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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 25th March and 15th April, affecting most of the principal industries.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 15.7 at 15th April, the percentage unemployed was $15 \cdot 7$ at 15th April, 1935, as compared with $16 \cdot 5$ at 25th March, 1935, and $16 \cdot 6$ at 23rd April, 1934. For males alone the percentage at 15th April, 1935, was $17 \cdot 9$, and for females $9 \cdot 7$. At 25th March, 1935, the correspond-ing percentages were $18 \cdot 7$ and $10 \cdot 7$, and at 23rd April, 1934, they were $19 \cdot 2$ and $9 \cdot 7$.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 15th April, 1935, there were approximately 10,320,000 insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, this being the highest figure recorded during the period of over fourteen years for which comparable figures are available. The total was 120,000 more than at 25th March, 1935, and 175,000 more than at 23rd April 1934 more than at 23rd April, 1934.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 15th April, 1935, there were 1,676,623 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 69,654 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 52,619 less than at 23rd April, 1934. The total on 15th April, 1935, included 1,355,657 men, 54,447 boys, 217,253 women, and 49,266 girls. It was made up of 604,202 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 733,019 applicants for unemployment allowances, 202,605 other insured persons (including 20,351 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 136,797 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 15th April, 1935, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 191,729 men, 3,481 boys, 82,164 women, and 2,959 girls who were on short time or otherwise sus-pended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 280,333 was 37,577 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 49,580 less than at 23rd April, 1934. It in-cluded 255,394 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 11,294 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 13,645 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 15th April, 1935, there were on the registers in Great Britain 85,916 men, 61 boys, 1,526 women and one girl, who normally seek a livelihood by means of and one girl, who normally seek a hyelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 87,504 was 2,179 less than at 25th March, 1935, and 1,536 less than at 23rd April, 1934. It included 67,287 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 19,672 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 545 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.-The industries showing the most marked improvement between 25th March and 15th April were building, coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service; but substantial improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship repairing, electrical cable and apparatus manufacture, dressmaking and millinery, the furniture trades, cotton manufacturing, printing and bookbinding, public works contracting, bread, biscuit etc. making, road transport, and shipping service. None of the principal industries showed any marked decline in employment.

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 April resulted in an increase of £12,300 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 192,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £10.800 in those of 162,500 workpeople.

The principal increases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, pottery workers in North Staffordshire and other districts, brickmakers in various districts, workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills in the Midlands, and employees of the London Passenger Transport Board.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in Warwickshire, operatives engaged in the textile bleach-ing, dyeing, finishing, etc., industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, and hosiery workers in the Midlands.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May 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 39 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st April, 1935, and 37 per cent. at 1st May, 1934. For food only the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 18, 19 and 16, respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 34. In addition, 21 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including work-people thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 21,800 and the the disputes occurred) was about 21,800, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 204,000 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1934: STATISTICAL REVIEW.

May, 1935.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1935 (pages 6 and 7), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1934. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1934 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 471.* In these disputes about 108,300 work-people were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked-out), and people were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked-out), and 25,300 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the ments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 500 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in eight disputes which began in 1933 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1934. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1934 was thus about <u>134,100</u>, as compared with 138,100 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1934 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 959,000 working daws as compared with 1072 000 in 1033. days, as compared with 1,072,000 in 1933.

The number of disputes recorded during 1934 showed an increase The number of disputes recorded during 1934 showed an increase compared with 1933, and exceeded that recorded for any year since 1925. The great majority of the disputes, however, were of small magnitude, and the aggregate time lost through the disputes was actually the lowest recorded for any year during the 42 years covered by the Department's statistics, falling short by over 100,000 days of the total for 1933, which was the year with the next lowest total. No single dispute involved as many as 4,000 workpeople, but six somewhat protracted disputes accounted between them for more than a third of the total of 959,000 working days lost through all disputes in 1934. Three of these were in the coal mining industry, two in the building, etc., group of industries, and one in the metal group. group.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as *beginning* in 1934 and 1933 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, *all* disputes *in progress* in each year :---

a as a start		1934.		1933.		
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1934.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	Dis- putes	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Coal Mining Other Mining and	143	73,300	364,500	112	72,300	446,000
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	7	500	8,500	5	500	9,000
cal, etc Engineering Shipbuilding Iron and Steel	16 23 21	1,500 4,900 2,800	27,000 13,500 41,500	13 19 7	800 8,400 500	8,000 27,000 1,000
and other Metal Cotton Other Textile Clothing	37 16 41 25	7,600 5,000 10,800 4,100	105,000 20,500 67,500 35,500	42 16 27 20	6,600 3,400 3,900 2,400	84,000 61,000 24,000 6,000
Wood working, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	38	1,600	19,000	28	2,700	49,000
etc Building, Public Works Con-	2	200	500	4	3,300	27,000
tracting, etc. Transport Commerce, Dis- tribution and	44 31	8,000 10,600	172,500 43,500	20 30	1,300 27,100	9,000 272,000
Finance All Other Indus-	1	800	4,000	4	300	2,000
tries	26	2,400	36,000	10	4,600	47,000
Total	471	134,100	959,000	357	138,100	1,072,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 25,300 in 1934, and 22,300 in 1933, were *indirectly* involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1934.

The year was noteworthy for the absence of large disputes. As previously indicated, no single dispute involved as many as 4,000 workpeople, and there was only one which resulted in a loss of over 100,000 working days. This involved some 2,000 plasterers and labourers in Scotland, who ceased work on 1st March, on a demand for an increase of 1*d*. an hour. The demand was not conceded, but the stoppage continued until 20th June and 118,000 working days were lost.

Another widespread dispute involved 3,000 asphalters and labourers in London and various centres in England and Wales. This stoppage lasted from 22nd June to 7th July, and arose out of demands for increases in wages and improved working conditions. Certain improvements were made and the wages issue was referred to arbitration. About 37,000 working days were lost in this instance.

The dispute which involved the largest number of workpeople affected nearly 3,500 artificial silk operatives at Flint, and lasted from

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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.

22nd to 25th August. The dispute resulted in various concessions to the workpeople with regard to rates of pay and other working conditions.

There were no coal mining stoppages of outstanding magnitude, but six disputes at different individual collieries involved a total of about 13,000 workpeople, and accounted for a loss, during 1934, of 165,000 working days. At two of these collieries the stoppages were continued into 1935, and involved the loss of a further 48,000 days in that year before a settlement was reached.

About 750 ship-repairing workers on the Thames were on strike during June and July on matters relating to proposed alterations in piece-work prices and other working conditions. Work was resumed on condition that the questions in dispute should be dealt with through the recognised conciliation machinery for the industry.

