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September

1936



**THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR GAZETTE**

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLIV.—No. 9.]

SEPTEMBER, 1936.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a further improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than in August, 1935.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is provisionally estimated that at 24th August, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,961,000.* This was 66,000 more than at 20th July, 1936, and 500,000 more than at 26th August, 1935.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th August, 1936, there were 1,297,596 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 11,791 more than at 20th July, 1936, but 235,663 less than at 26th August, 1935. The increase, as compared with a month ago, in the numbers wholly unemployed was mainly due to the registration for employment of juveniles who had reached school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. The total on 24th August, 1936, included 1,025,298 men, 53,714 boys, 168,662 women, and 49,922 girls. It was made up of 413,530 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 597,574 applicants for unemployment allowances, 160,604 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th August, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 160,130 men, 4,486 boys, 75,890 women, and 4,368 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 244,874 was 51,133 less than at 20th July, 1936, and 89,545 less than at 26th August, 1935. It included 221,253 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 9,621 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 14,000 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th August, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 69,578 men, 125 boys, 1,755 women, and 12 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 71,470 was 1,210 more than at 20th July, 1936, but 8,816 less than at 26th August, 1935. It included 53,663 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 17,237 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 570 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

* This estimate is subject to revision when statistics as to the total number of insured persons become available on the basis of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books beginning in July, 1936.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.3 at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 12.7 at 20th July, 1936, and 14.9 at 26th August, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 24th August, 1936, was 13.8, and for females 8.4. At 20th July, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 14.3 and 8.3, and at 26th August, 1935, they were 16.9 and 9.6.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was a substantial increase in employment, between 20th July and 24th August, in the coal mining industry; there was also some improvement in the linen industry, boot and shoe manufacture, building and public works contracting, general engineering, the iron and steel tube industry, and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture. On the other hand there was a decline in employment in tailoring, dress-making, the shirt, collar, etc., industry, and the distributive trades.

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 August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £28,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 549,000 workpeople. No important reductions in rates of wages were reported during August.

The principal increases affected railway employees; workers employed in the iron and steel industry in various districts; workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture; electrical cable makers; coal miners in Leicestershire, Warwickshire and in the Radstock district of Somerset; coopers; brush and broom workers; and male workers in the tanning and currying industry.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1936 have resulted in a net increase of about £362,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of over 3,250,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £200 in those of 4,250 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September 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 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 46 per cent. at 1st August, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 31st August, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 31, 29 and 25, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 59. In addition 15 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 18,000, and the aggregate duration in August of the disputes was about 76,000 working days.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1935.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1935 has been issued.*

In his introductory note the Chief Inspector again draws attention to the increase in the number of accidents in factories and workshops. Fatal accidents increased by 7 per cent. as compared with 1934, and by 22 per cent. as compared with 1933; while all accidents (fatal and non-fatal together) showed increases of 9 per cent. and of 32 per cent., respectively. The Chief Inspector attributes this increase largely to the improvement in industrial activity.

As in his last year's Report, the Chief Inspector again draws attention to the much higher accident rate for young workers under 18 than for adults†. For all manufacturing industries, during the period 1928 to 1935, not only has there been a rise in the accident rates among young workers, but also a widening disparity between these rates and those for adults, as will be seen from the following Table, taken from the Report:—

Year.	Accidents per 100,000 employed.	
	Young Persons.	Adults.
1928	2,844	2,762
1930	2,897	2,631
1933	2,409	2,195
1934	2,913	2,433
1935	3,130	2,542

Extending the comparison of accident rates over a longer period, however, the Chief Inspector notes some encouraging features. Thus, between 1924 and 1934 (which were nearly identical as regards the total numbers employed in factories and workshops), there was a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. both for fatal accidents and for all accidents; while for one class of accidents, those due to contact with shafting, the reduction was no less than 50 per cent.

The Chief Inspector notes substantial progress in the matter of accident prevention, and is impressed with the active desire of all the important employers' associations to reduce accidents, especially in the industries with abnormally high accident risk. He considers that the principal opportunity for improvement in the matter of reducing the accident rate now lies in the education of the smaller, often non-associated, employers.

In this connection the Chief Inspector points out that a very considerable proportion of the workers are still employed in small factories. No fewer than 14 per cent. of the total number are still employed in the smallest class of factories (those employing 25 persons or less); while more than a third are employed in factories with not more than 100 workers, and more than half in factories employing 250 or less.

The Chief Inspector refers to the continued high incidence of severe epitheliomatous ulceration, sometimes ending fatally. "Little improvement," he suggests, "is to be expected until periodical medical examination with a view to early detection becomes more prevalent"; and he calls attention to a remarkable reduction in the number of fatal cases in a group of briquette works, where a six-monthly periodical medical examination has been introduced. He also refers to the steps that are being taken to combat silicosis in the process of sandblasting and in the pottery industry; and to proposals that are now under consideration for the combating of lead poisoning in the decorative tile section of the pottery industry.

Under the heading of hours of employment the Chief Inspector refers to cases of gross overwork of young persons, and to the extent to which a period of employment approaching or even reaching the full legal limits of 60 hours a week has been adopted in certain districts.

The work of the Factory Inspectors in connection with the "particulars" section of the Factory Act (i.e., the requirement that workers engaged on piecework in certain industries should be furnished with sufficient particulars to enable them to check the amount due to them) has been largely affected by the coming into force during the year of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934. An Order made by the Minister of Labour under this Act applied, as from July, 1935, for the first time in the history of the industry, legally recognised wage rates for weavers in certain sections of the industry.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1935.

At the end of the year 1935 there were 164,277 factories and 79,239 workshops on the registers of the Factory Department, as compared with 162,922 factories and 83,110 workshops at the end of 1934. There was thus, as for many years past, an increase in the number of "factories" (equipped with mechanical power), and a decline in the number of "workshops" (without mechanical power). The total number of premises of all kinds subject to inspection by officers of the Factory Department (including docks, wharves, warehouses, and firms registered under the Lead Paint Act, 1926) was 280,774.

The Report refers to the great industrial activity of 1935, which showed an improvement over the previous year not only in the Midlands and the South, where development has been especially marked in recent years, but also in other areas. In the South indeed, and particularly in the neighbourhood of London, development has already gone so far that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find labour for new undertakings. In the Midlands also there is a marked shortage of labour in most of the large towns.

Among the industries mentioned in the Report as having shown a specially marked improvement in 1935 are the motor-car, cycle,

* Cmd. 5230. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post-free).

† This applies to non-fatal accidents only. For fatal accidents, male young persons have a much lower rate than male adults; while females of all ages have a very low fatal accident rate.

and aircraft industry; the steel industry; the coke oven industry; the artificial silk and the carpet industries; the wholesale clothing trade at Leeds; the building trades; the brickyards of the Eastern Counties; and the cinematograph film industry. On the other hand, "the depressed condition of the cotton industry has almost come to be regarded as permanent." Even in the cotton industry, however, there was increased activity in all sections during the latter part of last year. The woollen and worsted factories of Yorkshire experienced, on the whole, a better year in 1935.

The Report refers to a large number of conferences, and meetings of Joint Standing Committees, in which officers of the Factory Department were concerned during the year. The subjects discussed included the periodical medical examination of workers on pitch and tar in gas works; the substitution of a non-siliceous abrasive sand in sand-blasting; precautions to prevent scalding accidents in kiers; the fencing of machinery in certain textile works; the resuscitation of a standing joint committee to deal with safety matters in the paper making industry, etc.

The Report also refers to the efforts that have been made to improve lighting conditions in various industries.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of accidents reported in 1935 was 149,696, as compared with 136,858 in 1934; and the number of fatal accidents was 843, as compared with 785 in the previous year. It is stated in the Report that "this is a regrettable, but usual, accompaniment of improving trade; . . . there is no reason to believe that the increased total represents any increase in the accident rate based on man-hours worked. A further factor in an increase of accidents associated with increased employment is the temporary greater accident proneness of workers engaged in operations which are new to them, or for which they have become out of practice while unemployed."

The Report analyses the accidents reported in 1935 in great detail, by industry, by sex and age (adults and young persons being distinguished), and by causation. The following Table shows the total figures for certain large groups of industries in 1934 and 1935; only fatal accidents, and accidents which disabled the workman for more than three days, are included:—

Industries.	Fatal Accidents.		All Accidents.	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Cotton, wool, and other textile	39	37	12,838	11,858
Textile printing, bleaching and dyeing; cloth finishing, making up and packing, etc.	10*	17*	1,460*	1,589*
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	284	262	77,699	70,891
Chemicals	42	40	3,613	3,511
Clay, stone and cement	36	38	4,650	4,357
Food and drink	57	47	9,680	8,445
Gasworks, electricity generating stations	29	31	2,557	2,653
Paper, printing and stationery	29	22	5,150	4,879
Pottery and glass	10	9	2,453	2,331
Wearing apparel	9	7	2,984	2,851
Woodworking, furniture and cabinet making	41	37	7,602	6,758
Other industries	34	38	6,533	5,965
Docks and warehouses, buildings and railways, under sections 104-6 of the Factory Act, 1901	223	200	12,377	10,770
Total	843	785	149,696	136,858

More than half of the total number of accidents, in both years, and a third of the fatal accidents, occurred in the industries which have been grouped together in the above Table under the heading of "metal, engineering and shipbuilding." Among the industries in this group showing the largest number of accidents in 1935 were:—metal extracting and refining, and metal conversion (with 45 fatal accidents, and a total of 5,229 accidents); iron, steel and other metal rolling (38 and 9,421); metal founding (30 and 8,926); electrical engineering (12 and 5,080); motor vehicles, cycles and motor vehicles, carts and carriages (25 and 8,504); shipbuilding (41 and 5,475).

Safety Committees and other safety organisations are found in many factories, and it is reported that most of them are doing good work; though this is not always the case when the management do not actively support them. One Area Safety Committee, consisting of representatives of fifteen firms with 25 works, employing nearly 28,000 persons, has the managing director of a very large works for its chairman. In these works the frequency rate of accidents (*i.e.*, the number of accidents per 100,000 man-hours worked) has been reduced by 27 per cent. between 1930 and 1935; and even greater reductions have been effected in other groups of works where an active safety organisation is in operation.

HEALTH; INDUSTRIAL DISEASES; SILICOSIS, ETC.

The Senior Medical Inspector of Factories observes that the general health of workers in factories and workshops does not appear to have been adversely affected by the present greater activity of industry. He suggests, however, that the employment of young persons up to the limit of hours allowed by law, a limit fixed 35 years ago, cannot be regarded as desirable in the light of present knowledge. Moreover, better transport facilities, while advantageous in some respects, may on the other hand encourage long journeys to and from employment.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease reported in 1935 under section 73 of the Factory

* The classification has been altered, and the figures for 1934 and 1935 may not be strictly comparable.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1935.

THE Fifteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines* have been published. The Reports are in one volume† and relate to the year 1935.

The following paragraphs summarise some of the information contained in these Reports relating to employment, wages and accidents. Other matters, regarding which the Report of the Secretary for Mines contains a large amount of information, are the world output of coal, international trade in coal, the home market, prices at the mines and export values, fuel treatment and utilisation, the operation of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the Miners' Welfare Fund, the output of mining and quarrying products other than coal, and the general administration of health and safety. The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines is concerned mainly with accidents.

The average number of persons employed in and about mines and quarries‡ in 1935 was approximately 865,000, as compared with 881,700 in 1934. About 769,500 were employed at coal mines and 95,500 at other mines and quarries in 1935, the corresponding figures for 1934 being 788,200 and 93,500 respectively.

The figures for 1935 are analysed in the following Table:—

	Coal Mines.	Other Mines & Quarries.†	Total.
Wage-earners:—			
Below ground at mines and inside at quarries	600,336	60,636	660,972
Above ground at mines and outside at quarries	153,964	30,519	184,483
Total	754,300	91,155	845,455
Clerks and Salaried Persons	15,174	4,335	19,509
Total { Mines	769,474	21,836	864,964
{ Quarries	—	73,654	

Of approximately 95,500 persons employed at mines and quarries other than those producing coal, about 64,800 were at mines and quarries producing minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc.; iron ore and ironstone and non-ferrous metalliferous minerals accounted for 11,400 persons.

Nearly nine-tenths of the total number of persons employed at mines and quarries were employed at coal mines. In regard to coal-mining, although the numbers employed declined substantially, work was more regular in 1935 than in recent years, the output of coal per man-shift increased, and although rates of wages (with relatively unimportant exceptions) remained at the minima laid down in the District Wages Agreements, average earnings showed some improvement over the previous year. The average output of saleable coal per man-shift worked was 23.35 cwts. in 1935 (as compared with 22.94 cwts. in 1934); the average number of shifts worked per man in 1935 was 256 (as compared with 253 in 1934); the average cash earnings per shift worked were 9s. 3½d. (as compared with 9s. 1¼d.); and the average cash earnings per person employed per annum were £118 8s. 1d. (as compared with £115 11s. 6d.). These cash earnings are exclusive of allowances in kind, the value of which averaged 4½d. per shift, *i.e.*, £4 16s. per annum.

There is very considerable variation in earnings as between the different coal-mining Districts. The average cash earnings per shift worked ranged from about 8s. in Northumberland and in Durham to 10s. 6d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; and the average cash earnings per person employed per annum ranged from about £106 in Durham and £110 in Northumberland to £134 in Scotland. The values of allowances in kind were highest in Northumberland and in Durham, where they amounted to about £13 and under £15 per annum respectively; on the other hand they were almost negligible—under 10s. a year—in Lancashire and Cheshire and in Scotland.

As regards the use of machinery below-ground in coal mines, steady progress continued to be made in 1935. The proportion of the total output cut by machines in 1935 was 51 per cent., while 43 per cent. was dealt with by mechanical conveyors and loaders below-ground. The proportion of machine-cut coal had doubled since 1928, and the proportion conveyed and loaded mechanically was three-and-a-half times as great as at that time. The expansion in mechanical mining in recent years has been by the extended use of machines in mines already using them, rather than by the introduction of machines in more mines. There has been a notable growth in recent years in the use of pneumatic picks, particularly for coal-getting.

As regards accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the number of persons killed in 1935 was 861, and the number injured and disabled for more than three days was 133,756, of whom 3,257 were seriously injured. Nine-tenths of the persons killed or seriously injured in 1935 were working underground; of these persons, one-half were killed or seriously injured by falls of ground, and one-quarter by haulage accidents. In relation to the average number of persons employed at these mines 1.10 persons per 1,000 were killed in 1935, the proportion of persons killed and seriously injured being 5.28 per 1,000.

At other mines and quarries 76 persons were killed in 1935 and 6,651 persons were injured and disabled for more than three days, 377 being seriously injured.

* As regards mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911; H.M. Chief Inspector's Report under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts and the Quarries Act is to be published separately.

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net. (3s. 10d., post-free).

‡ In this article the figures relating to quarries are exclusive of quarries less than 20 feet deep, except for metalliferous minerals and a few others of special importance.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report* on proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the year ended 30th September, 1935.

The Report states that the upward movement in the minimum rates of wages which began at the end of 1933 has continued. During the year ended 30th September, 1935, the minimum weekly rates were increased in 37 of the 47 Wages Committee Areas, and at 30th September, 1935, the average of the minimum rates of ordinary adult male workers had risen to 31s. 10d. per week, as compared with 30s. 11d. at 30th September, 1934, with 30s. 6d. when the maximum effect of the cuts made in 1931-3 was in operation, and with 31s. 8d. before the cuts were made.

Estimates based on cases investigated by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that in 1934-5, for 2,310 ordinary adult male workers whose cases were investigated, the average total earnings were 33s. 2d. per week; for 753 horsemen, 36s. 10d.; and for 916 stockmen, 38s. 10d. The Report adds the warning that these figures are based on limited data, and that they should not be taken as authoritative estimates of the actual average earnings of agricultural workers generally, although they have a value as indications of the comparative earnings of different classes of workers.

Appendices to the Report show, inter alia, for the several Wages Committee Areas, the minimum and overtime rates of wages in operation at 30th September, 1934, and give particulars of the revisions made to 30th September, 1935. In the following Table the corresponding rates at 1st September, 1936, are shown for ordinary male workers, 21 years of age and over, and for female workers 18 years and over:—

Table with columns for Area, Minimum Rate, Hours in respect of which minimum rate is payable, and Female Workers (18 years and over, unless otherwise specified). Rows list various regions like England, Cambs. and Isle of Ely, etc.

* Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1935. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. † 19 years and over. ‡ 20 years and over. § 21 years and over.

Table showing Ordinary Male Workers (21 years and over) and Female Workers (18 years and over, unless otherwise specified) with columns for Area, Minimum Rate, and Hours in respect of which minimum rate is payable.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1935 AND 1936.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following figures, taking from the Preliminary Statement of the Agricultural Returns for England and Wales,* show the number of agricultural workers on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on 4th June, 1936: the figures are subject to revision. The corresponding (final) figures for 4th June, 1935, are also given for purposes of comparison.

Table with columns for Age and Sex of Workers, Regular Workers, Casual Workers, and Total. Rows show Male workers (21 years old and over, Under 21 years old), Women and girls, and Total, all classes.

It will be seen that all classes of agricultural workers showed a decline in numbers as compared with the previous year; the total decrease was 33,100, or 4.9 per cent., compared with a decrease of 14,800, or 2.1 per cent., in 1935. In numbers, the greatest decrease (11,800) occurred among regular male workers of 21 years of age and over, but the heaviest proportionate decrease was among casual adult male workers, and amounted to 14.6 per cent.

SCOTLAND.

The following Table, taken from the Agricultural Returns for Scotland, gives the corresponding figures for Scotland; in this case also the figures for 1936 are preliminary and subject to revision:—

Table with columns for Age and Sex of Workers, Regular Workers, Casual Workers, and Total. Rows show Male workers (21 years old and over, Under 21 years old), Women and girls, and Total, all classes.

With the exception of regular male workers under 21 years of age, who showed no change in numbers, there was a decrease in all classes of agricultural workers in Scotland between 1935 and 1936. Regular male workers of 21 years and over were fewer by 1,100, or 1.8 per cent.; regular female workers declined by 1,100, or 6.2 per cent. The reduction for all classes of casual workers was 1,700, or 10.7 per cent.

* Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1936. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (gratis).

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return shows, for the week ended 7th March, 1936, the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways), and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades, and gives corresponding figures for the week ended 9th March, 1935. Particulars are also given of the average wages of selected grades at the same dates.

Numbers employed.—The total numbers of persons employed† in one week of each of the past 10 years were as shown below:—

Table showing Numbers employed in April and March for the years 1927 to 1936.

These totals include all persons in the service of the undertakings in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week. It will be seen that the numbers employed showed an increase of about 1 per cent. compared with March, 1935.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1936, there were 527,563 adult males, 34,580 junior males, 21,772 adult females, and 1,696 junior females. The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments were as follows:—

Table with columns for Department, Adults, and Juniors. Rows list various departments like Officers, clerical and supervisory staff, Traffic department, etc.

The total numbers of persons employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 222,869; London and North Eastern, 171,798; Great Western, 98,290; and Southern, 66,399.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows (in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount):—

Table with columns for Staff categories and Week ended (7th March, 1936, 9th March, 1935). Rows show Staff entered at salaried rates, Staff entered at wages rates, and Shop and artisan staff.

The total salaries and wages paid in 1935 amounted to £101,295,242, compared with £99,385,000 in 1934.

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1936, and March, 1935, are shown in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. As the result of agreements made in 1934, the deductions were partially discontinued as from the first full pay following 1st October, 1934, and a further partial restoration was made in

* Railways (Staff). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free). † Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,324 in March, 1936. ‡ Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war.

January, 1935. The average weekly wages shown below are the gross amounts before the deductions are made, but the effects of the deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments.

Table with columns for Class, Week ended 7th March, 1936, Week ended 9th March, 1935, Average weekly wage, and Average weekly payments. Rows list various classes like Traffic department, Guards (goods and passenger), Porters, etc.

HOURS OF DUTY OF SEAMEN.

IMPORTANT changes in the hours of duty of seamen in ocean-going vessels, involving the abolition of the traditional two-watch system of four-hour watches, and a reduction in the working time of deck hands from 84 to 64 hours a week without loss of pay, are made by an agreement ratified by the Sailors' and Firemen's Panel of the National Maritime Board on 19th August, 1936.

The agreement provides that in the case of crews of foreign-going vessels exceeding 2,500 tons gross, engaged in the United Kingdom on ordinary Board of Trade foreign-going articles opened on or after 1st October, 1936, the hours of duty of every member of the deck department (exclusive of navigating officers and wireless operators), while a vessel is at sea and on sailing and arrival days, shall not exceed 56 hours per week, subject to a condition that, in addition to the 56 hours referred to, members of the deck department may be required to work 8 further hours per week without extra remuneration or time off.

The agreement also provides that "the strength of a navigational watch shall not be less than three, though not all members of such watch need be engaged on navigational duties at the same time..."; that the working week shall be worked according to a routine, which routine shall be at the sole discretion of the master of the ship, except that a routine when adopted shall not be altered on passage between ports, and that such routine shall not, except in cases of emergency, provide for more than 12 hours' duty for any man in any one day and shall provide for a period of rest of not less than 8 consecutive hours during any period of 24 hours and for a daily minimum of 7 hours on duty.

When any person to whom the agreement applies is required to work hours in excess of 64 per week or 12 in any one day, or involving a period of duty of less than 8 consecutive hours, the overtime (other than in cases of emergency) is to be compensated for either by equivalent time off in port or by payment at the hourly rates of 5d. for boys and ordinary seamen, 1s. 3d. for carpenters, and 1s. for other ratings.

