4·1 4·3	5·0 5·3 5·4	4·5 4·4 4·4	3·6 3·4 3·7	3·5 3·1 3·2	3·2 3·3 3·4	3·4 3·4 3·3	3·2 3·4 3·2 61·0	2.8
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	85·8 82·2 78·9	81·5 80·7 84·6	97·1 104·0 104·7	87·8 85·8 85·1	70·5 67·1 72·2 23·1	67·2 60·6 63·2	61·8 64·2 66·3	65·7 66·1 65·0 25·7	62·3 65·3 62·6	53.7
oal Mining—Unemployment, Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·0 20·3 18·2	21·6 26·1 23·2 728·0	17·6 16·7 14·8	20·8 24·9 22·4	29·8 33·0 26·9	35·3 40·6 32·5	36·1 36·7 29·4	30.6 30.5 25.8 751.0	27·4 28·2 21·0	25 • 2
on and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, lst Qr.	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	701.9 677.9 733.9	827·8 802·0 788·7	665 · 0 553 · 4 430 · 1	420·5 395·5 447·3	436·5 410·1 448·0	559·3 595·9 677·4	751·4 706·6 744·2	810·7 806·4 874·0	971.0
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	121·1 102·8 97·7	102·7 99·2 107·4	121·1 117·4 115·4	97·3 81·0 62·9	61·5 57·9 65·5	63·9 60·0 65·6	81·8 87·2 99·1 296·5	109·9 103·4 108·9	118·6 118·0 127·9 519·5	142.1
on and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	683·8 611·1 577·1	572·8 503·9 542·8	641·3 672·8 654·4	598 · 7 442 · 2 382 · 6	331·2 280·3 303·7	314·5 270·8 275·9 54·1	336·7 355·4 385·8 48·7	513·0 510·6 516·1 74·4	538·2 540·1 544·4	99:3
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	112·3 100·3 94·8	94·1 85·4 89·1 19·5	105·3 110·5 107·5	98·3 72·6 62·8 22·9	54·4 46·0 49·9	51·7 44·5 45·3	55·3 58·4 63·3 43·9	84·2 83·9 84·7	88·4 88·7 89·4	105 -
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	16·5 17·6 20·7	20·0 23·2 21·2	17·8 18·6 20·5	29·1 35·5 44·4	45·0 47·2 44·7	48·2 48·2 46·5	40·9 35·9 31·5	25·5 25·3 23·5	23·1 21·2 18·8	17.
eneral Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·9 9·4 9·7	9·6 10·0 9·9	9·1 9·5 10·1	15·1 18·4 22·8	27·4 29·4 27·7	28·3 30·3 29·8	26·1 23·9 20·9	16·0 14·4 13·9	13·2 12·1 11·1	9.
lectrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	113.6 124.8 131.1 109.0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59·9 62·8 56·8 58·9	64·1 65·2 64·8 64·1	62·0 69·0 92·2 112·5	121.6 105.5 105.5	145.
lectrical Engineering — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	17·2 16·3 16·0 16·2	18·9 16·7 13·7 11·4	11·3 8·8 7·1 6·9	7·7 6·9 6·0 5·4	5.4.
nipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1·22 1·39 1·54 1·58	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0·25 0·29 0·30 0·33	0·48 0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53 0·74	0.
Percentage of 1924 average ·	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	84.6 96.6 106.8 109.8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25.9 19.5 16.6 15.7	20·0 21·1 23·0	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38·6 38·9 36·9 51·6	58.
nipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	579 · 8 437 · 1 370 · 1 377 · 5	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426.6 230.5 160.7 132.0	32·7 23·4 38·7 104·8	25·7 28·0 10·8 7·4	77·3 50·1 39·7 74·7	203·0 146·7 76·9 93·4	144·4 108·1 119·0 311·1	232
Percentage of 1924 average {	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	220·8 166·5 140·9 143·8	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9·8 10·6 4·1 2·8	29·4 19·1 15·1 28·4	77·3 55·8 29·3 35·6	55·0 41·2 45·3 118·5	107
hipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	30·1 22·0 20·1 19·0	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0 51·8	50·1 45·1 43·1 42·9	42·1 40·0 38·8 36·1	32.
Britain. otton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	160·2 134·5 121·8 124·9	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135·5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	117·1 108·6 83·0 106·2	112·9 104·5 106·1 118·2	120·1 113·1 93·5 107·1	113·1 105·3 99·1 120·3	123
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 103	99 92 70 90	96 89 90 100	102 96 79 91	96 89 84 102	104
otton Industry—Unemployment, Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	8·6 6·9 9·6 11·1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23·8 37·3 45·5 43·0	40·6 38·8 44·0 30·4	25·9 30·2 34·5 24·4	24·8 26·5 24·9 20·6	21.6 22.1 25.3 21.9	22·1 21·5 22·3 17·8	17:
Tool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	91·6 95·6 94·9 96·7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88 · 8 93 · 3 88 · 5 90 · 6	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6	77·1 70·5 67·9 73·8	69·1 75·1 77·8 82·7	79·7 74·7 70·0 77·8	74·5 75·6 78·2 85·8	82 81
fool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	10·6 9·2 9·0 7·1	7·7 9·3 15·6 14·3	13·1 12·0 15·2 15·1	21·2 22·8 26·5 25·9	29·5 28·6 36·3 18·8	16·5 23·5 25·3 17·9	19·7 16·0 11·9 9·0	11·1 17·0 21·8 13·8	16·5 14·6 12·6 8·1	9 10
Britain. uilding—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	16·6 17·2 14·7	15·9 17·2 17·1	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	14·5 18·1 14·3 19·4	19·6 21·9 20·8 21·4	23·5 26·2 22·0 23·8	27·6 29·6 27·6 29·5	28 32
Authorities in GreatBritain, Million £ Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	117.8	17·2 108·9 117·8 117·1 117·8	107·5 151·4 112·3 129·5	128 · 8 138 · 4 117 · 8 126 · 0	111.6 115.8 111.6 93.2	99·3 124·0 97·9 132·9	134 · 2 150 · 0 142 · 5 146 · 6	161·0 179·5 150·7 163·0	189·0 202·7 189·0 202·1	196 224
uilding—Unemployment.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	108.2	14.5	19.1	17.5	24·9 18·2	31·3 26·3 27·6	32·8 20·8 19·3	22·9 15·6 16·1	21.2	20
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	7.6	10.6	9.3	14.5	19.1	30.6	22.0	19.3	14.1	2 3 3 3 3

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* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. † Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

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

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

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