A protracted stoppage of wiredrawers and kindred workers at Manchester, arising out of the dismissal of certain employees and a reorganisation of work, began on 2nd July and continued throughout the year. The number of workpeople originally involved was about 500, and it is estimated that about 65,000 working days were lost through the stoppage in 1934. No settlement was reached, but it was reported at the end of February, 1935, that the majority of vacancies due to the dispute had been filled.

Waterproof garment workers employed by a number of firms in Manchester and district ceased work on 8th October and at various later dates in demand for the observance of trade union rates and conditions. In most instances these demands were conceded, but at certain establishments the stoppages were still in progress at the end of April, 1935. Up to the end of 1934, about 600 workpeople had been involved in these stoppages and about 13,000 working days löst. days lost.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes involving stoppages of work which began in 1934 :---

Industry and Locality.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.*		
COAL MINING : Rotherham (near)† Seaham Harbourt Treharris (Glam.)† Dalkeith (near)† South Shields†	1934. 25 Apl15 May 23 June-25 Aug. 25 June-30 June 12/15 Oct24 Nov. 19 Dec16 Jan. '35 31 Dec4 Jan. '35	2,319 800 2,890 1,350 2,250 3,432	42,000 36,000 15,000 46,000 54,000 20,500		
BRICKMAKING :	20 Aug29 Sep.	3 50	13,000		
SHIP REPAIRING : Platers, riveters, caulkers, etc. in shiprepairing estab- lishmentsRiver Thames	12 June-28 July	750	28,000		
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:- Wiredrawers and kindred workers-Manchester† Workpeople employed in the manufacture of sheet metal pressings for motor	2 July-Feb. '35	550	70,000		
car bodies, etc.—near Oxford†	17 July–28 July	2,500	19,000		
JUTE : Dundee† Dundee†	26 Jan.–21 Feb. 12 Mar.–3 Apl.	818 606	21,000 11,000		
ARTIFICIAL SILE :	22 Aug25 Aug.	3,468	12,000		
CLOTHING : Waterproof garment work- ersManchester and dis- trict	8 Oct. and later dates.t	600‡	34,000§		
Boot and shoe operatives London†	29 Nov10 Dec.	515	6,000		
WOODWORKING, ETC. : Workpeople employed in furniture manufacture Bristol† BUILDING, PUELIC WORKS	15 Oct31 Oct.	376	5,500		
CONTRACTING, ETC. : Plasterers and labourers principal towns in Scot- land AsphaltersLondon and various provincial towns	1 Mar20 June	2,000	118,000		
in England and Wales	22/23 June-7 July	3,000	37,000		
TRANSPORT : Wharf labourers and steve- dores-London†	14/15 May-25 May	2,000	21,000		
RUBBER : Workpeople employed in the manufacture of rubber tyres, etcMelksham†	12 Apl.–26 May	684	19,500		
* Inclusive of duration in 1935.					

¹ Disputes thus indicated involved only the employees of single firms. ² This dispute, which began at dates varying with the different firms involved, was still proceeding at the end of April, 1935, in respect of certain frms, though work had been resumed by the employees of the majority of firms concerned before the end of 1934. The maximum number of workpeople nvolved was about 600; at the end of April, 1935, the number had been § Up to the end of April, 1935.

MAGNITUDE. In the Table below the disputes of 1934 are analysed from three In the Table below the disputes of 1934 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1934, and take account of time lost in 1935 through such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year; they therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 168.

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1934.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggrega Duration these Disp in Worki Days.
Disputes classified by Toto	ul Numbers di	rectly and indi	rectly invo
Under 100 workpeople 100 and under 250 250 , 500 500 , 1,000 1,000 , 2,500 2,500 , 5,000	230 108 47 56• 24 6	8,400 17,100 15,800 36,000 38,100 18,200	67,000 99,000 93,000 320,000 355,000 120,000
Disputes cla	w stat in a	ation in Weeks	waw disha waxa sisaaw wallinga,
Under 1 week 1 and under 2 weeks 2 " 4 " 4 " 6 " 6 " 10 " 10 " 20 " 20 weeks and upwards	307 69 45 26 13 9 2*	87,400 21,900 10,600 6,000 3,700 2,800 1,200	193,000 156,000 166,000 133,000 132,000 170,000 104,000

274 76 90 22 6* 23,300 20,300 45,100 31,500 8,600 2,800 2,000 46,000 52,000 191,000 291,000 232,000 124,000 118,000 33 30 , 33 100,000 days and upwards.

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

It will be seen from the above Table that the great majority of It will be seen from the above Table that the great majority of the disputes beginning in 1934 only involved small numbers of work-people, and were of comparatively short duration. Over 70 per cent. of the disputes involved less than 250 workpeople each, and in only six cases was the number involved 2,500 or more. In over 65 per cent. of all the disputes the stoppage was one of less than a week, and nearly 80 per cent. of the disputes lasted less than two weeks. Nine disputes (out of 471) accounted for nearly 45 per cent. of the aggregate duration of all disputes.

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1934, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage :--

partition of the data mainted in	Nun o Disp beginnin	Í	Number Workped directly inv	
Principal Causes.	Total.	Per- cent- age.	Total.	in the second
Wage increase questions Wage decrease questions Other wage questions	79 49 100	16·8 10·4 21·2	19,300 5,600 20,700	the second
All wage questions Hours of labour	228 18	48·4 3·8	45,600 2,300	Non of
Employment of particular classes or persons	121	25.7	32,100	
discipline Trade Unionism Sympathetic action	62 37 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	15,300 8,500 3,300	
Other questions Total	471	0·4 100·0	1,200	1

Wages questions, as a whole, accounted for nearly half of the disputes beginning in 1934, and for more than two-fifths of all the workpeople who were directly involved in such disputes.

Of disputes not principally concerned with wages, approximately one-half, involving one-half of the workpeople, were attributable to questions arising on the employment of particular classes or persons, while about one-quarter arose from questions concerning "other working arrangements, rules and discipline."

* Including one dispute still in progress at the end of April, 1935, in respect of which calculations have been made to that date.