When a vessel is in port (other than sailing and arrival days) hours of labour and overtime payments continue to be regulated by previous agreements of the National Maritime Board.

* See paragraph immediately before the Table.

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR JUNE, 1936.

IN previous issues of this GAZETTE, the total numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed in Great Britain at a number of dates between March, 1934, and March, 1936, have been analysed under the following headings:—

- those still attending whole-time at a day school while registered as applicants for employment and actually available for employment;
- those not at school, who had not had any full-time employment since leaving school;
- those not at school, who had at some time since leaving school been in full-time employment.

Information was also obtained as to the numbers of wholly unemployed boys and girls on the registers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively.

A summary of the statistics for all dates for which details are available was given on page 205 of the June, 1936, issue of the GAZETTE.

A similar analysis has now been made in respect of 22nd June, 1936, the principal results of which, with corresponding figures for a year earlier, are given below.

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

At 22nd June, 1936, there were over 47,000 boys and nearly 42,000 girls under 16 years of age registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain. Of these totals, about 20,000, or approximately 42½ per cent. of the boys, and over 23,000, or about 56 per cent. of the girls, were aged under 16 years. At 24th June, 1935, the corresponding proportions aged under 16 were 52½ per cent. for boys, and over 60 per cent. for girls. A decrease, between these two dates, in the proportion who were under 16 years of age was to be expected from the changes in the birth rate during the years 1917 to 1922.

The numbers and proportions of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, in the categories mentioned above, registered as unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, with corresponding figures for 24th June, 1935, are given in the following Table:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	22nd June, 1936.	24th June, 1935.	22nd June, 1936.	24th June, 1935.
Still attending whole-time day school while registered as applicants for employment.	Numbers 5,294	7,679	5,081	5,513
	Per cent. 26	26	22	20
Not at school but no full-time employment since leaving school.	Numbers 6,417	10,891	8,627	11,500
	Per cent. 32	37	37	41
Others	Numbers 8,410	10,672	9,502	10,829
	Per cent. 42	37	41	39
Total	Numbers 20,121	29,242	23,210	27,842
	Per cent. 100	100	100	100

While the numbers in all three categories distinguished in the above Table showed reductions between June, 1935, and June, 1936, the reduction was in each case greater among boys than among girls.

Over a quarter of the boys and more than one-fifth of the girls, registered as unemployed in June, 1936, were still attending whole-time at a day school, and over two-fifths had had some full-time employment since leaving school. The proportion of boys on the register remaining at school showed no change between June, 1935, and June, 1936, but the proportion among girls showed an increase. Among both boys and girls the proportions of the total numbers unemployed who had had no full-time employment since leaving school decreased, while the proportion with some such employment increased, between the two dates.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, registered as unemployed on 22nd June, 1936, was 45,539. Of this total, 11,138 were known to be on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 124 were normally in casual employment. As regards the remaining 34,277, particulars of the numbers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively, together with corresponding figures for 24th June, 1935, are given below:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	22nd June, 1936.	24th June, 1935.	22nd June, 1936.	24th June, 1935.
Aged 16.—Numbers unemployed	11,419	10,074	8,860	7,627
	Per cent. 58	50	61	53
Aged 17.—Numbers unemployed	8,257	10,244	5,741	6,801
	Per cent. 42	50	39	47
Aged 16 and 17.—Numbers unemployed	19,676	20,318	14,601	14,428
	Per cent. 100	100	100	100

There was a slight increase between June, 1935, and June, 1936, in the numbers aged 16 and 17 registered as unemployed. During that period, however, there was a marked increase in the total numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age, as a result of the sharp rise in the birth-rate in the last quarter of 1919 and the first half of 1920. The figures given in the above Table indicate that the improvement in employment between June, 1935, and June, 1936, was sufficient to absorb almost the whole of the increase, between those dates, in the numbers of juveniles available for employment.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1934 AND 1935.

THE Board of Trade have issued a *Survey of Industrial Development*,* giving particulars of factories opened, extended, and closed in Great Britain in 1935, with some comparative figures for 1934. The Survey is based on reports received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and on information collected by the Ministry of Labour through its local officers. Only factories where 25 persons or more are, or have been, employed are included; and establishments (such as laundries and dry cleaning works) not engaged in manufacture or in the processing of new goods have not been included.

The following Table shows the number of factories opened, extended, and closed in 1934 and 1935; the 1934 figures have been revised, on receipt of later information, and differ appreciably, in several cases, from those published last year†:—

Regions.	Factories Opened.		Factories Extended.		Factories Closed.	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
South and South-West England	10	23	11	9	6	10
Greater London	213	235	51	50	184	164
Wales and Monmouth	4	5	5	2	5	4
Midlands	69	89	27	33	71	86
Eastern Counties	26	17	4	4	11	4
North-West England	121	94	62	28	159	149
North-East England	45	39	22	21	55	64
Scotland	22	18	10	4	15	21
Total, Great Britain	510	520	192	151	486	502

It will be seen that the number of new factories and factory extensions, taken together, exceeded the number of factories closed in 1935 in all regions. The number of extensions in 1935 was substantially higher than in 1934. Greater London had much the largest number of new factories opened in 1935, and North-West England the largest number of factory extensions. ("North-West London," for the purposes of this Survey,‡ includes the whole of the Counties of London, Middlesex, and Surrey, together with adjacent parts of Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire and Kent.)

There were only thirteen cases of transfer from one region to another. Of these, four were transfers to Greater London, three to North-West England, two to North-East England, and one to each of the other regions except the Midlands. Of the six transfers to regions in the southern part of England, only one was from the North. On the other hand, of the six factories opened on transfer in the North, five were from the South, of which three were from Greater London. There is thus, it is stated, no evidence of a "drift of industry to the South," in the sense that new factories in the South are the results of transfer from the North, the net movement being, in fact, in the opposite direction.

The total number of persons employed in December, 1935, in the new factories opened in that year was 49,750, as compared with 46,550 employed, at the same date, in the 520 factories opened in 1934. Of the total of 49,750 in 1935, 19,000 were in Greater London, 11,350 in North-West England, 7,900 in the Midlands, and 6,650 in North-East England. No other region had as many as 2,000. No similar figures can be given for factory extensions or for factories closed. It is estimated, however, that the employment provided by factory extensions in 1935 probably exceeded 16,000.

The following Table shows the numbers of factories opened, extended, and closed in 1934 and 1935, grouped by industries:—

Industry Group.	Factories Opened.		Factories Extended.		Factories Closed.	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Non-metalliferous mining products	14	10	2	5	8	7
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	25	27	7	12	4	8
Chemicals	13	22	7	1	7	22
Iron and steel	29	27	15	11	23	25
Engineering	48	50	32	21	36	47
Vehicles	25	15	13	8	16	10
Non-ferrous metals	7	15	6	2	7	10
Textiles	72	64	27	27	160	152
Leather	8	12	2	2	6	9
Clothing	124	126	30	26	112	100
Food, drink and tobacco	43	26	14	14	24	21
Timber	44	62	13	9	31	47
Paper, printing and stationery	36	34	15	6	30	23
Miscellaneous	22	30	9	7	22	21
Total	510	520	192	151	486	502

It will be seen that, adding factory extensions to new factories, and deducting factories closed, there was an increase in 1935 in all groups except textiles; notable increases occurred in bricks, pottery and glass; in engineering; in vehicles; in clothing; and in food, drink and tobacco. The greatest decline in the textile group (which had, in all, 160 factories closed, against 72 opened and 27 extended), was in cotton spinning and weaving, with 102 factories closed, against 23 opened and 9 extended. On the other hand, silk and artificial silk—chiefly the latter—had 16 new factories and two factory extensions, and only one factory closed.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).
† See the *Survey of Industrial Development*, 1934. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free). A summary of this Survey appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1935, page 330.
‡ In this Survey the Greater London Region has been sub-divided into areas different from those adopted in the Survey for 1934; the results for 1934 have been analysed in the Survey for 1935 on the new basis.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

A MEMORANDUM* on the provision of medical inspection and treatment by Local Education Authorities for boys and girls attending authorised courses of instruction has been issued by the Ministry of Labour. The Memorandum has been sent, with a covering Circular Letter,† to all Local Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales.

The Memorandum outlines the arrangements which the Minister of Labour hopes will henceforward be made by Local Education Authorities conducting Junior Instruction Centres and Classes for unemployed boys and girls, for the provision of medical inspection and medical and dental treatment in these Centres.

The Unemployment Act, 1934, made it the duty of Local Education Authorities for Higher Education to establish, where necessary, courses of instruction for unemployed juveniles between the school leaving age and the age of 18. At the same time, the Minister of Labour was given power to require the attendance of such unemployed boys and girls at courses of instruction at which they might reasonably be expected to attend. In consequence, 185 Junior Instruction Centres and Classes now exist in England and Wales, and, while the attendance naturally fluctuates with the amount of unemployment, the average daily attendance per week during the present year has reached 29,200.

The main object of the Junior Instruction Centres and Classes is to maintain and improve employability during unemployment. Obviously, ordinary good health is a factor of the first importance in getting and keeping a job, and the Minister is, therefore, most anxious that, from the employment point of view, if from no other, adequate medical services should be provided for unemployed boys and girls attending the Junior Instruction Centres. The provision of adequate medical services in these Centres in the Special Areas will also go some way towards meeting one of the difficulties encountered in connection with the Juvenile Transference Scheme, by improving the physical condition of those who are willing to be transferred but who are in need of medical treatment.

Although there is no power to compel any boy or girl to be medically inspected or to receive medical treatment against the wishes of his parents, it is the desire of the Minister and of the Board of Education that the benefits of the school medical service of the Authorities concerned should be available to juveniles attending Junior Instruction Centres and Classes as well as to school children.

As regards medical inspection, the Memorandum includes, for the guidance of Authorities, a statement of the provision which is considered to be generally suitable for the areas of heavy unemployment. As regards medical treatment, it will be open to Local Education Authorities to submit proposals for extending to juveniles, whilst in attendance at Authorised Courses, the arrangements made by the Authority, with the sanction of the Board of Education, for the medical and dental treatment of children attending public elementary schools. Juveniles insured under the National Health Insurance Scheme should not, however, receive treatment which is in fact available for them as insured persons.

The Memorandum reminds Authorities that their proposals relating to medical services may include provisions whereby milk may be supplied as medical treatment for boys and girls selected as showing symptoms of sub-normal nutrition. Authorities are also reminded that arrangements may be made for milk at the reduced rate of ½d. per one-third of a pint to be purchased by juveniles attending day-time Junior Instruction Centres or Classes under the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for the sale of milk at reduced rates to school children.

RESPIRATORY DUST DISEASE IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE Medical Research Council have published a Report upon investigations into respiratory dust disease among operatives in the cotton industry.‡ The investigation was carried out, at the request of the Home Office, and with the co-operation of the employers' organisations and trade unions concerned, at the University of Manchester.

Much dust is produced in the early stages of cotton manufacture, and it has long been known that operatives exposed to this dust have an unusually high mortality from bronchitis. Much has been done in recent years to reduce the amount of dust in the atmosphere of the blowing rooms and of the cardrooms of cotton factories, by the use of ventilating and exhaust appliances which remove the coarser particles of dust from the atmosphere. These appliances, however, do not prevent the escape of the finer particles of dust; and the present Report suggests that it is precisely these particles which are particularly liable to produce irritation of the respiratory system in those susceptible to the dust. The present investigation also appears to have identified the particular substance contained in the dust that is especially injurious.

* A.C.M.6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

† A.C.11. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

‡ Medical Research Council: *Special Report Series*, No. 212. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d., post-free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

AMENDMENTS in Belgian unemployment insurance and relief legislation, affecting mainly the conditions of admission to insurance, the suspension of benefit on certain prescribed days, and the rates and duration of emergency benefit, have been introduced by a Royal Decree, dated 4th July, 1936. According to the Report to the King accompanying the new Decree, the amendments have been rendered necessary by the development of the economic situation, and are designed, on the one hand, to facilitate the introduction of compulsory unemployment insurance, and, on the other hand, to adjust the unemployment allowances to the rise in the level of wages and the cost of living. The principal amendments are summarised below.

Admission to insurance, which formerly was limited to persons who had been in the service of the same employer for 60 working days during the four months preceding the date of their registration as members of an approved unemployment fund, is now open to all persons who, on the date of their registration of membership, can show that they are in employment. The Decree also abolishes the suspension of benefit, hitherto enforced, on certain prescribed days during the statutory benefit period, but, at the same time, authorises the unemployment funds to lay down such rules as they please in this respect. Claimants to emergency benefit, however, who are wholly unemployed or are partially unemployed for four days a week or more will, in general, lose one day's benefit a month. No limitations are now fixed upon the period of the grant of benefit by the National Employment and Unemployment Office to persons who have exhausted their claim to benefit from their fund and are in need. Prior to the issue of the present Decree this period was limited, in general, to 15 days in prescribed periods of six months, but, in the case of workers in depressed industries, it might be prolonged. The rates of the basic, supplementary and family allowances payable as benefit are increased by 5 per cent., and the provision (which had, in fact, not been applied for some time) requiring the amount of the unemployment benefit to be reduced by an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the wages earned by the claimant's wife in insurable employment, is formally repealed.

FRANCE.

A Decree dated 26th August, 1936, provides for an increase in the amount of the State subsidy to public unemployment funds. The subsidy is granted in the form of a proportion, which varies according to circumstances, of the amount paid as unemployment relief. The amounts on which this proportion is paid have been raised (i) from 7 to 8 francs a day for the unemployed head of the household, (ii) from 4 to 4.50 francs a day for the wife or husband of the unemployed person and for specified dependent persons over 16 years of age belonging to the family household, and (iii) from 3.50 to 4 francs a day for each child under 16 years of age who is not in receipt of earnings from employment exceeding 4 francs a day. It is understood that one of the effects of this Decree may be to increase the amounts of unemployment relief paid by certain unemployment funds. The Decree also provides for a "means test," which may be applied to all recipients of unemployment relief, and must be applied after relief has been drawn for 180 days in 12 months.

An Act dated 18th August, 1936, requires the Government to take, by Decrees issued before 31st December, 1936, such administrative measures as are necessary for the preparation and execution of a programme of public works, to be carried out within three years at a total cost of 20,000 million francs. This programme, which is to be additional to any programmes at present in course of execution,* is to consist of works designed to improve the national economic equipment and generally to promote national interests. Local and public bodies participating in the programme are to be granted subsidies within the limits of maximum rates to be fixed by the Government, the rates at present fixed for specified works being cancelled. During the period up to 31st December, 1936, the Government is authorised to enter into arrangements for the expenditure of 4,000 million francs, but the payments actually authorised by this date may not exceed 1,000 million francs. The sums to be provided by the State for this purpose are to be issued as credits to the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, and the Interior for assisting the immediate execution of works which are about to be or have already been put in hand by interested bodies. The credits may be used for expenditure on works directly instituted by the State, or for the grant of advances, subsidies, guarantees or other financial assistance to local and public authorities, public utility undertakings and other corporate bodies who assist in the programme. The works must in all cases be carried out by French undertakings, and the labour and material must be exclusively French.

NEW ZEALAND.

On 1st June, 1936, new legislation contained in an Act, dated 15th May, 1936, to make Provision for the Promotion of Employment and for the Relief of Distress due to Unemployment, came into force in New Zealand. The new Act, to be cited as the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, repeals the Unemployment Act, 1930, and subsequent amending and supplementary legislation,† and re-issues this legislation in a consolidated and amended text. The amendments are concerned mainly with administrative detail, and provide, in particular, for the abolition of the Unemployment Board, hitherto

* For example, the "Marquet Plan," of which accounts appear at pages 236 and 443 of the issues of this GAZETTE for July and December, 1934.
† See this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445; October, 1931, page 380; September, 1932, page 327; and June, 1935, page 213.

responsible for assisting in the administration of the Act, and for the assumption of its functions by the Department of Labour. The revised provisions regarding the financial arrangements effect merely formal changes; the existing Unemployment Fund is to continue to function as the "Employment Promotion Fund," and the existing unemployment relief tax, consisting of a general unemployment levy and an emergency unemployment charge, is to continue to be levied as the "employment tax," consisting of a "registration levy" and an "employment charge."

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND: RECENT LEGISLATION.

A WORKING week of 40 hours for factory workers and of 44 hours for shop assistants, together with other improvements in working conditions, has been introduced in New Zealand by three recent Acts, which amend respectively the Factories Act, the Shops and Offices Act and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The principal provisions of the new Acts are summarised below.

Factories Amendment Act, 1936, and Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936.—The Factories Amendment Act, 1936, provides that in industrial undertakings, with certain specified exceptions, no worker may be employed, as from 1st September, 1936, for more than 40 hours in any one week or more than 8 hours in any one day (exclusive of meal-times), or work for more than 4½ hours continuously without a meal interval of at least three-quarters of an hour. The Court of Arbitration, established under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, may, in cases of necessity and for a specified period, extend the working time in any undertaking to not more than 44 hours in any one week. By the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936, the working time of shop assistants is fixed, as from 1st September, 1936, at not more than 44 hours a week or more than 8 hours a day (except on one day in the week on which 11 hours may be worked); these hours are in all cases exclusive of meal-times. Shop assistants may not be employed for more than 4½ hours continuously without a break of at least one hour. In certain circumstances, the working time of shop assistants may be extended, with the permission of the Inspector of Factories, by not more than 3 hours a day or 60 hours a year (120 hours in the case of hotel and restaurant employees). The minimum rate of remuneration for overtime of both factory workers and shop assistants is fixed at one-and-a-half times the ordinary rate. No person may be dismissed or suffer a reduction in wages as a result of the operation of the new Acts. A scale of minimum weekly rates of wages for all persons employed in factories or as shop assistants, ranging from 15s. to 40s., according to length of service, has been substituted for one ranging from 10s. to 30s. Payment for national holidays, hitherto allowed to women and young persons only, is now extended to all persons employed in factories. It is further provided that all awards and industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are to be read subject to the provisions of the amended Factories and Shops and Offices Acts.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936.—The Court of Arbitration is required, within three months after the coming into force of this Act, to make a general Order fixing a basic rate of wages applicable to adult male workers employed in any industry for which an award or industrial agreement exists, and, in the same or a similar Order, to fix a basic rate of wages for adult female workers so employed. In the issue or amendment of such Orders, account must be taken of the general economic and financial condition of the country and of fluctuations in the cost of living. The basic wage rate to be fixed for adult male workers must be such a rate as would, in the opinion of the Court, enable the recipient to maintain a wife and three children at a fair and reasonable standard of comfort. Basic wage orders issued by the Court may contain a provision for the issue of permits to individual workers to accept wages lower than the basic rates.

The new Act restores to the Court of Arbitration full jurisdiction in relation to industrial disputes, and introduces the principle of compulsory trade union membership. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, prescribed that all industrial disputes which were not settled in a Conciliation Council should be referred to the Court of Arbitration. In 1932, the Act was amended to the effect that, except in the case of disputes in industries where female workers were employed, reference to the Court of Arbitration should take place only with the consent of a majority of the Conciliation Council. Such consent is no longer required. With certain specified exceptions, no adult persons may be employed in an industry covered by a trade union bound by the award or agreement for that industry. The Court may, for the purpose of securing the effective operation of any award, confer on trade union officials the right to enter the works at all reasonable times to interview the workers.

All awards made after the coming into force of the new Act are to contain provisions fixing the maximum number of working hours (exclusive of overtime) at not more than 40 a week, except in cases where, in the opinion of the Court, such limitation would be impracticable. On application being made by any of the parties to an existing award or industrial agreement, the Court may insert into such award or agreement a similar provision for the limitation of working time, rates of wages being increased, so far as necessary, to prevent reduction in weekly earnings. The arrangement of working hours is to be such that, so far as practicable, Saturday work shall be eliminated. The Act fixes 1st September, 1936, as the earliest date at which reductions in the maximum number of working hours may take effect.

EMPLOYMENT BOOKS IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

GERMANY.

As from 1st September, 1936, manual and non-manual workers in Germany for whom the issue of employment books has been prescribed by the Employment Book Act, dated 26th February, 1935,* and Regulations issued thereunder, may be employed only if they are in possession of an employment book properly issued to them, according to an Order of the Federal Minister of Labour dated 7th August, 1936. Workers who follow employment and employers who engage workers in contravention of the Order are subject to penalties. The possession of an employment book as a condition of employment had already been prescribed for certain categories of employed persons, by two Orders dated 17th January† and 9th June, 1936; the present Order extends this obligation to the general body of manual and non-manual workers, numbering approximately 21 millions.

ITALY.

By Decree of the Minister of Corporations, dated 4th May, 1936, the application of the Act, No. 112, dated 10th January, 1935,* respecting the issue of employment books to all persons, with certain exceptions, "who perform work in the service of others," has been limited, until further notice, to persons employed in industrial undertakings.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GREECE.