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The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1934 arising from the principal classes of causes :---

1	Work-	Pro	oportion	ns direc res	tly invo pecting	olved in	Disput	es
Industry Group.	people directly involved in Dis- putes	Wages.	Hours of La- bour.			Trade Union- ism.	Sym- path- etic Ac- tion.	Other Ques- tions.
the second second	L. S. Y. L.F.	Per	Per	Per -	Per	Per	Per	Per
have the dealers	and and	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.
Mining and Quarry-		32.0	2.6	75.6	12.3	10.6	5.0	1.9
ing Metal. Engineering	61,300	32.0	2.0	20.0	14.3	10.0		1 million
and Shipbuilding		66.4	1.3	19.9	1.3.	11.1	12.224	
Textile	10,000	47.7		12.8	39.5	1.2.4	10	
Clothing	2,400	67.8	2.5	22.5	2.6.	4.6		
Building, Public	Na	1000		1.	-			1 the state
Works Contract-	7,500	72.1	3.4	18.1	0.7	3.5	2:2	
ing, etc	10.000	71 5	0.0	70 0	77.6	1	0.7	R Martin
Transport Other	10,000 5,500	31.5	2.0	32.2	33.6	6.2		
Other	5,500	00.0	0.2	20.1	4.0			
All Industries	108,300	42.1	2.1	29.6	14.1	7.9	3.1	1.1
	0.0	1 States	The states	10000	TU	141 7 Sec. 1	No. Contraction	BE DRAW

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups, except the mining and quarrying and the transport groups. In the mining and quarrying group the disputes were concerned chiefly with the employment of particular classes or persons. In the transport group the number of workpeople involved in disputes originating through this cause was about the same as the number concerned with wages questions and the number concerned with questions arising out of "other working arrangements, rules and discipline."

RESULTS.

RESULTS. The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1934, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "com-promise."

Results.		nbe r sputes.	Num Work	ber of people involved.
RAN FOR 1295-1994.	Total.	Per- centage.	Total	Per- centage.
In favour of workpeople In favour of employers Compromise Not settled*	136 186 148 1	28 · 9 39 · 5 31 · 4 0 · 2	32,800 35,400 39,500 600	30·3 32·7 36·5 0·5
Total	471	100.0	108,300	100.0

Approximately 40 per cent. of the disputes ended in favour of the employers, 30 per cent. in favour of the workpeople, and a similar proportion in a compromise. In regard to the numbers of workpeople directly involved, the proportions were slightly different, disputes ended in favour of the employers accounting for a lower proportion (about one-third), and those ended in a compromise for a somewhat higher proportion.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1934, classified according to their results :---

	Work- people directly involved	Proportions of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1934 the results of which were				
Industry Group.	in Disputes beginning in 1934.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	A com- promise.	Not settled.*	
Mining and Quarrying	61,300	Per Cent. 37·4	Per Cent. 28.8	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	11,600	17·4 41·0	36·2	46.4		
Clothing Building, Public Works	2,400	25·8	37·2	11·9 55·9	25.1	
Contracting, etc.TransportOther	10,000 5,500	13.6 14.2	67·7 43·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 33 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \end{array} $		
All Industries	108,300	30.3	32.7	36.5	0.5	

The figures show that, while, for the disputes in all industries taken as a whole, fairly similar proportions of workpeople were directly involved in disputes which ended in favour of workpeople, in favour of employers, and in a compromise, respectively, the issue of the disputes varied greatly in different industry groups.

* At the end of April, 1935.

volved. Per-cent-age.

 $\begin{array}{r}
 17 \cdot 8 \\
 5 \cdot 2 \\
 19 \cdot 1
 \end{array}$ 42·1 2·1

29.6 $\begin{array}{r}
 14 \cdot 1 \\
 7 \cdot 9 \\
 3 \cdot 1 \\
 1 \cdot 1
 \end{array}$

100.0

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Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1934 are given below :-

	Nur di Dis 1934	Total.			
Principal Causes.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	A Com- promise.	Not Settled.	
Wage increase questions Wage decrease questions Other wage questions	2,500 2,400 6,200	7,000 1,600 5,800	9,200 1,600 8,700	600 	19,300 5,600 20,700
All wage questions	11,100 200	14,400 1,300	19,500 800	600 	45,600 2,300
Imployment of particular classes or persons	9,600	11,600	10,900		32,100
ther working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade Unionism	4,100 4,600	6,500 400	4,700 3,500		15,300 8,500
ympathetic action Other questions	3,200	1,200	100		3,300 1,200
Total	32,800	35,400	39,500	600	108,300

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1934 were settled are shown in the Table below :---

Methods of Settlement.		of Disputes g in 1934.	Number of Work pcople directly involved.		
methods of Setdement.	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.	
By direct negotiations between the parties or their repre- sentatives By conciliation By arbitration By return to work on em-	313 28 1	66•6 6•0 0•2	79,400 10,100 100	73·7 9·4 0·1	
ployers' terms, without negotiations By replacement of workpeople By closing of works Otherwise	93 26 5 4	19·8 5·5 1·1 0·8	16,000 1,500 500 100	14.8 1.4 0.5 0.1	
Total	470*	100.0	107,700*	100.0	

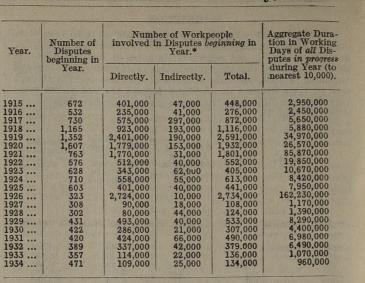
The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1934, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives—two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled. Disputes in which work was resumed, without negotiations, on the terms offered, accounted for one-fifth of the number of disputes.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1934.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1934. The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1934, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irre-spective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 168) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year :--

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in		ber of Work n Disputes be Year.†	Aggregate Dura- tion in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress		
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).	
1893 1894 1895 1896 1898 1898 1900 1901 1902 1903 1905 1905 1906 1906 1908 1908	599 903 728 906 848 695 710 631 432 380 346 349 479 585 389 422	597,000 254,000 205,000 142,000 166,000 137,000 137,000 111,000 111,000 115,000 67,000 158,000 158,000 168,000	37,000 68,000 54,000 63,000 63,000 53,000 53,000 68,000 140,000 23,000 23,000 25,000 60,000 46,000 72,000	634,000 322,000 259,000 229,000 229,000 229,000 179,000 179,000 179,000 255,000 116,000 255,000 218,000 218,000 218,000 218,000 293,000	$\begin{array}{c} 30,440,000\\ 9,510,000\\ 5,700,000\\ 10,330,000\\ 10,550,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 3,090,000\\ 4,130,000\\ 4,130,000\\ 3,440,000\\ 2,320,000\\ 1,460,000\\ 2,370,000\\ 3,020,000\\ 2,150,000\\ 10,790,000\\ 2,650,000\\ \end{array}$	
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	422 521 872 834 1,459 972	168,000 384,000 824,000 1,232,000 497,000 326,000	129,000 130,000 128,000 230,000 167,000	514,000 952,000 1,462,000 664,000 447,000	9,870,000 10,160,000 40,890,000 9,800,000 9,800,000	

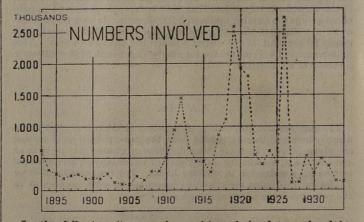
* Excluding one dispute, which remained unsettled at the end of April, 1935, † Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the "general strike" in May, 1926; also in the coal-mining group, in which there were involved in more than one dispute about 106,000 workpeople in 1912, 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, 100,000 in 1921, 41,000 in 1926, and 35,000 in 1931; and in the cotton industry in 1932, when about 15,000 workpeople were so involved.



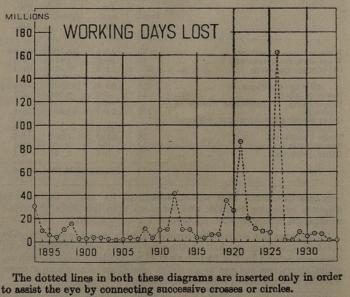
It will be seen that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost, which was highest in 1926, when a total of over 162 million days was recorded, and lowest in 1934, when the total was under one million. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" which occurred in that year. The large figures for 1893, 1912, 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages; while disputes of exceptional magnitude, involving coal miners, cotton operatives, workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and railway workers, largely accounted for the high total of 1919. Stoppages of work involving large numbers of cotton operatives also occurred in 1908, 1911, 1918 and 1921. Since 1926 most of the largest disputes, as regards aggregate time lost, have occurred in the cotton industry, in which there were important stoppages in 1929, 1931 and 1932. The coal mining industry also contributed largely to the total for 1931; while in 1930 most of the time lost was through a dispute in the wool textile industry. The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain It will be seen that the figures show wide variations in different

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1934, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the dots enclosed in the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year.



* See footnote † in previous column

May, 1935.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

UNDER the terms of the agreement of December, 1934, made by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods) relating to the wages and working conditions of drivers and assistants in the industry in England and Wales, (see the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pages 8 and 9), certain matters were referred to the ten Area Boards. Considerable progress has now been made by the Area Boards, and a short account of the present position is given below. Particulars of the agreement made by the Scottish Conciliation Board were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March last (page 90).

The agreement of the National Joint Conciliation Board provided for minimum rates of wages per week for (i) long distance and trunk services in England and Wales (other than London); (ii) all classes of transport in London and the Metropolitan Traffic Area; and (iii) services other than trunk and long distance services in England and Wales, but not applying to the London and Metropolitan Traffic Area Area.

Long Distance and Trunk Services.

Long Distance and Trunk Services. The National Board's agreement fixed general minimum rates for long distance and trunk services (other than London), and provided that "the definition of long distance and trunk services as distinct from local and restrictive services shall be remitted to and dealt with by the Area Joint Boards." The West Midlands Board has defined these services as "all journeys beyond a radius of 65 miles from the place where the operator's vehicles are normally garaged." The East Midlands Board's decision states : "The rates of pay and conditions attaching to trunk and long distance services shall apply in all cases where goods are uplifted or set down in a town or district the centre of which is outside a radius of 60 miles from the recognised centre of the home town "; and the same definition has been adopted in the Western area, with the additional provision that where the River Severn makes a circuitous route necessary a limit of 70 road miles shall apply. In the Eastern area the definition is " those wehicles operating 70 miles from their base." In South Wales, "a trunk and long distance service shall be regarded as any service which is beyond a radius of 70 miles from the recognised centre or The 30 other towns specified in the agreement are Amersham, Beaconsfield, Berkhampstead, Boxmoor, Chesham, Dunstable, Dorking, Epping, Guildford, Harpenden, Hertford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, High Wycombe, Hoddesdon, King's Langley, Luton, Leatherhead, Reigate, Redhill, Rickmansworth, Slough, St. Albans, Sevenoaks, Thames Haven, Watford, Ware, Welwyn, Wrotham, and Westerham. For these towns Grade II rates, as fixed in the National Agreement, are to apply up to and including the last pay day in June, 1935, and Grade II rates thereafter. In the rest of the Metro-politan Traffic Area Grade III rates are to apply. June, 1935, and Grade I rates thereafter. In the rest of the Metro-politan Traffic Area Grade III rates are to apply. It is provided that the "London area" rates shall be paid by "any operator holding a licence granted by the Metropolitan Traffic Commissioner, picking up or setting down goods in the London area or taking goods from London to any other part of the Metropolitan Traffic area," and also that "in respect to that part of the Metropo-litan Traffic area other than the London area, in cases where a vehicle operates in a district where higher rates of pay are in force, the persons employed thereon shall be paid at the higher rate." " a trunk and long distance service shall be regarded as any service which is beyond a radius of 70 miles from the recognised centre or starting point of the journey." The South Eastern Board's definition is "any journey of 70 miles and/or over from the recognised base." The Metropolitan Area Board has provided that "any journey of 70 miles and/or over from the base shall be defined as long distance or trunk service." Where the base is situated within the "London area" (as defined below) the rates to be paid are the general rates applicable to that area, as shown below; but where the base is "elsewhere in the Metropolitan Traffic Area" the rates prescribed in the National Board's agreement are to apply to these services. Provincial Areas. The agreement of the National Board referred to above fixed the weekly wages (for other than trunk and long distance services) for three grades of districts as follows :---

London and Metropolitan Area.

The rates inserted for this area in the National Board's agreement were provisional, pending a settlement between the employers' and the workpeople's organisations. An agreement arrived at by the Metropolitan Traffic Area Joint Conciliation Board on 6th March 1935, provided that the area should be divided for wages purposes into (a) the London area, (b) 30 other towns, and (c) the rest of the area. The London area was defined as :--

"The Metropolitan Police District; the area within a line drawn at a distance of two miles parallel with each side of the River Thames from Gravesend and Tilbury inward to the border of the Metropolitan Police District (such area will include Tilbury, Gravesend, Rainham, Grays, Greenhithe, Northfleet, Purfleet, Swanscombe, etc., etc.); Dartford and Romford."