Collective Agreements.—In pursuance of its programme of social reform, the Greek Government has secured the conclusion of two collective agreements between representative organisations of employers and workers; these agreements fix scales of minimum wages and salaries applicable, respectively, to all industrial workers and to all shop assistants, clerks and other non-manual workers in private employment throughout Greece. Hotel, restaurant, etc., workers are not within the scope of the agreements. The minimum daily wage rates prescribed for adult male workers in industry are 55 drachmas in Athens and the Piræus, 52 drachmas in Salonica, and 50 drachmas in other towns. The corresponding minimum rates for female industrial workers over 16 years of age who had had six months' employment are 50, 28 and 27 drachmas a day. Minimum wage rates are also provided for male apprentices and young female workers. The scales of minimum salaries laid down for shop assistants, etc., are 1,800 drachmas a month for men of 25 years and upwards, and 1,300 drachmas a month for women of the same age group. These rates apply to Athens and the Piræus, and are subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. in Salonica, 10 per cent. in other towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, and 20 per cent. in smaller towns. Minimum salary rates are taken to include the value of payments in kind, so far as such value is specified in the workers' employment contracts. Existing scales of wages and salaries are to be adjusted to the new scales; but rates in excess of the minima are not to be reduced. The agreements, which are current for one year, were signed on 12th August by the representatives of the organisations concerned, and were countersigned by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government. The wage scales are subject to revision, after six months, on the basis of the official index figures of the cost of living.

ITALY.

Wage Increases.—Approximately three million Italian workers have secured wage increases, ranging for the most part between 5 and 10 per cent. on current rates, through the conclusion of collective agreements between the national organisations of employers and workers in most of the important industries of the country. The industries concerned include the building, metal-working and engineering, mining, cotton, wool, silk and other textile, hat, boot and shoe, chemical, pottery, glass, woodworking and furniture manufacturing, printing, milk and preserved foods, brewing, tanning, gas and electricity, amusements and fishing industries, and branches of transport and commercial activity. The agreements were effected during July and August, and the wage increases, which apply to workers of all classes, including non-manual workers, were to come into operation at various dates in August and September, 1936. It is reported that wage increases, varying from 6 to 9 per cent., according to locality, have been granted to about four million agricultural workers by agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and the corresponding corporative organisation. The conclusion of these agreements indicates a modification of the wage reduction policy which was inaugurated by the Italian Government in May, 1927, and embodied in subsequent collective agreements. In accordance with this policy, general reductions of 8 and 7 per cent., respectively, were imposed, by agreement, on wages in industrial undertakings in December, 1930, and May, 1934. In view, however, of the economic condition of the country, the provisions of the 1934 agreement were, with the sanction of the Government, allowed to lapse in February, 1936.

* See this GAZETTE for July, 1935, page 255.
† See this GAZETTE for February, 1936, page 49.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a further improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than in August, 1935. There was a substantial increase in employment, between 20th July and 24th August, in the coal mining industry; there was also some improvement in the linen industry, boot and shoe manufacture, building and public works contracting, general engineering, the iron and steel tube industry, and cocoa, chocolate, etc. manufacture. On the other hand there was a decline in employment in tailoring, dressmaking, the shirt, collar, etc. industry, and the distributive trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that, at 24th August, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,961,000*. This was 66,000 more than at 20th July, 1936, and 500,000 more than at 26th August, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 24th August, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·3† as compared with 12·7† at 20th July, 1936, and with 14·9 at 26th August, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at 24th August, was 12·1†, compared with 12·5† at 20th July, and with 14·7 at 26th August, 1935.

At 24th August, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,297,596 wholly unemployed, 244,874 temporarily stopped, and 71,470 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,613,940. This was 38,132 less than a month before and 334,024 less than a year before. The total of 1,613,940 included 1,255,006 men, 58,325 boys, 246,307 women, and 54,302 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 688,446 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 333); 624,432 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 175,174 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th August, 1936, was 1,678,277, as compared with 1,717,062 at 20th July, 1936, and 2,022,450 at 26th August, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 24th August showed a substantial improvement as compared with 20th July; there was a considerable reduction in the number of workers temporarily stopped, especially in Scotland (where local holidays caused an increase at the earlier date) and in Yorkshire. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd August, 1936, showed little change as compared with 25th July, 1936, and with 24th August, 1935. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936, was 4·96, an increase of 0·64 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, and of 0·25 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th August, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change. At slate quarries in North Wales it was good. At limestone quarries employment continued good in the Buxton area and fair in the Cleveland area. Employment at china clay quarries showed a slight improvement and was fair. There was no change at chalk quarries, where employment remained very slack. At the West Lothian shale mines and at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued fair. At tin mines it remained slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, employment showed little change as compared with July, but was much better than a year ago.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and was fairly good on the whole. It remained good in electrical engineering, improved in general engineering, but was slack in marine, constructional and textile engineering. Seasonal slackness continued in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment was fairly good.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed little change.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change from the previous month; it was considerably better than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry there was little general change, apart from a further slight decline in the worsted weaving branch. In the

* This estimate is subject to revision when statistics as to the total numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1936, become available on the basis of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books which began in that month.

† See footnote * in first column on page 327.

carpet section, employment showed little change, and remained good or fairly good at all the principal centres.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and continued good, and in the lace trade it continued fairly good. Employment in the silk manufacturing industry showed no appreciable change and remained fair; there was an improvement in artificial silk yarn manufacture, and employment continued good. In the linen trade an improvement took place, but employment was slack; there was also an improvement in the jute trade, which still remained bad. In the textile bleaching printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed little change 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 showed a seasonal decline and was moderate on the whole. A further decline took place in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment generally remained fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade, employment continued to decline and was moderate at most centres. Employment in general was good in the glove and corset trades, which showed an improvement. In the felt hat trade employment improved and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a seasonal improvement in nearly all districts; it was fairly good for the time of year.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades continued to improve and was fairly good on the whole. In other sections there was a slight decline, but employment remained good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight improvement among all classes of workers, except bricklayers and plasterers, and was good on the whole. It was fair with slaters and painters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives; a shortage of skilled men, particularly bricklayers and plasterers, was reported from some areas. In brick manufacture, employment showed little change and continued good.

Employment in the woodworking and furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders showed a slight improvement and continued fair on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry, employment declined slightly, as compared with July, but was still good generally. In the printing industry it continued good on the whole. With bookbinders employment showed an improvement.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed an improvement towards the end of the month, after the termination of local holidays. Employment in the bottle-making section of the glass trades declined and was slack; in other sections there was little change and employment continued fair.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen declined slightly during August and was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers, employment remained slack generally. Among seamen it showed little change and remained slack on the whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,* aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 24th August, 1936:—

Division.†	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople*, aged 16-64, at 24th Aug., 1936.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th Aug., 1936.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.†	Numbers		
					a month before.†	a year before.†	
London ...	7·0	4·8	6·3	— 0·2	161,349	— 3,891	— 32,913
South-Eastern ...	6·0	4·0	5·6	...	52,060	+ 243	— 7,790
South-Western ...	8·6	4·9	7·8	...	77,797	+ 1,399	— 18,329
Midlands ...	9·7	7·5	9·1	— 0·3	175,465	— 5,516	— 45,151
North-Eastern ...	14·4	8·6	12·9	— 1·3	182,979	— 15,293	— 43,485
North-Western ...	17·8	12·5	16·1	+ 0·1	347,247	+ 4,057	— 75,079
Northern ...	23·1	9·6	21·2	+ 0·2	179,773	— 98	— 54,480
Scotland ...	19·3	11·4	17·2	— 0·8	256,735	— 11,654	— 40,180
Wales ...	29·2	12·0	27·4	+ 1·1	180,535	— 7,379	— 16,617
Northern Ireland ...	24·8	20·4	23·1	— 0·2	64,337	— 653	— 10,149
Special Schemes	2·2	0·4	1·6	...	—	—	—
Total ...	13·8	8·4	12·3	— 0·4	1,678,277	— 38,785	— 344,173

* Excluding insured agricultural workers, for whom information as to the percentages unemployed is not yet available: see also footnote * in first column on page 326.

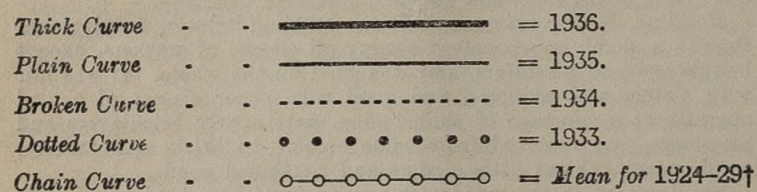
† The comparisons for Divisional areas are based on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the numbers registered, at the dates referred to, at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux situated within the areas of the various administrative Divisions as now constituted, after the re-arrangements which took effect on 1st August. The new Northern Division covers Northumberland (except Berwick-on-Tweed), Durham and the Cleveland District of Yorkshire, which were previously part of the North-Eastern Division, and Cumberland and Westmorland, previously included in the North-Western Division. The area of the London Division, as now constituted, covers the City of London and, approximately, the Metropolitan Police District; this area is somewhat larger than that covered by the statistics published in previous months relating to the London section of the South-Eastern Division, while that of the new South-Eastern Division is correspondingly smaller. The other Divisions have remained unaltered. For further particulars, see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 280.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

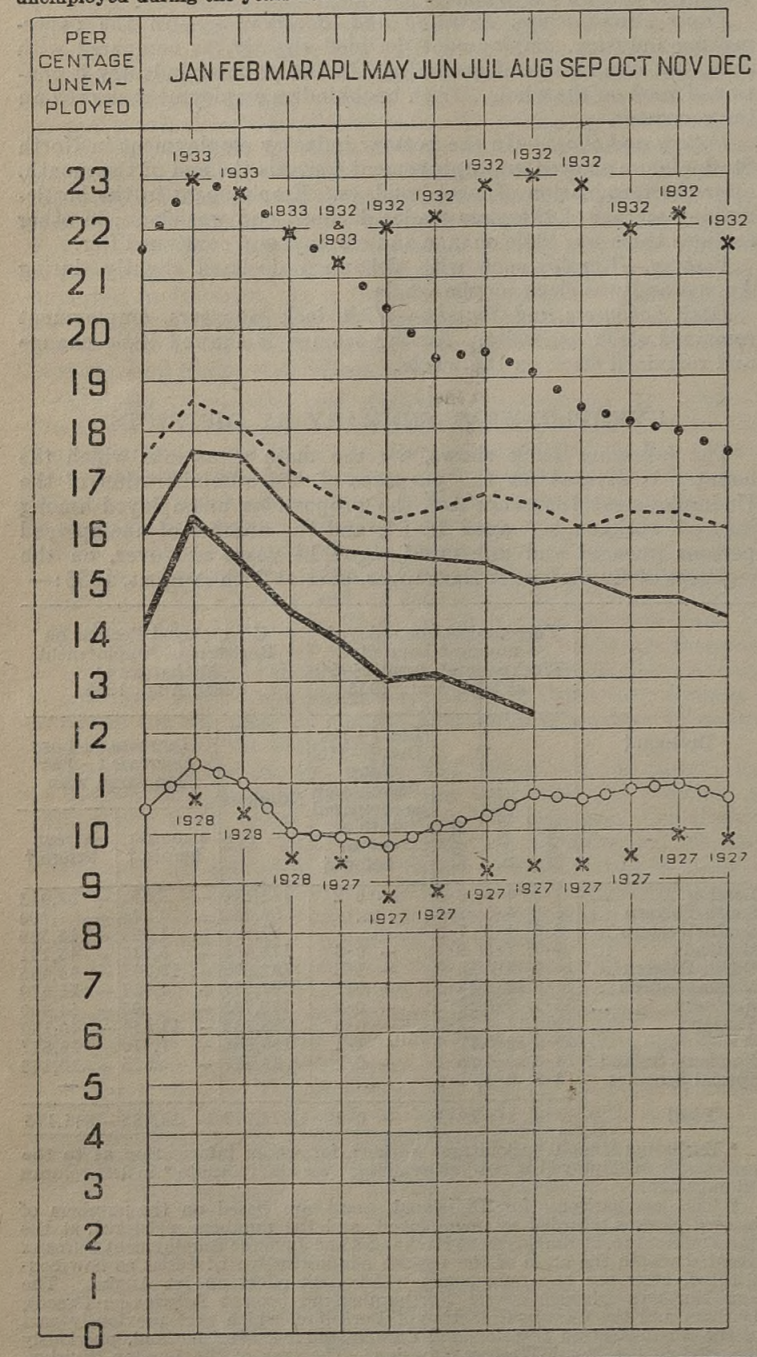
Date.	Males and Females.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	
						Gt. Britain.	N. Ireland.
1935.							
26 August ...	16.9	9.6	12.3	2.6	14.9	2,022,450	1,947,964
23 September ...	17.0	9.5	12.6	2.4	15.0	2,032,221	1,958,610
21 October ...	16.6	9.0	12.7	1.9	14.6	1,982,302	1,916,390
25 November ...	16.6	9.3	12.9	1.7	14.6	1,982,713	1,918,562
16 December ...	16.3	8.7	12.6	1.6	14.2	1,932,839	1,868,565
1936.							
20 January ...	18.5	10.5	13.6	2.7	16.3	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February ...	17.3	10.3	13.4	2.0	15.4	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March ...	16.2	9.6	12.5	1.9	14.4	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April ...	15.6	9.1	11.9	1.9	13.8	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May ...	14.7	8.5	11.2	1.8	13.0	1,768,246	1,705,042
22 June ...	14.8	8.3	10.7	2.4	15.1	1,766,372	1,702,676
20 July ...	14.3	8.3	10.4	2.3	12.7	1,717,062	1,652,072
24 August ...	13.8	8.4	10.4	1.9	12.3	1,678,277	1,613,940

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



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



* The percentages for July, 1935, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1935, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date. The figures are exclusive of insured agricultural workers.
† Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 24th August, 1936 :—

	Persons on Register				Total.
	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	
Persons on Register :—					
1. Claims admitted ...	1,069,397	14,427	185,512	9,234	1,278,570
2. Claims under consideration ...	26,307	1,745	10,342	1,278	39,672
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances :—					
General Scheme :—					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	112,707	4,738	28,296	4,079	149,820
(b) aged 14 & 15 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Scheme ...	1,617	494	172	135	2,418
4. Others on register* ...	44,978	27,603	21,985	31,322	125,888
Total on Register ...	1,255,006	58,325	246,307	54,302	1,613,940
Two-months Filet :—					
5. General Scheme :—					
(a) Persons aged 16-64 ...	37,126	2,929	33,871	3,636	77,662
(b) Persons aged 14 and 15 ...	—	2,682	—	3,854	6,536
6. Agricultural Scheme ...	670	306	140	97	1,213
7. Claimants to benefit Total Insured Unemployed :—					
All insured persons (items 1-3, 5, 6 and 7) ...	1,250,030	36,644	258,512	30,569	1,575,755
Persons aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural scheme (item 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a) and 7)† ...	1,247,743	23,844	258,200	18,229	1,548,016

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 24TH AUGUST, 1936, AND 20TH JULY, 1936.

	24th August, 1936.			20th July, 1936.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Total.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,025,298	160,130	69,578	1,255,006	1,312,527
Boys ...	53,714	4,466	125	58,325	49,193
Women ...	168,652	75,890	1,755	246,307	246,135
Girls ...	49,922	4,368	12	54,302	44,207
Total ...	1,297,586	244,874	71,470	1,613,940	1,652,072
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,063,213	161,640	72,337	1,297,190	1,354,108
Boys ...	55,432	4,516	126	60,074	50,797
Women ...	184,578	79,228	1,765	265,569	266,772
Girls ...	50,821	4,611	12	55,444	45,385
Total ...	1,354,044	249,995	74,238	1,678,277	1,717,062

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 24th Aug., 1936.		Period 27th Aug., 1935, to 24th Aug., 1936.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	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 ...	153,347	139,251	1,689,506	+ 163,525	1,567,510	+ 140,774
Boys ...	39,969	31,239	360,852	+ 41,417	278,815	+ 23,530
Women ...	72,763	52,949	715,750	+ 1,056	543,099	- 15,633
Girls ...	37,929	30,108	321,200	+ 21,813	249,571	+ 10,219
Total ...	304,008	253,547	3,087,308	+ 227,821	2,636,995	+ 158,890

* i.e., uninsured persons, together with small numbers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The numbers of claimants to benefit under these schemes are shown in item 7.
† See explanation on page 334.
‡ These totals correspond with those given for Great Britain on page 335.
§ The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.
¶ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th August, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,598 per week.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 334.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th August showed a substantial improvement as compared with 20th July; there was a considerable reduction in the number of workers temporarily stopped, especially in Scotland, where local holidays caused an increase in July, and in Yorkshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20.3* at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 25.0* at 20th July, 1936, and 27.3 at 26th August, 1935. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.3 (from 15.2 to 14.9), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 4.4 (from 9.8 to 5.4).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd August, 1936, showed little change as compared with 25th July, 1936, and with 24th August, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936, was 4.96, an increase of 0.64 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, and of 0.25 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th August, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd August, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.			
	22nd Aug. 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 22nd Aug. 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.		Year before.
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :						
Northumberland ...	44,004	+ 0.0	5.46	+ 0.19	+ 0.28	
Durham ...	106,393	+ 0.0	5.18	+ 0.18	+ 0.30	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,988	- 0.3	5.26	- 0.14	- 0.23	
South Yorkshire ...	95,254	- 0.1	4.18	+ 0.34	+ 0.20	
West Yorkshire ...	41,138	- 0.2	4.35	+ 0.44	+ 0.20	
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	58,598	- 0.0	4.52	+ 0.20	+ 0.46	
Derbyshire ...	43,348	- 0.9	3.85	+ 0.58	+ 0.19	
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,499	+ 0.1	4.49	+ 1.11	+ 0.55	
Warwick ...	16,829	+ 0.0	5.40	+ 0.20	+ 0.17	
North Staffordshire... and Salop ...	22,975	- 0.5	4.94	+ 0.09	+ 0.57	
Staffs., Worces. and Salop ...	28,230	- 0.7	4.74	+ 0.31	+ 0.63	
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,908	- 2.1	4.83	+ 0.11	+ 0.35	
Kent ...	7,317	+ 0.1	5.55			
North Wales ...	9,499	+ 0.5	5.57	+ 0.07	- 0.02	
South Wales and Mon. ...	122,270	- 0.2	5.57	+ 0.43	- 0.05	
ENGLAND AND WALES	663,250	- 0.2	4.86	+ 0.37	+ 0.24	
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,638	+ 1.1	5.77	+ 2.70	+ 0.19	
Fife and Clackmannan ...	21,994	+ 0.9	5.73	+ 3.02	+ 0.12	
Rest of Scotland ...	50,681	+ 1.7	5.80	+ 2.77	+ 0.39	
SCOTLAND ...	85,313	+ 1.4	5.78	+ 2.83	+ 0.29	
GREAT BRITAIN ...	748,563	- 0.0	4.96	+ 0.64	+ 0.25	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936, was 0.82 of a day per week, of which 0.72 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, was 1.47 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th August, 1935, were 1.08 days and 0.95 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1936, as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,205,700 tons, as compared with 16,197,800 tons in the four weeks ended 25th July, 1936, and 15,239,100 tons in the four weeks ended 24th August, 1935.

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th July, 1936, and 24th August, 1936, quoted in this issue of the GAZETTE, have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1935. Revised percentages, based on the total numbers insured at July, 1936, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 24th August, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th July, 1936, and 26th August, 1935, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 24th August, 1936.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a					
	Percentages.*		Month before.					
	Numbers.	Percentages.*	Month before.	Year before.				
Great Britain ...	140,025	50.084	14.9	5.4	20.3	- 4.7	- 7.0	
England and Wales ...	122,079	48.014	14.7	5.8	20.5	- 4.5	- 7.2	
Scotland ...	17,946	2.070	16.3	1.9	18.2	- 6.6	- 6.5	
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—								
Northumberland ...	5,684	302	11.5	0.6	12.1	- 0.2	- 5.2	
Durham ...	20,926	1,438	15.9	1.1	17.0	- 2.4	- 14.4	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,926	37	39.3	0.4	39.7	- 1.5	+ 9.4	
Yorkshire ...	15,508	19,071	9.9	12.2	22.1	- 10.5	- 9.6	
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	12,330	5,787	16.0	7.5	23.5	- 4.4	- 8.5	
Derbyshire ...	4,109	2,874	7.2	5.1	12.3	- 2.8	- 4.8	
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	5,545	2,190	9.4	3.7	13.1	- 6.5	- 2.7	
Warwickshire ...	792	102	6.3	0.8	7.1	+ 0.8	- 1.1	
Staffs., Worces. and Salop ...	4,108	3,956	6.6	6.4	13.0	- 2.7	- 8.3	
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,103	2,538	10.2	23.5	33.7	+ 8.2	- 0.9	
Kent ...	239	31	3.2	0.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 1.1	
Wales and Monmouth ...	46,203	9,638	23.9	5.0	28.9	- 3.9	- 3.6	

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change as compared with the previous month; 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 12.0* at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 11.6* at 20th July, 1936, and 22.8 at 26th August, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	Fortnight ended 22nd Aug. 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 22nd Aug. 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	
				Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	2,730	- 0.3	5.38	- 0.37	- 0.34
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,752	+ 0.5	6.00	+ 0.08	+ 0.14
Other Districts ...	1,760	- 6.9	5.61	+ 0.08	+ 0.41
ALL DISTRICTS	6,242	- 2.0	5.62	- 0.13	- 0.01

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,062, an increase of 0.1 per cent., as compared with July, 1936, and of 3.2 per cent., as compared with August, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.95 in August, 1936, as compared with 6.00 in July, 1936, and 5.91 in August, 1935.