The weekly rates of wages applicable to the above area are fixed as follows :---

	Up to and including last pay day in June, 1935.	As or from pay of July,
Drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of— 10 cwts, and less :—	s. d.	s.
Youths: 1st year thereafter	35 0 40 0	35 40
Youths: 1st year thereafter 1 ton Over 1 ton up to and including 2 tons Over 2 tons up to and including 5 tons	40 0 45 0 58 0* 63 0* 62 0* 63 0* 68 0* 68 0* 72 0*	40 45 56 60 65 64 65 70 71 74
Statutory attendants and mates Drivers : steam wagons and tractors (Drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailer, Vanguards :	73 0† 57 0 72 0 59 0 6d. per day ext	75 59 74 61
Youths of 16 years and under 17 years Youths of 16 years and under 17 years Youths of 17 years and under 18 years Youths of 18 years and under 19 years Thereafter as arranged between employer	16 0 18 0 20 0 25 0 and employee.	16 18 20 25

* These rates apply to drivers engaged after 8th June, 1932. † These rates apply to drivers who were employed in these classes prior to sth June, 1932

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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	last pa	d including y day in , 1935.	As on and from first pay day in July, 1935.			
	Monday to Friday.	Saturday.	Monday to Friday.	Saturday.		
Daily men : Drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of- Under 1 ton 1 ton Over 1 ton up to and including 2 tons Over 2 tons up to and including 5 tons Over 5 tons Statutory attendants and mates Drivers : steam wagons and tractors	s. d. 9 6 10 3* 11 2† 11 0* 12 0* 12 3† 12 0* 12 3† 12 11† 10 1 12 9	s. d. 6 6 6 7 2† 7 0* 7 2† 8 0* 7 9† 8 5† 6 7 8 3	s, d, 9 10 10 7* 11 6† 11 4* 12 4* 12 7† 13 1* 13 5 13 1	6 9 7 0* 7 5† 7 3* 8 3* 8 0† 8 6* 6 10 8 6		
Mates on steam wagons (Drivers of mechanical vehicles wi	10 6 th trailer,	6 6 6d. per da	10 10 y extra.)	6 9		

in the second	Grad	e I.	Grad	e II.	Grad	• III.
Drivers of vehicles :	Per v	veek.	Per v	veek.	Per v	veek.
Carrying capacity :	S.	d.	8.	d.	S.	d.
Under 30 cwt	52	6	49	0	45	0
30 cwt. and not exceeding 2 tons Over 2 tons and up to and including 31	57	6	54	Õ	50	Ō
tons	62	6	58	6	54	6
including 12 tons laden weight (gross)	65	0	61	0	57	0
		0		CONTRACTOR OF		0
Over 12 tons gross laden weight Statutory attendants and mates (adults)	70	U	66	0	63	0
when employed	5.6	0	52	0	48	0

It was contemplated that the country would be graded into three It was contemplated that the country would be graded into three classes, as follows :— Grade I : to cover important industrial centres and principal ports; Grade II : other industrial centres; and Grade III : rural areas. Interim arrangements for the grading of areas were set out in the agreement; but the final settlement of the grading was to be dealt with by the Area Boards, with reference, in case of failure to agree, to the National Board. The Board directed that all arrangements as to grading should be completed in time to become operative on 1st July, 1935. The arrangements so far made are summarised below ummarised below.

operative on 1st July, 1935. The arrangements so far made are summarised below. The Northern Area Board decided on 8th January last that Grade II rates should apply to the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, North Yorkshire, and the Furness District of Lancashire, and Grade III to Westmorland, and that, where sub-areas considered that lower rates should apply to their area, they should make appli-cation to an appeals committee set up by the Board. The North-Western Area Board decided on 23rd April that Grade II rates should be observed in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Merseyside, Manchester and Salford, Preston, Bolton, Burnley, East Lancashire, South-East Lancashire, and all places not included in the following, which are graded III : Wrexham (territory north of line from Oswestry across to Portmadoc), North Wales (territory south of line from Oswestry to Portmadoc, and to boundary of South Wales Traffic Area); North-West Lancashire (territory from boundaries of Northern and Yorkshire Traffic Areas and to Garstang and Knott End); Blackpool, Crewe, Chester, Macclesfield, Northwich, and Buxton. This grading does not interfere with the agreement now in operation for the Merseyside districts. The West Midlands Area Board decided on 25th January that "during the interim period as laid down by the National Board" (*i.e.*, until 1st July, 1935) Grade II rates should apply to the Birmingham area (16 miles radius from Milton Post Office) and Coventry (5 miles radius from Broadgate); and Grade III rates to the remainder of the area, with the exception of "agricultural services," as defined, to which Grade III rates less 10 per cent., with a minimum of 45s. per week, should apply.

These rates apply to drivers engaged after 8th June, 1932.
 † These rates apply to drivers who were employed in these classes prior to 8th June, 1932.

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The East Midland Area Board decided on 22nd January as follows :— "That the whole of the area shall be deemed to be classified under Grade II in respect of wages, excepting for those operators who are engaged in purely agricultural services. If work is undertaken for municipalities or other public bodies, Grade II shall apply. If loads are picked up or set down in any higher graded centre, the rate of wages for the day upon which this occurs shall be upon the basis of the rates operating in that centre. The basis of wages to be paid by 'A' and 'B' licence holders carrying agricultural or market gardeners' produce within the area, but outside industrial centres, to be Grade III less 10 per cent., but subject to a minimum of 45s. If they collect from an industrial centre they shall pay the rates pre-vailing in that centre." vailing in that centre.

vailing in that centre." The *Eastern Area* Board decided on 11th February that during the interim period (*i.e.*, until 1st July, 1935) the whole area should be classified as Grade III, except for agricultural districts (to be defined by a sub-committee of the Board), to which an abatement of 10 per cent., subject to a minimum of 45s. per week, should apply.