Federation from 68 firms employing 15,386 workpeople at the end of August, 1936, showed little change in the numbers employed compared with July, 1936, but an increase of 10.9 per cent. compared with August, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1936, was 109, as compared with 110 at the end of July, 1936, and with 98 at the end of August, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Total number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Aug., 1936.	July, 1936.	Aug., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland	75	30	30	26	...	+ 4
Cumberland and W. Lancashire	21	8	8	7	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield) and N. Wales	20	9	8	7	+ 1	+ 2
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants	39	23	23	21	...	+ 2
Lincolnshire	17	12	13	10	- 1	+ 2
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick	30	6	7	8	- 1	- 2
South Wales and Mon.	13	6	6	5	...	+ 1
England and Wales	215	94	95	84	- 1	+ 10
Scotland	76	15	15	14	...	+ 1
Great Britain	291	109	110	98	- 1	+ 11

The production of pig iron in August, 1936, amounted to 635,800 tons, compared with 665,600 tons in July, 1936, and 543,400 tons in August, 1935.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.2* at 24th August, 1936, the same as at 20th July, 1936, compared with 21.1 at 26th August, 1935.

At certain firms, employing 58,772 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd August, 1936, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.1 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th July, 1936, but increased by 12.6 per cent., as compared with the week ended 24th August, 1935. The average number of shifts‡ during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 22nd August, 1936, as compared with 5.7 in July, 1936, and 5.6 in August, 1935.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.†		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	6,296	+ 2.4	- 1.3	37,037	- 2.5	- 1.1	- 2.5	- 1.1
Puddling Forges	551	+ 0.9	+ 37.4	2,686	- 1.3	+ 50.4	- 1.3	+ 50.4
Rolling Mills	20,539	- 3.3	+ 10.7	111,950	- 4.8	+ 12.3	- 4.8	+ 12.3
Forging and Pressing	1,484	- 9.3	- 0.1	8,073	- 10.1	+ 1.6	- 10.1	+ 1.6
Founding	7,151	- 1.3	+ 15.2	40,992	- 1.5	+ 19.4	- 1.5	+ 19.4
Other Departments	10,289	+ 1.5	+ 13.8	58,177	+ 1.5	+ 12.2	+ 1.5	+ 12.2
Mechanics, Labourers	12,462	+ 0.1	+ 19.0	72,245	+ 0.1	+ 18.6	+ 0.1	+ 18.6
TOTAL	58,772	- 1.6	+ 11.9	331,160	- 2.1	+ 12.6	- 2.1	+ 12.6
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	12,020	+ 0.1	+ 15.3	68,827	- 0.0	+ 15.8	- 0.0	+ 15.8
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	20,270	- 1.2	+ 13.7	114,254	- 2.2	+ 14.0	- 2.2	+ 14.0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	406	- 2.4	+ 5.2	2,212	- 5.7	+ 6.2	- 5.7	+ 6.2
Staffordshire	5,416	- 9.3	- 18.4	28,845	- 10.2	+ 32.4	- 10.2	+ 32.4
Other Midland Counties	5,875	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	33,332	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Wales and Mon.	5,846	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	33,264	+ 0.1	+ 10.9	+ 0.1	+ 10.9
Scotland	8,939	- 2.6	+ 4.7	50,426	- 2.7	+ 5.3	- 2.7	+ 5.3
TOTAL	58,772	- 1.6	+ 11.9	331,160	- 2.1	+ 12.6	- 2.1	+ 12.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 872,700 tons in August, 1936, as compared with 974,100 tons in July, 1936, and with 759,900 tons in August, 1935.

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.

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

‡ Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 25th July, 1936. For the week ended 22nd August, 1936, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 10,531 and the aggregate number of shifts 59,807, as compared with 9,294 workpeople and 50,227 shifts in August, 1935, showing an increase of 13.3 per cent. and of 17.9 per cent. respectively.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed little change and was very slack. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.9* at 24th August, 1936, the same as at 20th July, 1936, compared with 34.6 at 26th August, 1935. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd August, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate	58	- 1	...	337	- 1	+ 19
Steel Sheet	11	- 1	+ 1	97	- 1	+ 7
TOTAL	69	- 2	+ 1	434	- 1	+ 26

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little general change and was fairly good on the whole. It remained good in electrical engineering, improved in general engineering, but was slack in marine, constructional and textile engineering. Seasonal slackness continued in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment in this section was fairly good. Shortages of some classes of skilled workers again occurred in certain districts.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed improvement 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 24th August, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.†	Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th August, 1936.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering: Engineers, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London	3,365	423	101	302	2,418	6,609	+ 258	- 2,147
South-Eastern	1,064	165	164	66	1,153	2,612	+ 161	- 645
South-Western	937	133	324	135	1,276	2,805	- 346	- 952
Midlands	3,624	779	32	705	10,094	15,234	+ 39	- 5,387
North-Eastern	6,172	1,133	232	206	745	7,488	+ 99	- 3,105
North-Western	14,541	1,192	175	421	1,962	18,291	+ 691	- 7,733
Northern	3,923	4,775	2,454	1,132	544	8,828	+ 323	- 6,396
Scotland	7,400	308	1,957	1,299	977	11,941	- 2,102	- 6,026
Wales...	968	92	58	253	430	1,781	+ 53	- 433
Northern Ireland	1,046	68	681	68	310	2,173	+ 254	- 910
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	43,040	3,768	6,158	4,587	19,909	77,462	- 648	- 33,734

Division.†	Percentages Unemployed at 24th August, 1936.*							
	General Engineering: Engineers, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.		
London	3.8	2.5	21.5	6.1	4.2	3.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
South-Eastern	3.4	2.0	5.1	8.5	3.6	3.4	+ 0.2	- 0.9
South-Western	2.8	4.5	5.4	17.1	3.9	5.7	- 0.4	- 1.2
Midlands	4.3	2.6	26.7	8.2	9.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 3.2
North-Eastern	8.0	3.0	15.1	11.7	5.8	6.6	+ 0.5	- 5.1
North-Western	13.5	7.5	18.6	21.4	13.0	14.7	+ 0.6	- 11.0
Northern	11.4	9.2	13.0	21.8	8.4	11.9	+ 2.1	- 6.0
Scotland	21.8	11.4	10.6	12.9	16.5	17.5	+ 0.5	- 4.3
Wales...	16.1	15.8	13.3	52.3	11.8	14.7	+ 1.7	- 6.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8.2	4.0	13.5	13.7	7.0	7.9	...	- 3.4

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering continued to improve but was slack; there was some further improvement in general engineering and employment was fairly good in this section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment was fair in general engineering. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained slack in general engineering and in textile engineering; it was fair to moderate in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry, employment in motor vehicle manufacture was still affected by some seasonal slackness and was fair to moderate on the whole; it continued good in general engineering and in electrical engineering, and fair in constructional engineering. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district was generally fair to good; in London and the Southern counties it remained good. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture there was continued activity, and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment improved in marine engineering and in general engineering, but was slack in the former and moderate in the latter section. Employment was still bad in Wales; in Northern Ireland it declined in marine engineering and was slack generally.

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.

† See footnote † in second column on page 325.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change on the whole, as compared with July. Improvements in London, and in the South-Western and Clyde areas, were more than offset by declines in the other areas.

As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in most areas, particularly on the North-East Coast and in Scotland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 24th August, 1936, among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease, compared with 20th July, 1936, and 26th August, 1935:—

Division.†	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th Aug., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage* Unemployed at 24th Aug., 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London	1,593	- 131	- 463	17.3	- 1.4	- 5.0
South-Eastern	508	+ 27	- 134	10.5	+ 0.5	- 2.8
South-Western	2,750	- 461	- 1,066	11.6	- 2.0	- 4.5
Midlands	73	+ 25	- 13	40.6	+ 13.9	- 7.2
North-Eastern	1,180	- 74	- 851	22.2	- 1.4	- 16.0
North-Western	7,769	+ 521	- 1,640	32.0	+ 2.2	- 6.7
Northern	13,938	+ 80	- 7,440	40.4	+ 0.2	- 21.6
Scotland	14,391	- 351	- 4,568	35.1	- 0.9	- 11.1
Wales	2,877	+ 192	- 246	57.1	+ 3.8	- 4.9
Northern Ireland	4,300	+ 1,211	+ 926	46.5	+ 13.1	+ 10.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	49,379	+ 1,039	- 15,495	31.4	+ 0.7	- 9.9

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed little general change from the previous month, but 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 15.2* at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 15.1* at 20th July, 1936, and with 22.4 at 26th August, 1935. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 14.9*, 14.5*, and 21.5, and in the manufacturing department 15.5*, 15.6*, and 23.3.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
Preparing	11,645	- 0.7	+ 7.7	18,497	- 0.4	+ 11.3
Spinning	25,007	- 1.1	+ 2.8	35,954	- 0.9	+ 8.7
Weaving	21,399	- 1.8	+ 1.6	35,053	- 2.6	+ 8.0
Other	7,248	+ 0.2	+ 4.4	15,785	+ 1.2	+ 8.1
TOTAL	63,299	- 1.1	+ 3.4	105,289	- 1.1	+ 8.8
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,701	+ 3.3	+ 0.8	7,608	+ 6.9	+ 10.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,990	- 7.7	- 6.8	8,952	- 7.9	+ 0.2
Oldham	10,022	- 0.2	+ 12.1	17,900	+ 0.1	+ 15.9
Bolton and Leigh	11,466	- 3.2	+ 2.2	18,786	- 3.0	+ 7.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	5,993	- 1.7	+ 9.9	10,157	- 3.3	+ 13.4
Manchester	4,508	+ 3.6	+ 8.5	7,158	+ 6.7	+ 13.3
Preston and Chorley	4,461	- 1.0	+ 8.7	7,147	- 2.2	+ 18.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,807	+ 1.0	- 1.3	6,354	+ 0.0	+ 1.8
Burnley and Padiham	3,057	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	5,793	- 1.2	+ 3.4
Colne and Nelson	2,348	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	4,912	+ 2.5	+ 5.4
Other Lancashire	2,928	- 1.4	+ 2.4	3,643	- 0.3	+ 5.9
Towns	1,706	- 0.6	- 6.1	2,784	- 4.7	+ 9.5
Yorkshire Towns	2,712	- 0.9	- 3.3	4,095	- 3.7	- 2.6
Other Districts						
TOTAL	63,299	- 1.1	+ 3.4	105,289	- 1.1	+ 8.8

Returns from firms employing about 62,300 workpeople in the week ended 22nd August, 1936, showed that about 4 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne some firms extended the stoppage at the local holidays. At Stockport there was little change in the spinning department, but an improvement in the weaving department. Employment in the weaving department at Glossop was moderate.

In the Oldham district some spinning firms extended the holiday stoppage, but employment was better than a year ago. In the manufacturing department it was fair with weavers of calicoes and fancy goods, and showed an improvement in the velvet section, but

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.

† See footnote † in second column on page 325.

in other sections it remained bad; employment was better, however, than in August of last year.

At Bolton employment with spinners was better than a year ago; with weavers, winders and warpers it was fair, except in the quilt weaving section. At Leigh employment declined slightly in the spinning department, but was still described as fair; in the weaving department it was generally good. There was a slight improvement at Bury; at Heywood there was little change. Employment at Rochdale showed little change with spinners, and remained generally good with weavers.

At Preston, Blackburn and Accrington there was little general change in the weaving department; at Darwen and at Great Harwood there was a further slight improvement; in all these districts employment was better than a year ago. Employment at Burnley and at Chorley declined; several firms at Burnley extended the stoppage at the local trade holidays. At Colne and Barnoldswick there was a further improvement. There was little change at Nelson, where employment remained fairly good, and was better than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment was moderate, but rather better than a year ago.

At Huddersfield employment in the spinning department was moderate. At Todmorden it remained good in the spinning department and fair in the weaving department, and a shortage of several classes of operatives was reported.

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 24th August, 193

7 hours each on the average, and 32 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 1 1/2 per cent. and 9 hours; overtime 12 per cent. and 5 1/2 hours.

Employment at all the West Riding centres was good, and better than in August of last year, with considerably more overtime than short-time working. There was a slight improvement as compared with July in the Heavy Woollen District and in the Leeds district.

In the rag and shoddy trade at Dewsbury and Batley employment continued good; it also remained good, or fairly good, at the principal centres of the blanket trade. In Lancashire employment remained moderate to fair, and continued to be considerably better than in the corresponding month of last year. In the West of England employment showed a slight decline, but remained good for the time of year.

In the south of Scotland there was a decline, partly seasonal. Short time was very largely worked, and the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms; employment was, however, considerably better than in August, 1935. In the Harris tweed industry at Stornoway employment remained good.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little change, and remained good or fairly good at all the principal centres.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,703	+ 2.2	94.0	21,124	+ 0.6	73.8
Spinning ...	35,164	+ 1.3	89.2	50,107	+ 0.7	82.0
Weaving ...	14,499	- 2.4	79.0	24,786	- 6.5	65.9
Other Depts. ...	9,264	- 1.0	98.0	19,912	- 4.0	78.7
Not specified ...	1,517	+ 2.4	86.7	2,593	+ 8.0	58.3
Total—Worsted	70,147	+ 0.4	88.0	118,522	- 1.9	75.8
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	1,022	+ 0.8	78.0	2,301	+ 2.4	83.5
Spinning ...	12,605	- 0.0	91.7	26,682	+ 0.2	100.1
Weaving ...	21,830	+ 0.0	97.5	37,653	- 1.5	96.6
Other Depts. ...	14,652	+ 0.5	92.3	31,525	- 1.1	92.1
Not specified ...	2,104	+ 1.5	85.0	3,933	- 7.4	81.2
Total—Woollen	52,213	+ 0.2	93.7	102,094	- 1.1	94.8
CARPET SECTION ...	11,407	+ 0.7	139.7	20,646	- 4.1	138.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,767	+ 0.3	93.0	241,262	- 1.8	86.7
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	30,731	+ 0.8	86.6	52,993	- 2.5	68.5
Huddersfield ...	6,920	- 1.6	84.4	11,641	- 8.3	66.4
Halifax ...	8,054	+ 1.0	78.1	13,309	+ 2.6	72.4
Leeds ...	6,041	- 0.8	91.9	9,760	- 0.8	88.8
Keighley ...	7,387	+ 1.2	89.5	12,664	+ 0.9	89.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,568	+ 1.1	108.5	4,960	+ 2.1	98.8
Total—West Riding ...	62,701	+ 0.5	86.9	105,327	- 1.8	73.6
West of England and Midlands ...	4,700	- 0.0	93.6	8,558	- 2.2	87.6
Lancashire ...	324	- 3.3	112.6	697	- 2.6	114.4
Scotland ...	2,422	- 1.2	108.6	4,040	- 4.0	145.5
Total—Worsted	70,147	+ 0.4	88.0	118,522	- 1.9	75.8
WOOLEN SECTION						
Huddersfield ...	11,881	+ 1.1	100.5	25,159	- 0.5	95.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	8,598	+ 0.3	85.9	16,474	+ 0.6	93.5
Leeds ...	8,412	+ 2.0	106.0	18,008	+ 1.7	114.8
Halifax and Calder	2,468	+ 0.4	100.8	5,246	- 2.4	89.6
Vale ...	1,124	- 0.8	93.0	2,167	- 3.6	77.2
Total—West Riding ...	32,483	+ 1.0	98.0	67,054	+ 0.1	100.2
Lancashire ...	4,553	+ 0.6	91.9	9,196	+ 0.3	92.9
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,640	- 1.1	84.7	6,703	- 2.7	98.0
Scotland ...	11,537	- 1.7	86.4	19,141	- 5.2	80.0
Total—Woollen	52,213	+ 0.2	93.7	102,094	- 1.1	94.8
CARPET SECTION ...	11,407	+ 0.7	139.7	20,646	- 4.1	138.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,767	+ 0.3	93.0	241,262	- 1.8	86.7

* See footnote † in second column on page 329.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
‡ Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd August, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th July, 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.")	All Depts. (including not specified).				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	- 2.7	- 1.8	+ 0.8
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	- 2.4	- 1.2	+ 0.1
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 0.7	- 1.4	...	+ 0.0	- 0.6
TOTAL ...	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	- 2.4	- 1.0	+ 0.4
WOOLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	- 1.6	+ 0.3
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.6	+ 2.0
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	- 0.3	...
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	- 0.8	- 2.2	- 0.4	- 1.1
TOTAL ...	—	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th August, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th August, 1936.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	84	4	371	3	462	- 38
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	395	71	401	150	1,017	+ 62
Wool Combing ...	156	236	642	393	1,427	- 90
Wool Carding ...	309	34	335	51	729	- 95
Wool Spinning ...	183	33	226	90	532	+ 22
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	282	669	164	827	1,942	- 613
Woolen Winding and Warming ...	51	19	210	34	314	+ 48
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	55	197	205	462	919	- 34
Woolen Weaving ...	94	144	326	897	1,461	+ 13
Worsted Weaving ...	98	352	112	2,074	2,636	+ 403
Other Processes ...	593	52	592	143	1,380	- 36
Total ...	2,299	1,811	3,584	5,124	12,818	- 358

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a seasonal improvement in nearly all districts; it was fairly good for the time of year, and better than in August, 1935. Short time, though reduced, was still largely worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.9* at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 14.4* at 20th July, 1935, and with 16.1 at 26th August, 1935.

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

Number of Workpeople.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—			
London ...	1,252	+ 4.1	- 8.3
Leicester ...	8,786	+ 3.7	- 1.7
Leicester Country District ...	4,516	+ 2.1	+ 8.6
Northampton ...	6,098	- 0.7	+ 1.9
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,816	+ 0.8	+ 7.4
Kettering and District ...	4,882	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Rest of Northants ...	1,291	+ 1.4	+ 1.7
Stafford and District ...	2,466	- 0.5	+ 3.5
Norwich and District ...	5,624	- 0.2	- 2.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,394	- 1.5	- 2.2
Leeds and District ...	1,471	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,017	- 1.9	+ 5.7
Birmingham and District ...	862	+ 1.5	- 4.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,637	+ 0.1	+ 6.7
England and Wales ...	57,112	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Scotland ...	1,977	- 0.2	- 3.2
Great Britain ...	59,089	+ 0.6	+ 2.2

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in August, and continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople was 8.3* at 24th August, 1936, the same as at 20th July, 1936, as compared with 9.7 at 26th August, 1935.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1936.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,464	- 1.1	+ 0.3	3,795	- 0.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,826	+ 0.2	+ 9.0	25,159	- 0.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,891	- 0.2	- 3.0	5,062	+ 1.2
Scotland ...	227	+ 0.4	+ 2.7	605	- 1.9
Total ...	12,408	- 0.0	+ 5.8	34,621	- 0.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,408 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5 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 August showed a slight improvement among all classes of workers except bricklayers and plasterers, and was good on the whole. In all divisions, and with all occupations except bricklayers, it was better than a year ago.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 24th August, 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 August, 1935:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1935.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 24th August, 1936.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per-centage Unem-ployed.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
WOODWORKERS:						
Carpenters ...	139,970	5,987	212	4.3	- 0.1	- 1.7
Bricklayers ...	88,910	3,212	142	3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Masons ...	23,830	1,449	68	6.1	- 0.2	- 3.4
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,670	780	67	9.0	- 0.9	- 3.7
Plasterers ...	31,590	1,412	77	4.5	+ 0.1	...
Painters ...	129,740	11,982	405	9.2	- 0.7	- 3.3
Plumbers ...	39,280	3,019	159	7.7	- 0.5	- 2.6
LABOURERS TO ABOVE AND BUILDERS:						
Labourers ...	271,080	30,451	949	11.2	- 0.1	- 2.5
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	96,130	25,895	477	26.9	- 0.3	- 5.2
All other occupa-tions ...	147,590	30,977	912	21.0	- 0.2	- 0.8
Total ...	976,790	115,164	3,468	11.8	- 0.2	- 2.2
DIVISIONS†:						
London ...	232,970	20,032	60	8.6	- 1.0	- 1.7
South-Eastern ...	122,490	7,423	64	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
South-Western ...	114,550	8,961	154	7.8	- 0.4	- 2.8
Midlands ...	117,270	10,911	565	9.3	- 0.1	- 2.2
North-Eastern ...	78,790	8,817	595	11.2	+ 0.1	- 3.7
North-Western ...	118,540	20,724	767	17.5	+ 0.6	- 1.4
Northern ...	47,680	9,784	495	20.5	+ 0.8	- 3.3
Scotland ...	92,690	14,789	607	16.0	+ 0.1	- 3.0
Wales ...	33,000	8,362	157	25.3	- 1.1	- 5.0
Northern Ireland ...	18,810	5,361	14	28.5	+ 0.5	- 1.1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	976,790	115,164	3,468	11.8	- 0.2	- 2.2

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,603,000 in 1931). These returns show that in August, 1936, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,508,900, as compared with £7,208,900 in August, 1935.

An analysis of the figures, for August, 1936, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 348 of the present issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.
† See footnote † in second column on page 325.

Returns from firms employing about 58,100 workpeople in the week ended 22nd August, 1936, showed that 27 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while 11 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. The short-time working was fairly general; while the overtime was worked principally in the Higham and Rushden district and at Norwich.

Employment in London showed a further improvement, and was fairly good generally.

At Leicester employment showed a marked seasonal improvement; short time was much reduced, but was still worked by 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns. In the Leicester country district employment declined slightly at some centres; short time was largely worked.

There was little change in employment at Northampton; the August holiday stoppage was extended by some firms, and short time continued to be largely worked. At Kettering, Rothwell and Burton Latimer employment was still affected by seasonal slackness. At the other Northamptonshire centres employment improved, and was good or fairly good, and better than in August, 1935.

At Stafford there was a seasonal improvement; more workpeople were on overtime than on short time, and employment was better than a year ago. At Norwich employment improved with some firms; both short time and overtime were largely worked.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was little change; short time was still largely worked. At Leeds employment improved slightly with men, but showed little change with female workers. Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade improved for female workers but declined for men, owing to a change from one seasonal trade to another; it was better than a year ago.

Employment improved and was fair at Glasgow; it continued to be good at Kilmarnock, and moderate at Edinburgh; a slight improvement was reported 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 24th August, 1936:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 24th August, 1936.</				
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PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was still good generally. It was better than in August, 1935.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved slightly as compared with July and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. At Leicester, however, it was described as slack; while at other centres, including Leeds, Newcastle, Bristol, Cardiff and Belfast, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good generally.

The improvement in employment in the lithographic printing industry reported in July was maintained, and employment was better than in August, 1935. It was reported from Bradford, however, that employment was poor; whilst at Manchester it was described as quiet, at Edinburgh as bad, and at Belfast as very quiet. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 5.3* at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 5.0* at 20th July, 1936, and 6.8 at 26th August, 1935. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 6.9*, 6.8* and 7.8, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 4.6, 4.8* and 5.1.

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

Table with 6 columns: Union Name, No. of Members at end of Aug., 1936, Percentage Unemployed at end of Aug., 1936, July, 1936, Aug., 1935, Month before, Year before.

brought remained good at the river wharves but continued bad at the docks. At Hull it remained bad with coal trimmers. Employment at Grimsby and Boston remained fair. At Ipswich it continued good.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool showed a further slight improvement. At Salford it was moderate; at Garston it was good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1936, was 11,287, compared with 11,169 in July, 1936, and with 10,518 in August, 1935. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £27,960 in the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1936, compared with £28,273 in July, 1936, and with £24,439 in August, 1935.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved slightly and was moderate. At Swansea the improvement with dock workers was maintained; employment with coal trimmers remained good. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued fairly good. Employment at Southampton remained good; and at Plymouth it declined somewhat but remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow continued fair. At Dundee it was good. At Grangemouth and at Leith employment remained good and fair respectively. Employment at Greenock was fair. At Belfast it remained good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during August showed little change and remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 24th August, 1936, was 22.4*, compared with 22.3* at 20th July, 1936, and 26.5 at 26th August, 1935.

The demand for men on the Mersey fluctuated between very quiet and moderate, and a shortage of carpenters and able-bodied and ordinary seamen was reported. At Manchester the demand was fair in the first fortnight and very poor thereafter.

On the Thames the demand was quiet on the whole, though some difficulty was experienced in obtaining able-bodied seamen. At Southampton it was quiet, apart from periods at the beginning and end of August, when there was a brisk demand; good able-bodied seamen and efficient ordinary seamen were reported to be in short supply.

On the Tyne the demand was quiet generally; on the Wear it fluctuated somewhat and at the end of the month was moderate. On the Tees the demand was fairly good, except in the third week, when it was quiet; at the Hartlepoons it was fair in the first week and quiet thereafter. At Hull it was quiet in the first fortnight, improving gradually to good by the end of the month; at this port, and at the Hartlepoons and on the Wear, a scarcity of deck ratings was reported.

At Bristol the demand was quiet, with less activity in the second and last weeks of the month; at Avonmouth it was fair, apart from a period in the third week, when it was quiet. At Cardiff the demand varied from moderate to good; at Swansea it improved during the first fortnight but gradually declined thereafter and at the end of August was poor; at both ports deck ratings were in short supply. At Newport the demand was quiet in the first two weeks and fair thereafter.

On the Clyde the demand was good, with less activity in the second week; at Leith it was moderate on the whole; shortages of certain grades were reported in both districts. At Belfast the demand was very quiet, with more activity in the third week.

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 August :-

Table with columns: Principal Ports, Number of Seamen shipped in (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before, Year before, Aug., 1936, Aug., 1935), Eight Months ended (Aug., 1936, Aug., 1935).

* See footnote * in first column on page 327. † It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. ‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston. § Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th August, 1936. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table with columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 24th August, 1936 (Men, Women, Juveniles, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with (20th July 1936, 26th Aug. 1935).

INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION 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 24th August, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances :-

Table with columns: Category (Claimants for Benefit, Applicants for Allowances, Insured Non-claimants, etc.), Adults aged 18-64 inclusive (Men, Women), Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years (Boys, Girls).

The figures in item 1 of the Table above include 6,659 claimants who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding 6 weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., under Sections 27 and 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges; and the figures in item 2 include 27,649 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 24th August, 1936, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and with applications authorised for unemployment allowances respectively :-

Table with columns: Division \$, Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit (Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17), Applications Authorised for Unemployment Allowances (Men aged 18-64, Women aged 18-64).

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the registers at 24th August, 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. AUGUST, 1936.

Table with columns: Division \$, Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, Total.

* Exclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme, or under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries. An agricultural contributor is not entitled to make application for agricultural benefit before 29th October, 1936. † Juveniles under 18 years are not eligible for unemployment allowances. ‡ These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment. § See footnote * in first column on page 338.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.4* per cent. were unemployed at 24th August, 1936, as compared with 27.8* per cent. at 20th July, 1936, and with 31.2 at 26th August, 1935. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 13.1, 13.5* and 13.5, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 31.1, 30.4* and 34.3.

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 include stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :-

Table with columns: Period, Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London (In Docks, At Wharves making Returns, Total), Docks and at Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 855, compared with 838 in July, and with 706 in August, 1935.

East Coast.—Employment was moderate on the whole at most of the North-East Coast ports. At North Shields it showed a slight improvement; at the Hartlepoons it was fair. Employment at Middles-

* See footnote * in first column on page 327.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 754 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."] * See footnote * in first column on page 338.

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 24th August, 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 servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables.

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

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

information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment.* They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 325 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 326.

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 July and August, 1936, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1935; while the figures for August, 1935, and 1934, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935 and 1934, respectively. Revised percentages for July and August, 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 24th AUGUST, 1936.

Table with 13 columns: Industry, and three sub-columns for Males, Females, and Total under the categories: Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total. Rows include Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., and Construction and Repair of Vehicles.

* The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1935, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture, came into operation for purposes of contributions on 4th May, 1936. The numbers of persons, aged 16-64, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed, at 24th August, who are excluded from this Table, were 2,693 males and 428 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 2,628 males and 417 females in Great Britain. See also first Table in second column on page 326, in which the numbers of unemployed insured agricultural workers, aged 14-64, in Great Britain are separately shown. † See, however, footnote † on page 337 as to the general percentage for all industries combined.

Table with 13 columns: Industry, and three sub-columns for Males, Females, and Total under the categories: Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total. Rows include Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, etc., Paper, Printing, etc., Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services. Includes a TOTAL row at the bottom.

* Excluding agricultural workers (see footnote * on previous page), and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Table on page 338). † Including 74,194 casuals (males, 72,445; females, 1,749).

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGES AT 24TH AUGUST, 1936.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH AUGUST, 1936.*			
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
	20TH JULY, 1936.	26TH JULY, 1935.	20TH AUG., 1934.	20TH JULY, 1936.	26TH JULY, 1935.	20TH AUG., 1934.	20TH JULY, 1936.	26TH JULY, 1935.	20TH AUG., 1934.	20TH JULY, 1936.	26TH JULY, 1935.	20TH AUG., 1934.				
Fishing ...	31,890	940	32,830	17.0	4.9	16.7	0.3	6.9	0.5	17.3	11.8	17.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	- 2.7	17.2
Mining —																
Coal Mining ...	934,420	4,190	938,610	14.9	13.8	14.9	5.4	5.9	5.4	20.3	19.7	20.3	- 4.7	- 7.0	- 11.0	20.3
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,730	10	10,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,420	20	4,440	16.6	5.0	16.5	0.3	—	—	16.9	5.0	16.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 4.3	16.8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,040	410	46,450	9.8	2.2	9.8	3.0	—	—	12.8	2.4	12.7	- 0.3	- 6.0	- 7.3	12.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	10,080	20	10,100	5.1	—	5.1	0.5	—	—	5.6	—	5.6	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 1.8	5.5
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10,920	1,300	12,220	7.8	12.8	8.4	6.7	—	—	14.5	12.8	14.3	- 0.7	- 2.2	- 6.7	14.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,480	170	17,650	7.1	5.9	7.1	1.9	—	—	9.0	8.2	9.0	+ 0.1	3.4	- 6.4	8.5
Total, Mining	1,034,990	6,120	1,041,110	14.4	12.5	14.4	5.0	4.1	5.0	19.4	16.6	19.4	- 4.3	- 6.9	- 10.7	19.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products —																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,160	160	14,320	13.7	5.6	13.6	0.9	—	—	14.6	7.5	14.5	+ 0.6	- 0.8	- 3.9	14.5
Artificial Stone and Concrete	22,650	1,580	24,230	13.1	5.1	12.6	3.0	—	—	16.1	5.9	15.5	+ 1.4	- 2.2	- 5.6	15.4
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	14,750	433	15,183	5.4	7.0	5.5	1.1	—	—	6.5	8.1	6.6	- 3.5	- 5.5	- 6.3	6.3
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	51,560	2,170	53,730	11.1	5.5	10.8	1.9	—	—	13.0	6.5	12.7	+ 0.8	- 2.2	- 5.0	12.6
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	94,540	6,300	100,840	7.1	8.7	7.2	1.1	—	—	8.2	10.4	8.3	—	- 1.4	- 2.8	8.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,340	39,870	73,210	10.3	7.0	8.5	8.3	—	—	11.4	10.6	11.6	—	- 0.5	- 6.6	11.5
Glass —																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	22,260	6,450	28,710	8.8	4.6	7.9	2.6	—	—	11.4	5.9	10.2	- 2.0	- 2.8	- 10.1	10.1
Glass Bottles ...	17,570	2,050	19,620	13.8	8.3	13.2	6.4	—	—	20.2	11.1	19.2	+ 3.0	- 2.1	+ 0.4	19.2
Total, Glass	39,830	8,500	48,330	11.0	5.5	10.0	4.3	—	—	15.3	7.2	13.9	+ 1.3	- 2.0	- 1.5	13.8
Chemicals, etc. —																
Chemicals ...	76,090	26,640	102,730	8.8	3.3	7.4	0.8	—	—	9.6	3.7	8.1	- 0.2	- 2.6	- 2.0	8.0
Explosives ...	11,790	4,910	16,700	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.2	—	—	4.3	4.2	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 1.9	4.3
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	17,480	6,300	23,780	5.3	2.5	4.6	0.3	—	—	5.6	2.7	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.3	4.8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	51,510	20,500	72,010	7.4	4.3	6.5	1.9	—	—	9.3	5.0	8.1	- 1.0	- 1.2	- 2.3	8.1
Total, Chemicals, etc.	156,870	58,350	215,220	7.6	3.6	6.5	1.1	—	—	10.5	6.7	8.7	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 2.1	7.4
Metal Manufacture —																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16,030	100	16,130	11.6	4.0	11.6	2.0	—	—	13.6	5.0	13.5	- 0.4	- 6.5	- 10.5	13.5
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	484,750	42,670	527,420	6.9	2.9	6.6	1.6	—	—	8.5	4.4	8.2	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 6.4	8.1
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	157,760	4,110	161,870	9.4	3.0	9.2	2.0	—	—	11.6	3.8	11.2	- 0.4	- 6.9	- 10.6	11.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,420	2,740	6,160	6.4	4.0	6.2	1.5	—	—	7.9	4.7	7.6	- 0.4	- 2.7	- 4.7	7.7
Tin Plates	23,600	1,950	25,550	7.3	5.3	7.1	1.7	—	—	10.0	15.8	24.8	- 10.7	- 6.5	- 23.9	23.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	19,510	3,410	22,920	8.5	3.0	8.1	7.1	—	—	15.6	3.5	14.8	- 4.7	- 0.3	- 1.4	14.8
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	283,830	15,540	299,370	8.8	4.2	8.6	6.8	—	—	15.6	6.8	15.2	- 0.4	- 4.8	- 8.0	15.2
Engineering, etc. —																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	484,750	42,670	527,420	6.9	2.9	6.6	1.6	—	—	8.5	4.4	8.2	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 6.4	8.1
Electrical Engineering ...	73,260	20,150	93,410	4.1	2.4	3.8	0.3	—	—	4.4	2.6	4.0	+ 0.1	- 2.2	- 3.2	4.0
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	44,950	700	45,650	12.8	2.6	12.6	0.9	—	—	13.7	2.6	13.5	+ 0.3	- 11.5	- 14.5	13.5
Constructional Engineering ...	32,150	1,260	33,410	11.7	2.9	11.3	2.4	—	—	14.1	3.7	13.7	+ 0.6	- 4.0	- 7.9	13.6
Total, Engineering	635,110	64,780	699,890	7.3	2.8	6.9	1.4	—	—	8.7	3.8	8.2	- 0.1	- 4.1	- 6.7	8.1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	258,160	27,670	285,830	4.9	3.6	4.7	2.2	—	—	7.1	6.0	7.0	+ 0.1	- 1.8	- 4.5	6.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	12,840	1,710	14,550	10.4	6.8	9.9	0.7	—	—	11.1	11.0	11.1	- 0.8	- 2.4	- 4.4	10.9
Total, Vehicles	316,060	30,750	346,810	4.9	3.6	4.8	2.0	—	—	8.2	7.0	7.8	- 0.9	- 3.2	- 6.7	7.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	154,710	2,520	157,230	3.1	8.7	29.7	1.6	—	—	31.7	10.3	31.4	+ 0.7	- 9.9	- 14.9	30.5
Other Metal Industries —																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	85,060	8,370	93,430	6.6	4.0	6.3	2.1	—	—	8.7	5.3	8.4	- 3.8	- 5.7	- 8.4	8.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	33,140	2,220	35,360	12.9	2.2	12.2	0.6	—	—	13.5	2.3	12.8	- 1.4	- 3.0	- 1.9	12.2
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	80,900	61,300	142,200	5.4	5.0	5.0	0.5	—	—	5.9	4.9	5.5	- 0.6	- 1.2	- 1.6	5.4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	22,410	9,900	32,310	10.9	7.3	9.8	5.7	—	—	16.6	9.1	14.3	- 0.7	- 4.6	- 7.9	14.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,770	11,220	25,990	7.0	5.1	6.2	2.0	—	—	9.0	6.0	7.7	- 0.6	- 2.9	- 7.7	7.7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	19,090	10,960	30,050	4.6	4.3	4.5	0.9	—	—	5.4	5.4	5.5	- 0.2	- 2.6	- 4.5	5.4
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	11,920	950	12,870	7.0	2.1	6.7	0.4	—	—	7.4	2.3	7.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 2.2	7.0
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	21,350	17,030	38,380	6.0	4.3	5.3	1.7	—	—	7.7	5.5	6.7	- 0.3	- 2.0	- 3.5	6.7
Metal Industries not separately specified	154,060	82,520	236,580	6.8	4.7	6.1	1.5	—	—	8.3	5.9	7.4	- 0.1	- 2.4	- 4.1	7.3
Total, Other Metals	442,700	204,470	647,170	7.0	4.7	6.3	1.6	—	—	8.6	5.6	7.6	- 0.4	- 2.5	- 3.9	7.6
Textiles —																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	90,040	131,740	221,780	12.2	7.7	9.5	5.2	—	—	17.4	13.2	14.9	+ 0.4	- 6.6	- 11.1	14.9
Artificial Silk Yarn (Weaving, etc.)	72,150	148,470	220,620	10.2	12.3	11.6	3.3	—	—	13.5	16.4	15.5	- 0.1	- 7.8	- 10.5	15.5
Total, Cotton	162,190	280,210	442,400	11.3	10.1	10.6	4.4	—	—	14.8	14.9	15.2	+ 0.1	- 7.2	- 10.8	15.2
Woolen and Worsted	92,860	128,860	221,720	4.9	3.5	4.1	6.9	—	—	11.8	10.2	10.9	- 0.4	- 2.3	- 12.7	10.9
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	17,610	51,120	68,730	5.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	—	—	9.9	9.8	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 4.6	9.8
Weaving ...	18,780	10,550	29,330	4.8	4.2	4.6	1.9	—	—	6.7	5.6	6.3	- 1.1	- 3.5	- 5.9	6.3
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	23,320	50,820	74,140	17.0	16.8	16.9	2.9	—	—	20.1	20.1	20.1	- 1.1	- 11.0	+ 2.9	20.8
Linen ...	11,330	19,460	30,790	24.0	25.8	25.1	1.0	—	—	25.0	27.8	26.8	- 1.3	- 3.9	- 26.8	26.8
Jute	7,340	11,520	18,860	12.2	13.5	13.0	2.0	—	—	14.2	16.9	15.8	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 2.5	13.8
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	26,070	89,360	115,430	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	—	—	7.9	8.4	8.3	+ 0.3	- 2.0	- 5.8	8.2
Hosiery	6,290	9,660	15,950	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.7	—	—	9.0	7.5	8.1	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 4.9	8.1
Lace	12,490	17,790	30,280	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.8	—	—	5.0	8.0	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	6.8
Carpets	16,200	33,390	49,590	7.1	7.3	7.2	1.6	—	—	8.7	11.3	10.4	+ 0.4	- 1.2	- 1.3	9.7
Other Textiles	76,730	31,780	108,510	8.2	8.2	8.2	1.6	—	—	7.5	10.4	11.7	- 4.0	- 4.0	- 4.3	11.7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	471,010	714,580	1,185,590	8.8	8.2	8.5	5.6	—	—	14.4	13.2	13.7	- 0.2	- 4.5	- 7.9	13.1
Leather and Leather Goods —																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	34,900	11,050	45,950	6.8	5.1	6.4	2.2	—	—	1.7	2.1	9.0	6.8	8.5		

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH AUGUST, 1936.

Division.*	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 ...	2,193	1,550	3,743	2,081	1,286	3,367
South-Eastern ...	948	847	1,795	1,100	802	1,902
South-Western ...	1,891	1,289	3,180	2,379	1,236	3,615
Midlands ...	1,827	2,200	4,027	1,892	1,794	3,686
North-Eastern ...	2,467	2,698	5,165	2,909	2,188	5,097
North-Western ...	5,890	5,457	11,347	5,722	4,249	9,971
Northern ...	5,013	3,538	8,551	5,651	2,893	8,544
Scotland ...	6,596	5,960	12,556	6,721	4,684	11,405
Wales ...	4,401	3,560	7,961	4,650	2,065	6,715
Great Britain ...	31,226	27,099	58,325	33,105	21,197	54,302

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 are given in an article on page 322.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH AUGUST, 1936.

Division.*	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 ...	1,448	2,015	3,463	1,585	1,889	3,474
South-Eastern ...	482	865	1,347	569	763	1,332
South-Western ...	537	1,056	1,593	551	960	1,511
Midlands ...	771	1,808	2,579	665	1,608	2,273
North-Eastern ...	883	2,187	3,070	1,080	1,861	2,941
North-Western ...	2,582	5,089	7,671	2,839	4,003	6,842
Northern ...	1,570	2,892	4,462	1,474	1,964	3,438
Scotland ...	3,117	5,280	8,397	4,050	5,245	9,295
Wales ...	1,069	2,988	4,057	674	1,234	1,908
Special Schemes	—	5	5	—	2	2
Great Britain ...	12,459	24,185	36,644	12,235	18,334	30,569

Note.—These 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. Juveniles insured under the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed, are included in the figures (see first Table in second column on page 326).

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

Division.*	Week ended 19th August, 1936.				Month ended 19th August, 1936.				Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes † since 1st April, 1936.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		Junior Instruction Centres and Classes †		Other Educational Institutions.		
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.		No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.		No. of Institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	5	1	45	—	—	—	—	2,675	
S.-Eastern ...	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	1,201	
S.-Western ...	12	3	22	35	2	5	10	3,627	
Midlands ...	13	3	78	43	—	—	—	4,153	
N.-Eastern ...	19	5	304	101	—	—	—	6,648	
N.-Western ...	47	1	3,026	2,108	1	—	4	20,849	
Northern ...	37	—	1,552	860	—	—	—	17,556	
Scotland ...	32	4	1,522	677	—	—	—	18,256	
Wales ...	26	1	315	—	—	—	—	10,040	
Great Britain ...	200	20	6,864	3,824	3	6	14	85,005	

* Owing to changes in some of the Divisional areas, the figures for the London, South-Eastern, North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions are not individually comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, relating to dates prior to 1st August. The new Northern Division covers Northumberland (except Berwick-on-Tweed), Durham and the Cleveland District of Yorkshire, which were previously part of the North-Eastern Division, and Cumberland and Westmorland, previously included in the North-Western Division. The area of the London Division, as now constituted, covers the City of London and, approximately, the Metropolitan Police District; this area is somewhat larger than that covered by the statistics published in previous months relating to the London section of the South-Eastern Division, while that of the new South-Eastern Division is correspondingly smaller.

† The aggregate figures for the (combined) London and South-Eastern Divisions, however, correspond with those for the former London and South-Eastern Divisions (combined); and the aggregates for the Northern, North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions (combined) correspond with previous aggregates for the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions. No alterations have been made in the areas of the South-Western, Midlands, Scotland and Wales Divisions.

† Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH AUGUST, 1936.

Division.*	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	10,024	8,749	18,773	5,155	5,034	10,189
South-Eastern ...	2,085	1,533	3,618	984	817	1,801
South-Western ...	2,186	1,911	4,097	979	1,050	2,029
Midlands ...	4,339	4,145	8,484	3,022	3,258	6,280
North-Eastern ...	3,508	4,708	8,216	2,063	2,321	4,384
North-Western ...	3,976	4,323	8,299	1,994	2,117	4,111
Northern ...	1,471	1,118	2,589	593	513	1,106
Scotland ...	2,842	3,023	5,870	926	1,197	2,123
Wales ...	721	536	1,257	351	280	631
Great Britain ...	31,152	30,051	61,203	16,067	16,587	32,654

POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST.