cent., subject to a minimum of 45s. per week, should apply. The South Wales Area Board decided on 21st December, 1934, as follows :—!" The Board agrees to the principle of Grade II basis of wages for the industrial area of South Wales, subject to a probationary period of nine months from 1st January, 1935, during which period no employer shall be deemed to be violating the fair wages clause provided he pays not less than Grade III "; and that " the wages applicable to the agricultural portion of South Wales shall be Grade III, less 10 per cent, for ' agricultural services,' with a minimum of 45s., such ' agricultural services ' being services corresponding to applicable. Less 10 per cent. for 'agricultural services,' with a minimum of HI, less 10 per cent. for 'agricultural services,' with a minimum of 45s., such 'agricultural services' being services corresponding to the hire and reward work carried out by farmers operating under 'C' licences." The industrial area is defined as "that area bounded on the east by the River Wye, on the west by Kidwelly Flats, and on the north by a line drawn from Monmouth through Abergavenny to Ammanford and thence to Kidwelly "; the agricultural area is the remainder of the area. It is also provided that "the driver or attendant or mate (if any) of any vehicle setting down or uplifting goods in any higher rated district shall be paid the higher rate for the whole of that day." The Western Area Board decided on 4th January upon both an "interim" and a "standard" grading of the area. During "an interim period" Grade III rates are to apply to Bristol, Plymouth and Devonport, and Grade III rates to the remainder of the area, with an abatement of 10 per cent. for to Bristol, Plymouth and Devonport, and Grade III rates to the remainder of the area, with an abatement of 10 per cent. for "agricultural services," subject to a minimum payment of 45s. per week. At the expiration of this interim period Grade I rates are to apply to Bristol, Plymouth and Devonport; Grade II rates to Bath, Cheltenham, Excter, Gloucester, Salisbury, Swindon, Taunton, Torquay, and Weston-super-Mare; and Grade III rates to the remainder of the area. Provision is made that for work in higher rated centres the higher rates are to be paid for the whole day, but the "setting down of rouch goods (e.g., coal, stones) other than those rated centres the higher rates are to be paid for the whole day, but the "setting down of rough goods (e.g., coal, stones) other than those for export" are excluded from this provision. A further provision is that "applications for regrading on the ground of industrial prosperity or depression or any other factors will be dealt with by the Area Board." It should be noted that the National Board at a the Area Board." It should be noted that the National Board at a meeting on 9th April agreed that a special board for *Devon and Convall* be authorised to deal with traffic operating within these two counties. This authorised board for Devon and Cornwall is to be represented on the Western Area Board, and the latter Board will represented on the Western Area Board, and the latter Board will deal with long distance and inter-running traffic and with all general matters such as enforcement and representations to the Licensing Authority. The South Eastern Area Board agreed on 16th January to an interimarrangement, up to and including 30th June, under which Grade II rates are to operate in Southampton, Portsmouth, and Poole, and Grade III rates in the remainder of the area. As regards Poole, and Grade III rates in the remainder of the area. As regards the Yorkshire Area the following grading, to apply during the interim period, has been agreed to :—The south-western part of the county of Yorkshire, within a line drawn from the boundary on the east side of Barnoldswick to the north west of Skipton, thence eastwards north of Skipton to a point south-east of Cross-hills, continuing eastwards south of Ilkley north of Otley, Pool and Harewood, south of Spofforth to the north of York, and thence south to join the boundary east of Goole to be Grade II; City of Hull and the area within a 12-mile radius thereof to be Grade II;

south to join the boundary east of Goole to be Grade II; City of Hull and the area within a 12-mile radius thereof to be Grade II; the remainder of the county to be Grade III. It is also provided that in the event of goods being picked up or set down in a higher-rated area, by an operator from a lower-rated area, he shall pay the rate of the higher-rated area. The general working conditions agreed upon by the National Board have been supplemented to some extent by the decisions of some of the Area Boards. Thus, additional payment is prescribed for casual workers in the agreements for the East Midlands, Western, South Wales, and Metropolitan areas. In the *East Midlands* area the Board's decision provides "A casual man engaged for work other than long distance or trunk services and employed on a daily basis, to be paid 1d, per hour above the usual rate." The Western Area Board has also decided that "where casual workers are employed they shall be paid an additional sum of 1d. per hour," unless a guarantee of 48 hours' work is given on the day of engagement, and certain guaranteed minimum payments are provided for such casual workers; similar provisions relating to casual workers are contained in the South Wales Area Board's decision, such provisions being expressed as "applicable until 1st April, 1935; thereafter to be subject to review." The Metropolitan Board has decided that "daily men," for any time worked in excess of 8½ hours (Monday to Friday) or 5½ hours on Saturday, shall be paid at time-and-a-quarter for the first three hours and time-and-a-half thereafter, as compared with a rate of time-and-a-quarter in the agreement of the National Board. The agreement of the National Board does not quarter for the first three hours and time-and-a-half thereafter, as compared with a rate of time-and-a-quarter in the agreement of the National Board. The agreement of the National Board does not prescribe higher payment for night workers, but the *Metropolitan* Board's decision contains a provision for extra payment for night work as follows:—"Men whose ordinary hours of duty or any part of them fall between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. shall be paid at the rate of 2d. per hour extra in respect of any time so worked."

The East Midlands Area Board has fixed a special scale of minimum wages applicable to "youths when engaged as attendants only." The scale ranges from 12s. per week at 14 to 15 years, to 20s. at 16 to 17 years, and to 45s. at 20 to 21 years of age. The Western Area Board decision contains the following provision the principle of payment by results is approved. The Area

"... the principle of payment by results is approved. The Area Board will deal with applications submitted by employers for authority to set up tonnage, contract, or similar forms of payment.

HULL FISHING INDUSTRY: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 132), a Court of Inquiry was set up by the Minister of Labour on 15th April, 1935, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the stoppage of work in the Hull fishing industry, which began on 1st April. The Court of Inquiry sat at Hull on 17th, 18th, and 19th April;

The Court of Inquiry sat at Hull on 17th, 18th, and 19th April; and on 19th April, in pursuance of a suggestion that had been made during the course of the proceedings, the representatives of both sides agreed on terms for an immediate resumption of work, on the existing conditions, with the understanding that a Conciliation Board should be set up, which should review these conditions, any amendment which it might agree upon to have retrospective effect from 1st April. The employees accepted these terms on 20th April, and the crews began to put to sea again early in the following week. In accordance with the above terms, a Conciliation Board was formally constituted on 30th April, to consist of four representatives of the owners and of four representatives of the trade unions con-cerned, with an independent chairman; the first chairman being Sir James Baillie, O.B.E., J.P., ILL.D., Ph.D., who had acted as chairman of the Court of Inquiry.

chairman of the Court of Inquiry. The Conciliation Board proceeded immediately to consider the points at issue between the parties, and reached an agreement on 4th May, fixing a rate of 40s, per barrel for Iceland and Faröe oil in lieu of 35s., and 35s. per barrel in lieu of 30s. for other varieties of oil, less a deduction of 1s. in respect of the cleaning of oil tanks, the new rates to take effect from 1st April, and to remain in

the new rates to take effect from 1st April, and to remain in operation for twelve months. It is estimated that about 4,700 employees connected with the Hull fishing industry were involved, directly or indirectly, in the dispute (see further details on page 198).