(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 August, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 776,317, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.8 per cent. less than in August, 1935. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 470, 473 and 493 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Division	Number of persons† in receipt of Poor Relief on one day‡ in August, 1936.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a				
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.			Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.	26,711	87,490	114,201	273	—	3	—		
County of London	763	7,998	8,761	586	—	1	—		
Birkenhead	4,282	14,933	19,215	190	—	1	—		
Birmingham	739	3,635	4,374	370	—	58	—		
Blackburn	760	4,582	5,342	305	—	7	—		
Bolton	1,073	8,070	9,143	313	—	6	—		
Bradford	615	2,162	2,777	188	—	—	—		
Brighton	1,970	7,426	9,396	227	—	1	—		
Bristol	350	3,726	4,076	438	—	4	—		
Burnley	1,122	9,946	11,068	500	—	7	—		
Cardiff	401	1,792	2,193	116	—	1	—		
Coventry	729	4,891	5,620	232	—	2	—		
Croydon	563	2,827	3,390	241	—	1	—		
Derby	624	4,027	4,651	344	—	5	—		
East Ham	608	8,832	9,440	779	—	4	—		
Gateshead	435	1,940	2,375	207	—	8	—		
Huddersfield	1,543	19,831	21,374	663	—	2	—		
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,271	18,681	19,952	410	—	3	—		
Leeds	814	4,910	5,724	219	—	2	—		
Leicester	4,382	85,305	90,287	1,057	—	8	—		
Liverpool	3,000	39,437	42,437	567	—	7	—		
Manchester	351	4,984	5,335	381	—	7	—		
Middlesbrough	829	19,303	20,132	688	—	4	—		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	737	7,862	8,599	690	—	2	—		
Norwich	1,086	10,133	11,219	400	—	—	—		
Nottingham	853	4,379	5,232	392	—	3	—		
Oldham	504	5,844	6,348	312	—	3	—		
Plymouth	929	2,702	3,711	148	—	3	—		
Portsmouth	557	2,426	2,983	257	—	2	—		
Preston	395	5,707	6,102	564	—	—	—		
St. Helens	542	9,271	9,813	467	—	4	—		
Sheffield	1,335	33,531	34,866	670	—	4	—		
Southampton	1,213	4,445	5,658	319	—	5	—		
Southend-on-Sea	332	2,160	2,492	185	—	13	—		
South Shields	665	4,058	4,723	422	—	11	—		
Stockport	585	1,826	2,411	185	—	—	—		
Stoke-on-Trent	1,762	8,347	10,109	369	—	1	—		
Sunderland	768	14,768	15,536	839	—	10	—		
Swansea	485	7,824	8,309	504	—	5	—		
Tyneside	294	2,000	2,294	237	—	3	—		
Walsall	270	2,960	3,230	305	—	2	—		
West Ham	1,992	13,845	15,837	585	—	10	—		
Wolverhampton	532	2,627	3,159	223	—	—	—		
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	43,060	426,633	469,693	451	—	3	—		
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	69,771	514,123	583,894	400	—	3	—		
SCOTLAND.	4,456	147,631	152,087	1,361	—	9	—		
Glasgow ...	500	20,913	21,413	464	—	7	—		
Edinburgh ...	336	8,882	9,218	520	—	8	—		
Dundee ...	442	9,263	9,705	561	—	—	—		
Aberdeen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,734	186,689	192,423	997	—	7	—		
Totals for all 47 areas above	75,505	700,812	776,317	470	—	3	—		

* See footnote * at foot of previous column.

† 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.

‡ 29th August in England and Wales, and 15th August in Scotland.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 24th August, 1936. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

Division	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register						Totals.
	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.		
Men, 18-64	579,297	105,550	70,555	54,763	312,635	1,122,800	
Boys, 16-17	14,592	1,579	196	1	—	16,368	
Women, 18-64	148,566	19,757	9,994	5,456	19,000	202,773	
Girls, 16-17	9,709	767	133	—	—	10,609	
Total ...	752,164	127,653	80,878	60,220	331,635	1,352,550	

Division	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	
Less than 3 months.	51.6	89.2	73.3	91.5	55.6	100.0
3 months but less than 6 months.	9.4	9.6	9.7	7.2	9.4	100.0
6 months but less than 9 months.	6.3	1.2	4.9	1.3	6.0	100.0
9 months but less than 12 months.	4.9	0.0	2.7	—	4.5	100.0
12 months or more.	27.8	—	9.4	—	24.5	100.0

Of the 752,164 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 599,000, or 44.3 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of five weeks ended 29th August, 1936, four weeks ended 25th July, 1936, and five weeks ended 31st August, 1935:—

	Five weeks ended 29th Aug., 1936.	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1936.	Five weeks ended 31st Aug., 1935.
I. Insurance Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,220,000	1,814,000	2,160,000
Employed persons ...	2,196,000	1,791,000	2,123,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,200,000	1,798,000	2,136,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	182,000	1,000	24,000
Total Income ...	6,798,000		

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 325-326 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY. §

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline during August. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st August, 1936, was 1,098,175,* as compared with 1,169,860† at the end of July, 1936, and 1,706,230 at the end of August, 1935.

At 31st August, 1936, 131,524* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 486,871* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total 618,395,* as compared with 662,969† at the end of July, 1936, and 879,571 at the end of August, 1935.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 168,391* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st August, 1936, as compared with 185,156† at the end of July, 1936, and 362,296 at the end of August, 1935.

FRANCE. ||

The employment situation improved somewhat during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 458,543, as compared with 466,124 at the end of July, 1936, and 415,964 at the end of August, 1935.

At the beginning of August, 1936, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.12 per cent. as compared with August, 1935. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 31.60, as compared with 42.63 at the beginning of August, 1935. At 1st August, 1936, 19.22 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12.38 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

HOLLAND. ¶

Unemployment showed a tendency to decline during June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 459,321 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th June, 1936, 28.6* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.3* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 29.2† and 5.3‡, and in the last week of June, 1935, 27.0† and 6.6‡. At the end of June, 1936, 394,956 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 378,796 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 408,865 and 392,884, and at the end of June, 1935, 350,521 and 333,580.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment increased during July. At the end of that month 78,948 applications for employment (55.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 75,127 (52.3 per thousand) at the end of June, 1936, and 63,497 (44.4 per thousand) at the end of July, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,485, 2,016, and 2,234, respectively.

Returns from 203 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 553,575 persons, 10.1 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 5.3 per cent. partially so at the end of June, 1936, as compared with 15.3 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1936, and 8.3 per cent. and 5.4 per cent. at the end of June, 1935.

AUSTRIA. ††

Unemployment continued to decline during July. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 221,323 (99.372 in Vienna), as compared with 230,844 at the end of June, 1936, and 220,599 at the end of July, 1935.

HUNGARY. †††

An appreciable reduction in unemployment occurred during June. The number of applications for employment remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 47,738, as compared with 52,932 at the end of May, 1936, and 50,504 at the end of June, 1935.

POLAND. §§

There was a still further substantial reduction in unemployment during June. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 314,014, as compared with 343,043 at the end of May, 1936, and 364,856 at the end of June, 1935.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
§ *Arbeits- und Arbeitslosigkeit* 11th September, 1936. Berlin.
|| *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 4th and 11th September, 1936. Paris.
¶ *Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st July, 1936. The Hague.
** *La Vie Economique*, August, 1936. Berne.
†† *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th August, 1936. Vienna.
††† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, July, 1936. Budapest.
§§ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th August, 1936. Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. §

A further decline in unemployment was recorded during August. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 480,340,* as compared with 508,081† at the end of July, 1936, and 557,706 at the end of August, 1935.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment showed no important change in Denmark during August; it decreased in Norway during June, and in Sweden during July.

Denmark.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 416,000, 12.2* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1936, as compared with 12.0† per cent. at the end of July, 1936, and 13.7 per cent. at the end of August, 1935.

Norway.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 70,749 show that 12.8 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1936, as compared with 15.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1936, and 21.1 per cent. at the end of June, 1935.

*Sweden.***—Of a total of approximately 497,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7.9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1936, as compared with 9.1† per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 9.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1935.

UNITED STATES. ††

A slight increase in employment occurred in July. 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 July, 1936, showed an increase of approximately 1 per cent. as compared with the month before. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments declined during the same period by about 2 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 July, 1936, was 86.8, as compared with 86.0 for the previous month, and 79.7† for July, 1935.

Official statistics compiled in connection with the activities of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in or affiliated to the United States Employment Service show that the total number of applicants for employment remaining on the registers of these exchanges fell from 6,666,599 at the end of June, 1936, to 6,604,425 at the end of July. These figures (which are stated to include a large number of persons either still in private employment, but seeking other work, or provided with employment on public relief work schemes) cannot be compared with those for months prior to June, 1936, when important changes took place in registration procedure, the effect of which has been to remove from the registers a large number of applicants who were not actually available for employment.

IRISH FREE STATE. ††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 68,959 at 27th July, 1936, to 67,045 at 31st August. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders§§ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is temporarily to exclude from the receipt of unemployment assistance certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 26th August, 1935, when an Order imposing similar restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance was in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 82,697.

CANADA. ||||

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further improvement. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1936, by 9,795 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 998,564, as compared with 988,838 at the beginning of July, 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 August, 1936, was 105.6, as compared with 104.6 at 1st July, 1936, and 101.1 at 1st August, 1935.

At the end of July, 1936, 12.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 178,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1936, and 15.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1935.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
§ *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th September, 1936. Prague.
|| *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th September, 1936. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
** Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
†† *The New York Times*, 26th August, 1936, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Washington.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
§§ These Orders entered into force on 4th March and 3rd June, 1936, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 27th October, 1936.
|||| *The August Employment Situation*, 1936, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

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 August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £28,800 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 549,000 workpeople. Only one decrease was reported, affecting about 250 workpeople. The particulars of the increases are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Metal	151,000	£ 11,300
Transport	322,000	12,100
Other	76,000	5,400
Total... ..	549,000	28,800

In the metal group the principal increases affected men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, and consisted in an advance of 1½ in the percentage addition to basis rates resulting from a revision of the terms of the selling-price sliding scale, and in various increases in the basis wages of the lower-paid men. Other increases, due to the operation of selling-price sliding scales, affected workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands; blastfurnace workers in several districts; the higher-paid workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts; Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, and workpeople employed in the South Wales tinplate industry. For chainmakers whose wages are regulated by the Trade Boards Acts and workers employed in the electrical cable-making industry there were increases resulting from the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

In the transport group the wages of railway workers (conciliation grades and clerical, etc. staffs) were increased by the discontinuance of a further part of the percentage deduction from weekly earnings originally made in 1931, the current deduction of 2½ per cent. being reduced to 1½ per cent.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected coal miners in Leicestershire, Warwickshire and the Radstock district of Somerset, for whom there were advances in the percentage additions to the basis rates; coopers, whose wages were increased by 1d. an hour for timeworkers and by 6¼ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers; male workers in the tanning and currying industry, for whom the increases amounted to ¼d. per hour for men and ¼d. for youths; and brush and broom workers, whose minimum rates under the

Trade Boards Acts were increased by various amounts under the operation of a sliding scale under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. Other increases included those affecting furniture trade operatives at various centres in Scotland and at High Wycombe and hosiery workers at Hawick.

Of the estimated total increase of £28,800 per week, about £15,100 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £1,750 which took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales); about £875 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; about £5,500 was due to sliding scales based on selling prices; about £325 to sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; while nearly £7,000 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—AUGUST, 1936.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	767,700	—	£ 164,950	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	21,600	—	1,925	—
Brick Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc... ..	70,000	500	4,700	25
Iron and Steel	135,050	250	11,725	5
Engineering†	485,600	—	25,025	—
Shipbuilding	88,850	—	9,200	—
Other Metal	126,800	1,800	9,325	50
Textile	85,150	1,100	1,850	90
Clothing	50,700	—	6,000	—
Food Drink and Tobacco	1,600	—	125	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	62,600	—	7,875	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	7,050	—	525	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	574,400	—	50,575	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply... ..	126,900	—	12,625	—
Transport†	603,900	150	50,250	15
Public Administration Services	23,400	150	2,000	10
Other	25,500	300	3,075	5
TOTAL	3,256,800	4,250	361,750	200

In the corresponding eight months of 1935, there were net increases of £163,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,169,400 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,500 in those of 69,150 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

There was a reduction in the weekly number of hours in winter beyond which overtime rates are payable for agricultural workers in Rutland.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	West Riding of Yorkshire.	2 Aug.	Male workers	Minimum rates of wages for different occupational classes of workers living-in irrespective of age discontinued. New minimum scales of wages fixed involving increases of various amounts for different classes of workers and ranging from 13s. or 10s. per week at 14 years to 39s. or 34s. at 21 years and over for (a) waggons and other horsemen, beastmen and shepherds, and (b) other male workers respectively. ‡
			Female workers	Increases in minimum hourly rates of 1¼d. for those 16 years of age and over and of 1d. for those under 16 years. Minimum hourly rates after change: 18 years of age and over, 6d.; 16 years and under 18, 5d.; under 16 years, 4d. ‡
	Kesteven and Lindsey Divisions of Lincolnshire.	2 Aug.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as waggons, shepherds or stockmen.	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: waggons, 16s. at 14, increasing to 39s. at 21 years and over; shepherds, 37s.; stockmen, 38s. ‡
	Leicestershire and Rutland.	2 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 9d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Leicestershire—11s. at 14 increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over; Rutland—11s. at 14 increasing to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over. ‡
Coal Mining	Leicestershire ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 0.80 in the percentage addition to basis rates making the percentage 34.59 above basis rates. †
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0.19 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 46.04 above basis rates. **
	Warwickshire ...	1 Aug.	Increases of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 57 at the majority of the collieries; also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ¼d. per shift to 7s. 4½d. and 8s. 4½d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively. ††	
	Radstock District of Somerset.	1st full pay in Aug.	Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 31.5 to 36.5. †††	

* 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 20,550 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering.

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

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

** Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 3d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 2d. (plus 1s.) or 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for surface and underground workers respectively.

†† Owing to a proviso that in no case should wages be less than the amount payable immediately after the granting of the flat-rate additions in January, 1936, reductions in wages were confined to a small number of higher-paid men. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).

††† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage was increased by 1 per cent. to 43, 44 and 52 per cent. at the three collieries respectively.

§§ Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. per day for those with a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day plus percentage, and 8d. per day for those with a basis wage of 4s. 11½d. per day or less plus percentage, the addition to those under 21 years being 3d. per day. A minimum wage is payable to adult able-bodied workers of 7s. 1½d. per shift gross (i.e., 4s. 9d. per shift basis plus the current percentage plus the flat-rate addition).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase* of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 34 above basis rates.†	
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the South Wales coal mining industry).	Increase* of 2 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 41 above standard rates.	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay in Aug.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Percentage addition to standard rates increased from 16 to 18.75 as a result of the revision of the terms of the selling-price sliding-scale agreement.	
	North Lincolnshire...	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase* of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 25.75 above standard rates.	
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	2 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 30 above standard rates.	
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Percentage addition to standard rates increased from 16 to 18.75 as a result of the revision of the terms of the selling-price sliding-scale agreement.	
	North Lincolnshire...	2 Aug.		Increase* of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 25.75 above standard rates.	
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	2 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work, and certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 30 above standard rates.	
	West of Scotland ...	2 Aug.‡		Increase* of 3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 4 above standard rates.	
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	Barrow-in-Furness	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 32.5 above basis rates.§
		Barrow-in-Furness	3 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen ... Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Percentage addition to standard rates increased from 28.75† to 30 (basic process) and from 3.75‡ to 5 (acid process) as a result of the revision of the basis or standard price under the melters' sliding-scale agreement of 1935.
	England and West of Scotland.		2 Aug.	Lower-paid men employed in steel melting shops.	Basis wages increased for men previously in receipt of basis wages from 5s. 2d. to 7s. 8d. per shift by amounts varying from 6d. per shift (on a basis wage of 5s. 2d.) to nil (on a basis wage of 7s. 8d.). The effect of the increased basis wages on normal weekly earnings (including the sliding-scale percentage of 30) was increased varying from 4s. 3d. per week of six shifts for men previously in receipt of basis wages of 5s. 2d. per shift to nil for men previously in receipt of basis wages of 7s. 8d. per shift.
North-East Coast Area.		2 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of basis rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age.	Increase of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1½ of such advance.	
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).	2 Aug.	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Basis rate increased from 1s. 0.75d. to 1s. 1.5d. per hour: percentage addition to basis rate increased from 28.75 to 30.	
	Barrow-in-Furness		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.		
	Workington ...	2 Aug.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Percentage addition to standard rates increased from 28.75 to 30. Basis wages of lower-paid men increased for men previously in receipt of basis wages from 5s. 2d. to 7s. 8d. per shift by amounts varying from 6d. per shift (on a basis wage of 5s. 2d.) to nil (on a basis wage of 7s. 8d.).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.		
	Bilston, Staffs. ...	2 Aug.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	Basis rate increased from 9.5d. to 10.25d. per hour: percentage addition to basis rate increased from 28.75 to 30.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.		
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	2 Aug.	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.	Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 28.75 to 30.	
	England and West of Scotland.	2 Aug.	Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in West of Scotland.	Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 28.75 to 30.	
	North-East Coast Area.	2 Aug.	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 28.75 to 30.	
			Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.		
South-West Wales ...	2 Aug.	Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 3.75 above basis rates.		
		Workpeople (excluding general labourers** and those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers on basis rates of over 74s. per week.			
Various districts in Great Britain.††	3 Aug.	Adult workers on basis rates of 74s. and under per week.	Increase* of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 58.75 for those on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over 29s. and up to 74s., percentages diminishing with each ls. of basis rate and ranging from 56.25 on a basis rate of 30s. to 4.75 on a basis rate of 74s.		
		Youths 18 and under 21 years of age. Boys under 18 years of age ...			
			Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose basis rates are 45s. 1d. and over per week.††	Increase* of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 25 above basis rates.	

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers.

‡ This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st August—in most cases this was 2nd Aug. 1936.

§ In addition to this percentage on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from 2d. to 2s. 2d. per shift for production men on basis rates of 6s. 10d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, from 2d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for day men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, and from 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per shift for shift men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift.

|| Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

¶ The percentage additions to standard rates warranted under the previous sliding-scale arrangements were 26.25 (basic process) and 1.25 (acid process), but, as a result of an agreement, dated 9 July, 1935, between the parties concerned, the percentages actually paid between 4 August, 1935, and 2 August, 1936, were 28.75 (basic process) and 3.75 (acid process).

** The wages of general labourers were stabilised at 46s. 1½d. (i.e., 30s. basis plus 53.75 per cent.) per full normal week of 47 hours from 31 May, 1936, up to the end of June, 1937.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 45s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Galvanising	England and Wales*	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 45s. 1d. and over per week.*	Increase† of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 25 above basis rates.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	2 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture:— Men on basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per shift, also youths and boys. Men on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift.	Increase† of 1.75 in the percentage addition to standard basis rates, making the percentage 7 above standard basis rates.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain, other than the above counties.	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Increase† of 1.75 in the percentage addition to standard basis rates, making the percentage 7 above standard basis rates. Rate after change for labourers: 6s. 10½d. per shift, plus 14.5 per cent., or 47s. 3d. per week.
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollyed and tommed chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ½ in. up to and including ½ in. diameter.	Increase† of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for youths 14, 16 and 17 years, of 5½d. per week for youths 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls; pieceworkers' wages to be increased proportionately. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 52s. 10½d. to 60s. 8½d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 35s. 3d. to 43s. 1d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 8½d. to 23s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. to 17s. 6d. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
Wool Textile	Leeds district (certain firms).	Week ending 29th Aug.	Willeys and fettlers ...	Increase of 4s. per week. Weekly rate after change, 49s. 7d.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick ...	First full pay day in Aug.	Men and women ...	Flat rate bonuses of 3s. 3d. per week for men and 2s. 6d. per week for women increased† to 6s. 6d. and 5s. respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased† from 19.80 per cent. to 20.70 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 13s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 15th Aug.	Male workers under 21 years of age. Female workers ...	Increases† varying from 2d. per week at 14 years of age, increasing to 7d. at 20½ years. Minimum weekly rates after change: 14s. 7d. at 14 years, increasing to 47s. 3d. at 21 years and over.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe ...	Week ending 29th Aug.	Journymen ...	Increase† of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 5½d.; Windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders 1s. 5d.
	Scotland§ ...	17 Aug.	Furniture trade operatives ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for journeymen and journeymen timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change for journeymen: Glasgow, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.¶
Coopering	Great Britain, also Belfast.†	1st full pay day in Aug.	Coopers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. on 1st prices for pieceworkers. Hourly rates after change: London, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.¶
Building	Glasgow and district	24 Aug.	Monumental masons and sculptors	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).**
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Midland area.	1st full pay week in Aug.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	(a) Increase†† of ¼d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A: trenchmen, 1s. 2d. per hour; lead pipe-jointers, 1s. 5d.; turncocks, 1s. 2d.; meter readers, 1s. 3d.; stokers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. per hour respectively less than in Zone A. The increase does not apply to trenchmen who are receiving a rate higher than the schedule.
				(b) Abolition of Zone D Area and reclassification of undertakings into higher zones.
				(c) Addition of 1d. per hour over ordinary rates for men operating mechanical drillers or rammers.

* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 45s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

§ Including Bethel, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Lochwinnoch and Renfrew.

¶ A further increase of similar amounts is to come into operation from the beginning of the first full pay week in December, 1936.

** This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry. It did not apply to Burton-on-Trent, where wages are governed by a local agreement. It was also agreed to stabilise wages until October, 1936.

*** A further increase of ¼d. per hour is to be made as from 28th May, 1937.

†† This increase is in accordance with a recommendation of the Midland District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Railway Service.	Great Britain	1st full pay following 16 Aug.	Railway employees— Conciliation grades (traffic workers, etc.).	Deduction from earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent.* subject, in the case of male adult staff, to a graduated scale of deductions varying from no deduction on earnings under 40s. 6d. for a full week to a deduction of 6d. per week on earnings of 43s. 11d. to 44s. 6d. for a full week, and to a proviso that in no case shall any deduction exceed 3s. in respect of a week.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Herefordshire	1 Aug.	Clerical, supervisory and other salaried staff and staff paid on a salary equivalent basis.	Deduction from earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent.* subject to a proviso that in no case shall any deduction exceed £7 10s. in respect of a year.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Road labourers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 34s. per week.
			Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Increase† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:—
			Male timeworkers 21 years and over, with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of such operations.	Increase of ¼d. per hour in the minimum time rate (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.), and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d.).
			Other male workers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for those 20 years and over, ¾d. per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of ¼d. per hour for those 16½ and under 17 and those 17½ and under 19 years, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 11d. per hour at 21 years and over.
			Female pan hands ...	Increase in minimum time rates of ¼d. or ½d. per hour and in piecework basis time rate of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change, according to occupation: time—4½d., 10d. or 1s. 1½d. per hour; piecework basis time rates, 7½d. or 11d.
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase of ¼d. per hour for those 16½ and under 17 years and for those over 17½, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged, and increase in the piecework basis time rate of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: time, 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over; piecework basis time rate, 7½d.
			Male and female pieceworkers	Increase in minimum piece rates from 25 per cent. below the list to 22½ per cent. below the list.
			Apprentices ...	Increase proportionate to the above.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire	3 Aug.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase of 2 per cent. on list prices making wages 73½ per cent. and 63½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Great Britain	1st pay day after 6 Aug.†	Male workpeople employed in the tanning and currying industries.	Increase for timeworkers of ¼d. per hour for adult workers and of ¼d. per hour for youths; the provision that pieceworkers' rates shall be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled men respectively:—London (Inner Area) 1s. 3½d., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1d.; London (Outer Area), 1s. 2½d., 1s. 0½d., 11½d.; Yorkshire Area, Northampton and district (chrome tanners and curriers), 1s. 2½d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 0½d.; Liverpool, Bolton and Bury districts, and Scotland, 1s. 3d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 0½d.; Walsall (curriers), 1s. 4d.
	Great Britain	First pay day after 8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Increase of ¼d. per hour in basis time rates in provincial towns and of ¼d. per hour in London, also percentage payable on basis rates increased from 50 to 55 for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: skilled (except cutters-up)—London 1s. 3d.; Provinces, 1s. 2½d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s. 0½d.; Provinces, 11½d.
	England and Wales	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the domestic section of the roller leather industry.	New scale of minimum time rates adopted resulting in increases of 1d. per hour for adult males and of ¼d. per hour for women and boys; also the percentage addition to piecework price list increased from 50 to 57½. Minimum hourly rates after change: skilled day workers, 1s. 2½d.; semi-skilled day workers—Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales 1s. 0½d. wet work, 11½d. dry work; other districts, 10½d. wet work, 10d. dry work; youths.—3½d. at under 16, increasing to 8d. at 21 years; women.—3½d. at under 16, increasing to 8d. at over 21 years when competent.
			Staff employed in suburban twice-nightly variety theatres—Stage department and front of house staff, box office staff, women cleaners, firemen and hall-keepers.	Increase of from 1s. to 3s. per week for weekly rated employees, of 1d. per hour for those on hourly rates, and increases also in performance rates (per night or per matinee).
			Wiremen, perch and box linemen, carpenters and joiners, and painters and decorators.	New minimum rates adopted of 1s. 11½d. per hour for wiremen, of 4s. 3d. per night and 3s. 3d. per matinee for perch and box linemen, 1s. 10½d. per hour for carpenters and joiners (bench hands), and 1s. 9d. per hour for painters and decorators; and increase of 2½d. per hour for assistants to carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators.
			Juniors employed in the box office and as "call" boy, book boy or page.	Adult rate to be paid to those 18 years and over in lieu of 75 per cent. previously paid.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1936.

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Rutland	2 Aug.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 51½ to 50 in winter, the summer hours (54) remaining unchanged.¶

* This increase is the result of a decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal, dated 27th July, 1936. The deductions were originally made in March, 1931, and were reduced to 2½ per cent. in two instalments in October, 1934 and January, 1935. The decision also provides, in the case of conciliation grades, for the restoration of the standard overtime rate of time-and-a-quarter in place of the present overtime rate of time-and-an-eighth. By agreement between the railway companies and the trade unions concerned, the deduction from earnings of restaurant car travelling staff and certain employees other than staff in the conciliation grades was also reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent. from the beginning of the first full pay period following 16th August. The decision does not apply to the railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board, for whom the deductions had previously been completely discontinued.

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

‡ In Yorkshire the change took effect from the first pay day in September.

§ This increase took effect under an agreement made between the Entertainments Protection Association and the National Association of Theatrical Employees.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 59, as compared with 53 in the previous month, and 52 in August, 1935. In these 59 new disputes about 12,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,600 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving 17,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 76,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	2	14	16	7,700	27,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	12	16	2,300	12,000
Textile ...	2	4	6	1,300	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	3	2	5	1,100	13,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	2	2	700	8,000
Building, etc. ...	...	1	7	500	1,000
Transport ...	...	11	11	3,600	8,000
Other ...	3	7	10	600	5,000
Total, August, 1936 ...	15	59	74	17,800	76,000
Total, July, 1936 ...	18	53	71	21,500	83,000
Total, August, 1935 ...	12	52	64	24,100	137,000

Causes.—Of the 59 disputes beginning in August, 14, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 17, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 14, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 9, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 35 new disputes, directly involving 8,200 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–AUGUST, 1936 AND 1935.†

Industry Group.	January to August, 1936.			January to August, 1935.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	2	1,800	11,000	4	5,600	65,000
Coal Mining ...	156	88,900†	470,000	126	83,900†	526,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	12	3,000	115,000	10	1,100	15,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	19	1,800	9,000	6	700	5,000
Engineering ...	24	7,100	35,000	14	7,200	38,000
Shipbuilding ...	21	4,800	15,000	9	600	6,000
Other Metal ...	45	14,100	78,000	28	7,100	37,000
Textile ...	48	9,000	43,000	41	11,600	75,000
Clothing ...	19	11,500	152,000	21	2,000	41,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	24	4,200	89,000	22	1,100	13,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	5	1,500	10,000	3	100	1,000
Building, etc. ...	42	3,100	13,000	29	2,800	21,000
Transport ...	35	8,700	36,000	22	15,200	45,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	5	8,500	68,000	...	...	...
Other ...	19	3,300	23,000	14	4,000	87,000
Total ...	476	171,300†	1,173,000	349	143,000†	975,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Worksop (one firm).	1,556	...	1936. 14 Aug.‡	1936. ...	Against the dismissal of four haulage lads for alleged breach of discipline.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Treherbert (Rhondda) (one firm).	1,600	...	28 Aug.	9 Sept.	Dispute concerning payment of minimum wage to certain men.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Foundry workers—Derby (one firm).	171	148	23 July	12 Aug.	For reinstatement of a labourer who was discharged for alleged breach of discipline.	Amicable settlement effected.
LINEN WEAVING:— Weavers, winders and dressers—Belfast (one firm).	250	150	12 Aug.	15 Aug.	Objection to weavers being required to work four looms.	Work resumed in accordance with conditions obtaining when stoppage occurred.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Furniture trade operatives—various towns in Scotland (including Glasgow, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Kirkealdy, Dundee).	2,000||	...	25 May	17 Aug.	For an increase of 1d. per hour on time rates of wages of men and women and of 5 per cent. on piece-work rates.	Employers conceded an immediate increase of 1d. per hour on time rates and of 2½ per cent. on piece-work rates, to be followed by a further increase of similar amounts in the first full pay week in December.
PAPER MANUFACTURE:— Paper makers—Fifeshire (one firm).	450	...	6 Aug.	24 Aug.	For the reinstatement of an employee who had been reduced in grade.	Work resumed under status quo conditions; subsequently agreement reached between representatives of two sides that employee in question be reinstated for a trial period of three months.
Paper makers—near Blackburn (one firm).	230	...	10 Aug.	13 Aug.¶	Alleged victimisation of an employee who was a trade union official by his removal to another machine.	Employee in question to work his original machine for a trial period of three months.
BUILDING:— Plasterers—Merseyside ...	250	...	31 Aug.	...	Dispute concerning demarcation of work as between plasterers and joiners and painters.	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers and conductors—Lanarkshire.	1,300	...	1 Aug.	2 Aug.	Objection to the present arrangement of spread-over duties and to new time schedules posted at one of the depots.	Employers agreed to meet representatives of the workpeople to discuss the grievances, following a resumption of work.
Pit prop carriers and sawyers, and men engaged in discharging ships carrying pit props—Hull.	1,300	400	27 Aug.	29 Aug.	For revision of present working conditions.	Agreement reached as to revised conditions which are to form the basis for further discussion and agreement.

* 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 70,000 in 1936, and 66,000 in 1935. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 150,000 in 1936, and 124,000 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.

§ There were two intermittent stoppages, the first from 14th to 18th August, and the second from 21st to 23rd August. Both stoppages began with the haulage lads, but involved other classes. Work was resumed on the advice of the employees' trade union. The lads again stopped work on 26th and 27th August, and on the latter day the firm closed the colliery, pending a settlement of the dispute.

¶ Number estimated as originally involved. The number was considerably smaller at the end of the dispute owing to work having been resumed at individual establishments at various dates on terms mutually agreed between the employers and workpeople.

¶ Work was resumed on 17th August.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Table showing average increases: All items included 47%, Food only 31%.

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat higher than at 1st August.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 31 per cent. at 1st September, 1936, as compared with 29 per cent. at 1st August, 1936, and 25 per cent. at 31st August, 1935.

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

Table of retail prices for various food items (Beef, Mutton, Flour, Tea, etc.) comparing July 1914, 1st August 1936, and 1st September 1936.

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

Table showing percentage comparison of retail prices for various food items across different population groups.

* The increase in price as compared with 1st August was slight, but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest 1d.

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 September, 1936, was approximately 51 per cent.

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.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal increased in some towns and were on the average about 85 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.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1936, is approximately 47 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 46 per cent. at 1st August, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 31st August, 1935.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not).

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.

Summary table showing average percentage increase from July 1914 for all items from Jan 1920 to Dec 1936.

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries (Great Britain, Foreign Countries, British Dominions) from July 1914 to July 1936.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table showing percentage increase in all items for various countries from July 1914 to July 1936.

* 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.

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 August was 194, as compared with 181 in the previous month, and with 174* in August, 1935.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by sector: Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, Seamen.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 20; the total number of deaths reported was 4.

I. Cases.

Table showing industrial diseases: Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration, Other Poisoning, Anthrax.

* Revised figure. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

AUGUST, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August 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 17,603,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1935, in respect of the same 144 Authorities.

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Aug., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—						
Northern Counties	237,500	189,400	31,400	15,000	34,800	508,100 +3.6
Yorkshire*	474,000	66,100	92,400	23,000	93,300	748,800 +11.1
Lancs. & Cheshire*	605,200	27,700	113,500	93,500	185,100	1,025,000 +135.2
North and West-Midland Counties	953,800	341,900	144,700	173,000	145,900	1,759,300 +45.7
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	262,400	17,100	21,000	5,000	42,500	348,000 +10.1
Outer London†	868,200	108,400	85,100	72,600	104,700	1,239,000 -51.0
South-Eastern Counties	239,600	8,800	55,700	—	44,200	348,300 -11.3
South-Western Counties	124,500	500	4,000	—	14,400	143,400 -33.8
Wales and Mon.	138,500	—	2,500	500	2,400	143,900 +57.8
SCOTLAND	1,065,800	16,300	24,700	53,500	84,800	1,245,100 +45.4
TOTAL, Aug., 1936	4,969,500	776,200	575,000	436,100	752,100	7,508,900 +4.2
Total, Aug., 1935	4,935,400	721,400	407,900	555,600	588,600	7,208,900

It should be noted that 34 of the 144 Local Authorities reported that no plans were approved in August; in the majority of these cases it was stated that there had been no meetings of the appropriate Committee during August.

JULY, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 140 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during July, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all 146 of the Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £10,843,400, compared with £10,477,900 in June, 1936, and £10,265,700 in July, 1935. Of the total for July, 1936, dwelling houses accounted for £6,674,600; factories and workshops, £1,258,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £977,100; churches, schools and public buildings, £668,900; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,263,900. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in July was 13,948, as compared with 14,099 in June, 1936, and 13,758 in July, 1935.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties 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 by last Audit.	Average Selling Price† per ton according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
		Previous Audit.‡	A Year ago.‡	Previous Audit.‡	A Year ago.‡
Pig-Iron :	1936.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland	Apr.-June	61 3½	+ 0 11½	+ 2 2½	
Cumberland	Apr.-June	65 4½	+ 0 1½	+ 2 3	
Lincolnshire	Apr.-June	65 8½	+ 0 11½	+ 5 10½	
Nottingham District	Apr.-June	58 10½	+ 1 3½	+ 1 6½	
North Staffordshire	Apr.-June	61 5½	+ 0 5	+ 4 3½	
Northamptonshire	Apr.-June	56 11½	+ 1 9	+ 1 9½	
West of Scotland	Apr.-June	69 4½	+ 2 3	+ 3 10½	
Manufactured Iron :					
North of England	May-June	176 0½	+ 6 2½	+ 10 5	
West of Scotland	May-June	194 9½	+ 3 10½	+ 6 0½	
Steel :					
South-West Wales...	Apr.-June	107 7	+ 4 2½	+ 8 10½	

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated the ascertainties resulted in increases in the

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :—Yorkshire (one); and Lancs. and Cheshire (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side, ironstone miners in Cleveland, limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); 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; certain iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

In the case of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire the variation in the ascertained price did not warrant a change in wages. For details of the changes in wages referred to, reference should be made to page 300 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and to page 342 of this issue.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

CONTRAVENTION OF A PROHIBITION—ADDED PERIL.

Section 1 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides that "for the purposes of this Act an accident resulting in the death or serious and permanent disablement of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment notwithstanding that the workman was at the time when the accident happened acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer or that he was acting without instructions from his employer if such act was done by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business."

The appellants, a spinning company, had employed the respondent as a cotton scutcher in one of their mills. It was part of the latter's duty to clean the bars of a machine on which he worked; but he had been verbally prohibited from doing this while the machine was in motion. In contravention of this order, on 11th December, 1934, he cleaned the bars while the machine was moving, and while doing so he slipped, with the result that his hand came in contact with the machinery, and he sustained serious and permanent injury by losing some of his fingers.

The County Court judge held that the appellants were not liable to pay compensation on the ground that what the respondent had done was so dangerous and foolhardy that he was not entitled to the protection of the statute. This decision had been reversed by the Court of Appeal, against whose award in favour of the workman the company now appealed.

In giving judgment Lord Russell of Killowen referred to the cases of *Wilson and Clyde Coal Company v. M'Ferrin*, and *M'Aulay v. James Dunlop & Co.* (1926 A.C. 377) and said that in his view the effect of those cases was to establish that an employer was not liable to pay compensation to a workman who at the time when he met with an accident was doing something which it was not part of his duty to do at all, and while doing it committed a breach of a regulation or order which governed those whose proper duty it was to do such work. On the other hand, in his opinion, where, as in the present case, a workman while doing his proper work contravened a regulation or order to which he was subject while doing that work, and where the only peril added to his employment was that which followed from the contravention, an employer could not deprive the workman of the benefit of subsection 2 by setting up the defence of "added peril."

The appeal was dismissed with costs.—*Victoria Spinning Company (Rochdale) Ltd. v. Matthews.* House of Lords. 22nd July, 1936.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

DANGEROUS PARTS OF MACHINERY—INFREQUENCY OF APPROACH—REASONABLE TO ANTICIPATE DANGER IN ORDINARY COURSE.

In this case the defendants were charged at the Rochester Petty Sessions, under section 136 of the Act, in respect of failure to fence a dangerous part of the machinery, namely, a revolving shaft. The shaft, which revolved at 42 revolutions a minute, was 5 ft. 2½ in. above a platform, which in turn was 8 ft. 3 in. above the floor. The purpose of the platform was to facilitate the oiling of the bearings of the shaft, but on the occasion in question it was being used by the night foreman for the purpose of painting the ceiling of the factory. When there he was seen by the works manager and warned to be careful of the machinery; but, shortly after the warning was given, he was found with his clothes caught and wrapped round the shafting and with his skull fractured: from this injury he died.

It was argued by the defendants that, because the shafting was difficult of access and because the contingency (painting) which gave rise to the accident was unlikely to arise even once in three years, danger could not reasonably be anticipated in the ordinary course of affairs; it was further argued that on previous occasions the Factory Inspector had not ordered the fencing of the shaft; and the Bench dismissed the information. The High Court allowed the appeal, and remitted the cases to the justices with a direction to find the offence proved. The Lord Chief Justice, in a very full judgment, pointed out that the danger of this shafting, which was intended to revolve when the machine was working and which was by its nature dangerous, could not depend on how often a man goes near it, because that would mean to say the dangerous parts of the machinery spoken of (in the Act) are parts which are

dangerous to those who go near but quite safe to those who are far away. "The question of whether the machine is dangerous or not is to be considered from the point of view not of some persons or the majority of persons, but from the point of view of every person employed or working in the factory."

In the course of his judgment, the Lord Chief Justice referred to a case in the Court of Appeal,* which had been mentioned by the respondents' counsel in support of his argument that this shafting was not a dangerous part of the machinery. The Lord Chief Justice said that he did not regard that case as being an authority which the Divisional Court had to consider or distinguish in the present case.

The case was reheard at the Rochester Petty Sessions on 14th December, 1935, when a conviction was recorded and a fine of £10 and 12s. costs was imposed.—*Peacock v. Gyproc Products, Ltd.* King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 1st November, 1935.

NECESSARY EXPOSURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLEANING.

The defendants in this case were charged before the Romford justices, under sections 10 and 136 of the Act, in respect of an accident to a youth who sustained severe injuries to his hand through its being caught by the worm of a power-driven meat-mincing machine. The youth at the time was primarily engaged on cleaning the machine, and had stopped the machine and had removed the strainer and the knives. He then observed some serviceable meat in the worm, and he restarted the machine and fed unserviceable meat into the aperture above the worm to drive it out; in so doing he had his hand caught by the worm. The aperture was 3½ inches in diameter.

It was argued by the defendants that there was no case to answer because the machine was being cleaned at the time of the accident, and the exemption in section 10 (1) (d) thereby came into operation. The Bench accepted this contention and dismissed the summons.

The High Court allowed the appeal, and remitted the case with a direction to find the offence proved. The Lord Chief Justice said that it was clear that the exposure of the dangerous part was not for the purpose of cleaning; and that, even if it had been, the exposure was not a necessary exposure, since there was evidence that the machine was so constructed as to be able to be taken to pieces when stationary for cleaning. The case was reheard at Romford on 30th January, 1936, when a conviction was recorded and a fine of £2 was imposed.—*Lowe v. Cooper.* King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 13th November, 1935.

MILLGEARING: DIFFICULT OF ACCESS.

In this case the defendants were charged at the Acton Petty Sessions, under section 136 of the Act, in respect of failure to fence certain millgearing, namely, a piece of shafting which projected about 18 in. into the polishing room about 2 ft. 4 in. from the floor. The projecting shaft was situated in a position of relative inaccessibility, being in a corner of the room; it was practically inaccessible on the third side owing to a ventilating duct, and accessible on the fourth side only by getting below or climbing over a bench about 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. 8 in. from the floor. A youth, whose instructions were to clean up the room, was cleaning at the back of the bench when his clothes got caught in the shaft, with fatal consequences.

The High Court allowed the appeal against the dismissal of the summonses, and remitted the cases to the justices, with a direction to find the offence proved. The case was reheard at Acton Petty Sessions on 29th January, 1936, when a conviction was recorded and a fine of £10 and 16s. costs was imposed.—*Bradley v. Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd.* King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 13th November, 1935.

SHIPBUILDING REGULATIONS—SWINGING STAGES.

In this case the defendants were charged on 1st July, 1935, at Barrow-in-Furness, under section 136 of the Act, in respect of an accident to two workmen who fell from a suspended stage, one being killed and the other injured. At the time of the accident the men were employed on the riveting of some vertical casing for the engine room in a ship under construction. This work they did from a three-plank stage, suspended by ropes running from pulley blocks at the top of the casing to bearers at right-angles to the planks, the ends of the ropes where attached to the bearers being about three feet apart. The stage was lowered from time to time for successive riveting operations. The deceased man slipped on the stage, and in doing so pushed the stage away from the casing, so getting between the stage and the casing. An attempt by the other man to hold him resulted in both falling off the stage.