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY; 1934.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the year ended 31st December, 1934,* prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published.† The summary is based partly on returns made for the purpose of wage ascertainments for certain districts, and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners. It shows that at undertakings which produced 213,760,556 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the year, 198,324,915 tons were disposable commercially. The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £128,557,681, equivalent to 12s, 11.57d, per ton, of which 8s. 7.21d, represented wages costs. The proceeds of com-

which 8s. 7.21d. represented wages costs. The proceeds of com-mercial disposals amounted to $\pounds132,685,880$, equivalent to 13s. 4.57d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of $\pounds4,128,199$, or 5.000.1per ton. In Northumberland, Durham and South Wales and Monmouthshire, there were debit balances ranging from 0.97d. to 2.93d. per ton, and in the other districts credit balances ranging

from 0.01d. to 1s. 3.77d. per ton.[‡] The average number of workpeople employed was 737,960, and the number of man-shifts worked was 186,384,498. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.94 cwts., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were $98.1 \cdot 82d$. The average cash earnings ranged from 7s. 9.51d. per shift in Northumberland and 8s. 0.52d, in Durham to 10s. 2.07d. and 10s. 5.37d. in Yorkshire and in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire respectively. Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.36d. to 4.20d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.04d. and 1s. 1.10d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.49d, per shift.

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OF FOREIGNERS.

THE Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour have issued a The Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour have issued a statement to the effect that, from enquiries received, it seems that a number of employers are in doubt as to the position under the National Insurance Acts of foreigners employed in this country. The Ministers wish therefore to point out that liability to insurance, whether for health and pensions of for unemployment, is not affected by the nationality of the person employed or by the length of his stay in this country. Insurance contributions must be paid in respect of foreigners

employed in this country, even if they are only temporarily in the United Kingdom, in any circumstances in which contributions would be paid if the person employed were a British subject or a permanent resident in Great Britain.

* In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the year ended 31st January, 1935. † Cmd. 4877. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (11d. post free). ‡ Owing to certain adjustments arising from the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the actual balances were less favourable.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN 1934.

May, 1935.

THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. CONSIDERABLE numbers of additional agricultural workers are required each year by farmers and growers to assist with the cultivation and harvesting of the various crops produced, e.g., fruit, peas, potatoes and sugar beet. Special facilities have been afforded to employers by the National Employment Exchange Service during recent years in connection with the engagement of workpeople required at all times of the year, but particularly during the various

crop seasons. The issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1934 (page 83), gave an account of the steps taken to organise the supply of agricultural labour required during 1933, and the results achieved. The arrange-labour required during the state of the sta and extended during 1934.

Special Steps taken by Employment Exchanges .- Prior to the commencement of the respective crop seasons special lists were prepared from the Exchange records, of suitable workers with experience of each branch of agricultural work. In addition, efforts were made to secure the registration of workers who normally would not attend at an Exchange. To assist in the preparation and maintenance of these lists, temporary registration offices, at which local workpeople could register for employment, were opened in selected areas remote from local offices of the Ministry. Arrangements were made, where necessary, for the organisation of the supply of workpeople in parties to meet employers' requirements, and for the transfer of workers to districts where the local supplies were

Agricultural employers were notified by means of posters and Agricultural employers were notified by means of posters and leaflets of the arrangements made for the purpose of helping them to obtain the workpeople required, and mobile officers personally canvassed employers and kept in close touch with the labour position in their respective areas throughout the various seasons. 25,600 posters were issued and widely exhibited in both urban and rural areas. Offices and stands were rented at agricultural shows, markets and hiring fairs. Officers of the Ministry, in attendance at these stands, were able to establish personal contact with employers, explain the facilities offered by the National Employment Exchange explain the facilities ionered by the National Employment Exchange Service, obtain particulars of employers' labour requirements, and maintain registers of workpeople available for employment. In addition, about 225,000 leaflets describing the facilities afforded by the Exchange service were distributed to employers, and pre-paid postcards were supplied for use in notifying vacancies to Exchanges.

Labour Supply and Demand.—Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland show that the number of regular workpeople employed on 4th June, 1934, ion holdings of over one acre in Great Britain was approximately 672,000, which was slightly fewer than in the previous year. At the same date the number of casual workers in olyment was recorded as approximately 128,000, a decrease of at 8,000 compared with 1933.

about 8,000 compared with 1933. Although farmers, in general, made increasing use of the services offered by the Employment Exchanges, the opportunities of placing workpeople on seasonal agricultural work were, in many parts of the country, reduced in the earlier part, of the season by inclement weather conditions in April and the drought which followed, causing farmers and gravers to dolor score and to protocol wather conditions in April and the drought which followed, causing farmers and growers to delay sowing operations, and to postpone until a later date other operations normally performed in May and June. During the latter part of the year the number of workpeople engaged through the Exchanges showed a big increase, particularly from September onwards. The placings of adult workers during September to December, 1934, were 9,527 more than during the corresponding needed to 1072 presponding period of 1933. In certain areas where shortages of local labour occurred and where

lodging accommodation was scarce or costly, arrangements were made for men brought from other areas to be accommodated in camps organised by the Agricultural Camps Committee.

Numbers of Workpeople placed in Employment.—The total number of workpeople engaged through the Exchanges on agricultural and horticultural operations in 1934 was 77,887, in comparison with 78,520 in 1933. As explained below, there was a greatly reduced demand for pea pickers in Eastern and North-Eastern England; but in other areas the number of persons for whom work was found showed an increase compared with 1933. 37,303 men. 25 864 waymen and 7.731 hours and girls ware placed

37,303 men, 25,864 women, and 7,731 boys and girls were placed in agricultural employment. In addition, 2,306 vacancies for gardeners and 4,683 for gardeners' labourers were filled by the Exchanges during 1934.

Sugar Beet.—An account of the action taken by the Employment Exchanges in regard to the supply of labour for sugar beet work, and the numbers for whom such work was found, appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 134.

Fruit Picking .- The fruit picking season normally extends from Fruit Picking.—The fruit picking season normally extends from the beginning of June to the end of October, with intermissions between the various crops. In certain areas there was extensive part-time employment of local workpeople after working hours, married women and itinerant casual workers, particularly gypsies. In general, however, growers took increased advantage of the facilities offered by the Employment Exchanges, and a larger number than hitherto notified their vacancies to the Exchanges, with the result that the number of persons for whom employment was found on this work rese from A 255 in 1933 to 6 261 in 1934 work rose from 4,756 in 1933 to 6,361 in 1934.

Per Picking .- The number of additional workpeople required for pea picking may fluctuate considerably from year to year, owing to the operation of many factors to some extent inter-dependent, such as weather conditions, yield, and current market prices. The crop is not always picked by hand, and fewer workpeople are then required.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Some of these factors led to a greatly reduced labour demand this year in Eastern and North-Eastern areas, and the number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges for this type of work decreased to a corresponding extent, viz., from 40,340 in 1933 to 30,621 in 1934. The heaviest labour demands were notified in connection with harvesting the main crop in July and August. Potato Lifting.—Large numbers of additional workers were required in these notates represented in these potents of the sector of the sector.