Evidence was given that no measures had been taken to secure the stage so as to prevent its swinging. It was argued on behalf of the defendants that the gravitational pull of the suspended stage towards the casing was in itself the securing of the stage; that the sort of swinging contemplated in the Regulation was a natural swing, as distinct from a movement brought about by human intervention; and that a precaution of the type suggested could only have been effected at the cost of exposing the person effecting it to equal dangers.

The Bench decided that the case for the prosecution had not been proved and, without hearing evidence for the defence, dismissed the summons. The High Court allowed the appeal, and remitted the case to the magistrates, with a direction that, if evidence was offered by the defence, it ought to be heard, but that if the case remained as it then stood, the justices must find the offence proved. The Lord Chief Justice emphasised that it was stages of this kind,

* *Higgins v. Harrison* (quoted in Butterworth's Workmen's Compensation Cases, vol. 25, page 113).

namely, stages suspended by ropes or chains, at which the Regulation was aimed, and the suspending ropes could not themselves fulfil the requirement of preventing swinging. It was nonsense, he said, to contend that "because it came within the class of things which needed this kind of protection, it followed, *ipso facto*, that it did not need to be protected at all." He also said that nothing had been done to secure the stage, and it, in fact, swung with fatal results.

The case was reheard at Barrow-in-Furness Police Court on 2nd March, 1936; no evidence was called for the defence, and a conviction, with a fine of £10, followed.—*McCull v. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd.* King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 17th December, 1935.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) (SEASONAL WORKERS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1936.

THIS Order,* which was made by the Minister of Labour on 5th August, 1936, has the effect of making the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Seasonal Workers) Order, 1935,† inapplicable to claims for agricultural benefit. It gives effect to a recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in their report of 20th December, 1934,‡ that the special conditions applicable to claims to benefit by seasonal workers under the general scheme of unemployment insurance were not required in the agricultural scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (POST OFFICE CLAIMANTS) REGULATIONS, 1936.

THESE Regulations§ were made by the Minister of Labour, after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the Postmaster-General, on 28th July, 1936.

The Regulations are designed to enable persons residing in rural areas to make claims for and to obtain payment of agricultural benefit at a post office within a reasonable distance of their place of residence; and empower the Minister, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, to appoint such post offices as he thinks proper for this purpose.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1936.

THESE Regulations,|| which were made by the Minister of Labour on 5th August, 1936, amend those provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936,¶ dealing with irregular payments of benefit. The amendments, which are required owing to the extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture, involve no departure from the general principles underlying the principal regulations. Except in one respect, they provide that irregular payments of one kind of benefit shall not affect any title which the claimant may have to benefit of the other kind. The exception referred to is a provision that all irregular benefit paid in a benefit year shall be taken into account in determining whether a claimant's full benefit rights under both schemes have been exhausted.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (LONG HIRINGS IN AGRICULTURE) REGULATIONS, 1936.

THESE Regulations** were made by the Minister of Labour on 4th September, 1936, and take the place of the provisional regulations, referred to in the notice on page 192 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936.

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 present Regulations prescribe the manner in which the matters required to be proved in such cases shall be proved; they fix time limits for the making of applications for repayment, and generally give effect to the provisions of the section.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1936, No. 810. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).
† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1935, No. 804. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1935, pages 288 and 322.
‡ Cmd. 4786. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1935, pages 47-8.
§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1936, No. 813. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).
|| *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1936, No. 809. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).
¶ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1936, No. 335. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1936, page 152.
** H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post-free).

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 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 was not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 3823/36 (4.7.36).

SECTION 30, SUBSECTION (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—RESIDENCE OUTSIDE GREAT BRITAIN—DISQUALIFICATION IMPOSED WHILE CLAIMANT WAS TEMPORARILY RESIDENT WITH PARENTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND FOR ONE WEEK SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed; the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit from and including 27th January to 3rd February, 1936.

The claimant, whose parents reside in Belfast, resided and was employed in Liverpool from June, 1935 to a date towards the end of January, 1936. On the 27th January, 1936 he went to Belfast in the hope of securing work in that city, but being disappointed in his hopes he returned to Liverpool a week later. While in Belfast he stayed in the house of his parents.

In these circumstances the question has been raised whether from 27th January to 3rd February, 1936 the claimant was disqualified for receiving benefit on the ground that he was 'resident temporarily outside Great Britain' (section 30 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

The Court of Referees, applying Decision 7260/35,† has decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving benefit during the period in question, and his association has appealed against the Court's decision.

During the hearing of this appeal there were pointed out advantages which would accrue were I able to follow a decision given by my predecessor (Decision 6315)‡ rather than Decision 7260/35.

I cannot give a decision contrary to, or different from, that which the words of the subsection import, or can possibly import, because an advantage would accrue from my so doing (see pages 5 and 6 of Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes; 7th Edition), nor has it been suggested that I could. What I must do is to take the words of the subsection in their natural and ordinary sense as declaring the intention of the Legislature.

It seems to me (using the words in their natural and ordinary sense) the only answer to the question 'Where was the claimant residing from 27th January to 3rd February, 1936?' is 'with his parents in Belfast.' If that is the only answer which can be given to the question the Court of Referees correctly found, and I must find, that during the aforesaid period the claimant was 'resident temporarily outside Great Britain.'

In Decision 6315, my predecessor§ held that an insured contributor who had stayed (to use a neutral term) with friends or in an hotel at Dunkirk from 23rd June to 5th July, 1923 was not 'resident temporarily' at that place because 'he did not establish himself in even a temporary home as a man would do had he secured employment or had he gone abroad with a view of settling there.' The view which the then Umpire appears to have taken is that you cannot say a person is 'resident temporarily' at a place unless he has established himself in a temporary home at that place. To my mind this is not giving to the words 'resident temporarily' their natural and ordinary sense, but giving to them an unnatural and restricted meaning which the language of the statute does not warrant. Why it cannot be said that the claimant to whom that decision refers was 'resident temporarily' in an hotel or with friends in Dunkirk I find a difficulty in appreciating.

For these reasons I must uphold the decision given by the Court of Referees."

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.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Prices and supplies of agricultural produce and requirements in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1934. Vol. LXIX. Part II. Ministry of Agriculture. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1935. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s.] See notice on page 320 of this GAZETTE.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for July, 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); Amendment No. 1 in October, 1935 (price 3d. net); and Part I (price 2s. 6d. net) in June, 1936. ‡ See Vol. XIV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 96. (Pamphlet No. 11/1935). § See Vol. XIV. Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 7. (Pamphlet No. 33).

CAREERS.—Careers for secondary school boys, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1935. Part I. General. [H.C. 87; price 9d.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—International Labour Conference, twenty-first (Maritime) session, Geneva, 1936. Holidays with pay for seamen. Fifth item on the agenda. Report V. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 1s. 6d.]

HOURS OF WORK.—International Labour Conference, twenty-first (Maritime) session, Geneva, 1936. Hours of work on board ship and manning. Item 1 (A and B) on the agenda. Report 1 (A and B). International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 4s.]

HOUSING.—Overcrowding survey. Summaries of reports and building proposals by local authorities in Scotland, made to the Department as at 23rd April, 1936, in terms of section 1 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. Department of Health for Scotland. [Cmd. 5171; price 3d.]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—Survey of industrial development, 1935. Particulars of factories opened, extended and closed in 1935, with some figures for 1934. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9d.] See notice on page 322 of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—The prognostic value of some psychological tests. Report No. 74. Industrial Health Research Board. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW.—International survey of legal decisions on labour law, 1934-35. (Tenth year.) International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1936; price 12s. 6d.]

MINING.—(i) Fifteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1935, and twenty-eighth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.] See notice on page 319 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1936 edition. (Revised to 1st January, 1936.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] See notice below.

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending June, 1936, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

RAILWAYS STAFF.—Return of staff employed by the railway companies of Great Britain and of staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in connection with their railways during the week ended 7th March, 1936, compared with the week ended 9th March, 1935. (A) Number of persons employed. (B) Rates of pay and average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication; price 1s.] See notice on page 321 of this GAZETTE.

SAFETY.—Woollen and worsted factories. Report on conferences between employers, operatives and inspectors concerning fencing of machinery and other safety precautions, first aid and temperature, 2nd March, 1936. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—Fourteenth Annual Report, 1935, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Analytical guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 7, part I. June, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.] (ii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1936. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 7, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

VITAL STATISTICS.—Eighty-first Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1935. [S.O. publication; price 5s. 6d.]

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS RELATING TO SAFETY AND HEALTH.

The Mines Department have issued the 1936 edition of the volume of Orders and Regulations relating to matters of safety and health in the working of mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911.* All amendments have been incorporated in the text of the Orders, so that they can be read continuously in the form in which they have effect.

After the main codes of General Regulations, which include those relating to electricity, stone-dusting, rescue, first-aid, lighting, and fire-damp detectors, all the remaining Regulations and Orders are printed, grouped under subjects, as follows:—Horses; explosives; safety lamp mines; electrical signalling apparatus and telephones; managers' and under-managers' certificates; surveyors' certificates; ganister mines; and miscellaneous.

There are also three appendices. Two of these are in the form of memoranda, dealing respectively with the storage of explosives at mines, and with firemen's, examiners', and deputies', also shot-firers' certificates. The third appendix is a list of Regulations, Orders, and other official publications relating to safety and health in coal mines.

* Coal Mines Act, 1911: Regulations and Orders relating to Safety and Health, 1936 Edition. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 9d. post free).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1936.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators for W/T: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Amplifiers for W/T: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Anchors and Anchor Clumps: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Pallion, Sunderland; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Aluminium Angles and Sheets: Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury; British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Asbestos, Compressed Fibre Sheet: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking.—Benches, Cast Iron Vice: Lewis C. Grant, Dysart, Fife.—Boats, Motor: Vesper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—Boards for W/T: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Boiler, Portable Multitubular: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Bottle Rack Stowage for Ammunition: Mechans Limited, Glasgow.—Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead.—Brackets, Forged Steel Shaft: Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—Cameras: James A. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Capstan Gear: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cata-pults: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester.—Chain Cable and Gear: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—Chains and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; N. Hingley & Son, Ltd., Netherton; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Chain, Mooring: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Chests of Drawers, Aluminium: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Limited, London, S.E.—Cloth, Blue: Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford.—Coal, Screening and Bagging Plant: Barry, Henry & Cook, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Coils, etc., for W/T: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Compressors, H.P. Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Contact Vessel for Acid Plant: Foster, Yates & Thom, Ltd., Blackburn.—Containers, Smoke Float: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Cranes, Overhead Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Crankshaft for Generator: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Cupboards, Steel: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—Cylinder Liners, Forged Steel: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Cylinders, Hydrogen: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Cylinders, Steel, for Oxygen: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.).—Distilling Machinery: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Electric Generating Machinery: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fraser & Chalmers, Ltd., Erith; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Electrical Installation: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Electric Light Fittings: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—Fans, Ceiling: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Field Regulators and Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—Floats: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Floats, Life: Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—Gear for Loading Aircraft: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Grease Extractors: J. H. Carruthers & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Electric Gear, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Heaters, Boiler, Feed Water: Caird, Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Hose Cradles and Covers: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hot Water and Heating Installation: Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—Impellers for Pumps: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Jam, Plum: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge.—Kingstons and Control Panels: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Lathes: George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggart & Smith, Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Lead, Sheet: T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lorries, 30 cwt.: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Boring, Milling, Drilling and Tapping: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son,

Shipley, Yorks; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors, English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Motors, Electric: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Motors, Generators: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil, Linseed: Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.—Pans for W/T: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Pinnacles, Motor and Pulling: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.—Pipes, C.I. and Specials: Cochranes (Middlebros') Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Bullet Proof: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Pumps, Auxiliary Feed: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Fire and Bilge: J. P. Hall & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.—Pumps, Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motor, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Projectors, Searchlight: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Reduction Gearing for Fans and Pumps: W. H. Allen, Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—Reduction Gearing for Pumps: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Release Gear, Hydraulic: Archibald Low & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Resistances: Clark Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Saw, M.D. Log Band: John Pickles, Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge, Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Shackles: T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Soil, Top for Recreation Ground: S. & L. Killick, Ltd., Strood, Kent.—Steel, Acid Bar: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wadnesbury.—Steel Barrels and Rubbing Tubes: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; J. Shervell, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Switches, etc., for W/T: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tanks, Oil Fuel, Supply and Erection: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Timber: Park Dobson & Co., Ltd., Leith.—Tractor, Unit and Trailers: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Tin, Ingots and Bar: Metal Traders, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin, Ingots (Mellaneur): Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—Transformers for W/T: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Transmitters, etc.: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical & General Insts., Ltd., Croydon.—Truck, Electric Rail: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—Vacuum Cleaners: British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Valves, Telemotor Operated Vent.: MacLaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Valves W/T (Glass): General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley, Lemington and Birmingham.—Ventilators: T. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—V. Cutters and Parts: Carron Company, Carron, Falkirk; Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Vices: John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Swindens Patents, Ltd., Bathgate.—Vulcan Clutches, Parts for: Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wave-meters, etc.: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Winches, Petrol: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Winches, Steam Driven: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Yarn, Spinning Machinery: James Mackie & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

WAR OFFICE.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, E., and Manchester.—Acid Pumps: Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Activated Charcoal: R. W. G. Farnell, London, S.E.—Aluminium Alloy Rod: Y. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Ambulance Bodies: Newsen, E. J., Ltd., Thames Ditton; Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Assemblies for C.S.8 Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Barrows Wheel, without Wheels: F. Parker, Ltd., London, W.—Baths, Slipper, etc.: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Bearings, Ball, Journal: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—Belts, Waist: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Bodies, Workshop or Stores: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Bros., Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds.—Boring Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.—Bronze Bar: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brooms: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Buckles: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; S. & D. River Co., Leicester.—Cable: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Liverpool Electric Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.—Cans, Petrol: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas: J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath.—Cases, W.P.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Casks, Vat: W. Watson, Glasgow.—Cells, Dry, Inert, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fuller Accumulator Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Chains, Overall: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Chains, Racking: Hurst Nelson & Co., Motherwell.; C. L. Jones, London, N.—Chairs: O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe.—Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Cloth, D.M.: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Farsley; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome.—Cloth, Lasting: Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Coal, Elevator and Crushing Plant: New Con-

veyor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Compasses, Drawing**: W. H. Harling, Ltd., London, E.—**Compasses, Prismatic**: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.—**Concrete Mixers, Spares**: Stohert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Cooking Apparatus, Spares**: Richmond Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Copper Sheet**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Cord, Bedford**: J. Watkins & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Cordage**: Hawkins & Tipton, Ltd., London, E.—**Cotton, Drab**: T. Whittles, Ltd., Leek.—**Covers, Waterproof**: Gower & Co., West Mersea.—**Cranes, Traveling**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cranksheet Assemblies**: Laystall Motor Eng. Works, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Crucibles**: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Curtain Rail, etc.**: Lockerbie & Wilkison (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drilling Machines, etc.**: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Endless Chain Saws**: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Engines**: H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—**Gas, Holder**: Mansfield & Son, Liverpool.—**Generators**: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Glass Sectors**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Helves, Axe**: Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes**: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Limestone, etc., for Roads**: Leigh-on-Mendip Quarry Co., Shepton Mallet; J. Wainwright & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet; S. C. Gilson & Sons, Ltd., Holcombe; Tinsbury Gravel Co., Andover.—**Locomotives**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Hunslon Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machine, 50 ton, Testing**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Magnesium Powder**: Kaye, E. & E., Ltd., Ponders End; Magnesium Castings & Products, Ltd., Slough.—**Maul and Mallet Heads**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Meg Insulation Testers**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Metal Rod**: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Cars**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel Chrome Steel Billets**: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Pegs, Picketing**: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Poles, Tent**: C. Webber & Co., Exeter.—**Posts, Picket**: Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire.—**Pump, Electrically Driven**: Pulsometer Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Puttees**: T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Pyjama Jackets**: J. Miller, London, W.—**Rope, Steel, Wire**: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Rugs, Horse**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Serge**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—**Skirts, Tropical**: J. Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; A. E. Moore, Ltd., Manchester.—**Skins, Chamois**: E. Cope & Sons, Ltd., Nuneaton.—**Sleepers**: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Spanners, Wrench**: R. T. Shelley, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Bars**: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Billets**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Steel Medium Tensile**: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel Round**: Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Straps, Mess Tin**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sulphuric Acid, Concentration Plant**: E. L. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Switchboards**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Tables, Trestle, Tops**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Tents and Parts**: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin & Co., London, E.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Tent Poles**: J. Glanville, London, E.—**Tin Ingot**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Trailers**: Projectile & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trousers and Jackets**: A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Valises, Officers**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Wagons, Tipping**: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Water Softening Plant**: Becco Eng. & Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Disc**: Steel Stamping Co., Cookley.—**Zinc or Spelter**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Building Works and Services, &c.**: Leith Barracks, Internal Painting: Robertson & Son, Leith. Lichfield, Erection of Nursing Sisters' Quarters: J. Cawley, Nottingham. Tidworth Perham Down and Out-stations, Artificers' Work: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Portsmouth, Colewort Barracks, Renewal of Roofs: G. V. Northcott, Alverstoke, Hants. Isle of Wight, Parkhurst Barracks: H. G. Ross & Sons, Netley Abbey. Ilfracombe, Lincolme Farm, Territorial Camp: W. J. Redman, Taunton. Didcot, Repairs to Roads and Tarspraying: Exors. of E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Norwich, Nelson Barracks, Alterations to Buildings: D. Leighton & Son, Lowestoft. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital, Renewal of Drains: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Orpington. Woolwich Shrapnel Barracks, Improvements to Sergeants' Mess: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Orpington. Trowbridge, Erection of Regimental Institute: J. T. Parsons & Sons, Ltd., Westbury, Wilts. Shorncliffe, Hythe and Maidstone, Road Repairs: W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Dover and Canterbury, Road Repairs: W. J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Erection of Barrack Stores: Jones & Sons, Maidenhead. York, Strensall and Pontefract, Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Chilwell, Vehicle Reserve Depot, Concrete Marshalling Area, Road and Drainings: Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Warminster, Construction of Concrete Roads: W. G. Northcott & Co., Exeter. Chilwell, Vehicle Reserve

Depot, Artificers' Work: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Enfield, Royal Small Arms Factory, Alterations and Additions to Building No. 34: G. P. Waler & Sons, Enfield Wash. Plymouth, Devonport, etc., Artificers' Work: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. East and West London Areas, Artificers' work: Sabey & Son (Islington), Ltd., London, N. H.M. Factory, Nottingham, Supply and Fixing of Steelwork: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Bovington Camp, Artificers' Work: G. J. Furneaux, Christchurch.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Acetylene Gas**: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Aero Engines**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Wolseley Aero Engines, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Aero Engines and Spares, Tests, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hoffmann Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engines Spares**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.; De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aero Engines Auto Couplings**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines Research Running**: Ricardo & Co. (Engrs.) (1927) Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aero Engines Power Units**: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton.—**Aircraft**: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Flight Tests**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Spares**: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton and Norwich; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Lockheed Brake Co., Ltd., Leamington Spa; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham; Gloster Aircraft, Ltd., Hucclecote; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft and Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircscrews**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Alclad Sheets**: Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Aluminium Tubing**: Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Ammeters and Voltmeters**: Howard Butler & Co., Walsall.—**Badges**: A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Balloon Fabric**: Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Balloon Winch Chassis**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Balloon Winch Chassis Bodies**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Batteries**: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Boards Charging**: Walsall Elec. Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Bowden Wire**: Bowden (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Cottsmore, Preparation of Landing Ground: Rayner Bros. Hucknall. Shawbury, Various Buildings: H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-Contractors: Steelwork, Wright Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Wiring Installation, Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Heating and Hot Water Supply, Anderson Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Upwood, Underground Distribution, Hutments, Sheds and W/T. Reinforced Concrete: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Kidbrooke, Gun Test Butt: J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W. Walton, 300 ft. "C" Type Hangar Foundations: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C., Linton, 300 ft. "C" Type Hangar Foundations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Dhibban, N.A.A.F.I. Institutes: Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Catterick, Artificers' Works: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, co. Durham. Harwell, District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Usworth and Manston, Transportable Steel Hangars: Painter Bros., Ltd., Hereford. Halton, Mobilization Pool Store: F. Wood, Wendover. Abbotsinch, Pool Store: Speirs, Ltd., Glasgow. Penrhos, External Services, Hutted Camp: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Sealand, Mobilization Pool Stores: Moore & Son, Sale. Thornaby, Mobilization Pool Stores: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester. West Drayton, Mobilization Pool Stores: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Buoys, Rubber**: Short Brothers, Ltd., Rochester.—**Cable, Electric**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cable and Boxes**: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Paper Insulated, etc.**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas**: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Salford; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Aylth.—**Cartridges, Signal**: C. T. Brock & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Caustic Soda**: J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—**Chemicals, Photographic**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Clocks**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Coils, Aerial**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Collars**: E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Compasses, Aircraft**: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrew.—**Compass Correctors**: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrew; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Curtains, Mosquito**: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—**Cutters, Tube**: Parnall Aircraft, Ltd., Yate.—**Cylinders, Acetylene**: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Disinfectant**: T. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawbar Gear**: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Drawers**: Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.—**Ethylene Glycol**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gauges**: Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gauges, Interchangeability**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hillman Spares**: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Indicators, Dive Angle**: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Jackets**: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co., (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Hammond & Co. (22), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Gloucester; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberstein & Sons, London, E.—**Lamps, Cockpit**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Lamps, Hurricane**: A. W. Sanderson & Co., Birmingham.—**Lifts, Electric**: Pickering, Ltd., Stockton.—**Luce Bay, Beacons, etc.**: J. Debeer, Ltd., Hull.—**Mattresses, Airmen**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London,

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The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.