Potato Lifting.—Large numbers of additional workers were required in the potato growing areas during 1934, and in those parts of the country where it was possible to make a comparison with 1933, it was evident that growers took advantage to a greater extent of the special facilities offered by the Exchanges, and a larger number of vacancies for this type of work was filled. In the South-Eastern and North-Eastern Divisional areas the Exchanges found work for 1,745 and 3,217 persons, respectively, representing increases of 489 and 499 compared with 1933. The main demands for labour were received during September, October and November. In some areas labour demands for potato lifting coincided with hop and fruit harvesting, and as the majority of applicants preferred the latter work, the local offices of the Ministry experienced difficulties in filling vacancies in the less popular employment. Numbers of men who went to Jersey the less popular employment. Numbers of men who went to Jersey in May and June for potato lifting (under the special arrangements described on page 438 of the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1934), returned in time for similar work in this country.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

DENMARK.

Collective Agreements.—The dispute respecting the renewal of collective agreements between employers and workpeople in the principal Danish industries (see this GAZETTE for April, 1935) was principal Danish industries (see this GAZETTE for April, 1935) was settled on 24th April by the acceptance by the parties to the dispute of the terms proposed by the Public Conciliator. The terms of settlement ensure industrial peace for one year and affect 140,000 workers. They include provisions for wage increases for certain classes of low-rated male and female workpeople, and the introduc-tion of a paid summer holiday of six days in the cement, match, flour-milling and other industries and in some large individual undertakings, in which previously either no paid holiday or a holiday of less than six days had been granted.

FRANCE.

FRANCE. Wool Textile Industry,—Early in April, an important wool spinning undertaking in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district decided to withdraw the cost-of-living bonus from all its workpeople residing in Belgium. The management stated that the withdrawal of the bonus, which was estimated to be equivalent to a reduction in wages of about 25 per cent., was justified in view of the recent devaluation of the belga, and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the wages of employees of the undertaking who lived within the Belgian frontier. Similar action was taken by a number of wool combing and spinning establishments in the district, the workpeople suffering on an average the equivalent of a reduction in wages of combing and spinning establishments in the district, the workpeople suffering on an average the equivalent of a reduction in wages of about 20 per cent. On 15th April, a number of Belgian workpeople employed in the district ceased work in protest against the withdrawal of the bonus. The strike was supported by the French textile workers' organisations, but was unsuccessful, and in most cases work was resumed on 26th April. Further stoppages of Belgian frontier workers are reported to have occurred early in May in the Halluin and Comines district following the application of a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. in a number of textile and other undertakings. UTALY

in wages of 20 per cent. in a number of textile and other undertakings. ITALY. Reduced Working Time.—The Italian Ministry of Corporations, at the instance of the Fascist Grand Council, have issued directions for the substitution of permanent agreements in place of the present temporary agreements providing for reduced working time. Pending the conclusion of such permanent agreements for industrial under-takings, the duration of the interconfederal agreement of 11th October, 1934, and of the agreements subsidiary thereto, which were due to expire on 16th April, 1935 (see this GAZETTE for November, 1934, and January, 1935), has been extended.

NORWAY. Collective Agreements.—The amendments proposed by the Public Conciliators for incorporation in the renewed collective, agreements regulating working conditions in a number of the principal industries regulating working conditions in a number of the principal industries of Norway (see this GAZETTE for April, 1935) have been accepted by the employers' and workpeople's organisations concerned; the amended collective agreements will remain in force for two years. The amendments involve no general advance in wages, but the adjustments in wage rates which are to be applied in a number of industries will result in some increases for adult workers, and the wages of young workers will be improved in several respects. In certain industries, the number of days of paid holiday is to be increased, and, in order to increase employment, overtime is to be compensated by the granting of free time. In

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Bituminous Coal Mining.—The collective agreement between the coal owners and the United Mine Workers of America governing working conditions in the bituminous coal industry, and the Code of Fair Competition for the same industry, were due to expire oh Ist April. The workers' representatives demanded that the new collective agreement should provide for a working week of 30 hours and for certain wage increases. The demand was refused by the coal owners, and a strike of about 400,000 workpeople was the coal owners, and a strike of about 400,000 workpeople was threatened. The stoppage was averted by the conclusion, at the instance of the National Industrial Recovery Board, of a compact between the parties whereby the provisions of the collective agree-ment and the Code are to be continued until 16th June, 1935, at which date the industrial recovery provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, 1933, will cease to be effective. In the meantime, negotiations for a new collective agreement are to proceed. In the following paragraphs is summarised the latest information received from Japan respecting conditions in Japanese industry. The information, which has been taken from Japanese official and semi-official sources, relates to the number and distribution of the occupied population, wages, hours of work, supplements to wages, and the cost of living in Japan.*

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED POPULATION.

the second		AZ	2,9134			occupied persons at end of 1930.
Employers						6,137,150
Independent workers	1					3,375,120
Salary and wage earn	ners :					
Agriculture						8,712,050
Metal, engineeri	ing.	shipb	uilding	z, ve	hicle	
AND DO TO BE AND THE AND AND AND A DOT TO A DESCRIPTION OF						519,950
						815,450
Building and const	tructio	n				495,110
Transport		1000				746,530
Commercial, cleric	al and	officia	al occ	upation	s	2,318,240
Hotels, entertainm			E-Harris	The second second		764,990
Domestic service			PR 7100			806,000
Other occupationa		ps		•••		4,529,960
Total, salary	and wa	ige ear	rners			19,708,280
Total, occupie	ed pop	ulation	1			29,220,550
A CONTRACTOR AND AND AND AND ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS ADDRE	1 1 4 / / C 2 5 1 1					

According to figures issued in July, 1934, by the Japanese Depart-ment of Commerce and Industry, the number of manual workers in employment as wage-earners in industrial undertakings in Japan at the end of 1933 was 5,126,719, distributed as follows :---

	Manual workers (wage earners) at end of 1933.					
Industrial group.	Males. Females. 202,862 25,126		Total.			
Miners	202,862	25,126	227,988			
Factory workers	1,247,644	986,385	2,234,029			
Workers in transport and communications	496,293	60,636	556,929			
Day labourers and others	1,646,100	461,673	2,107,773			
Total	3,592,899	1 533,820	5,126,719			

It will be seen from this Table that females formed in 1933 about It will be seen from this Table that females formed in 1933 about 30 per cent. of all manual workers in industrial employment, while in factories the proportion was considerably higher (about 44 per cent.). A "factory" for the purpose of the statistics of the Japanese Depart-ment of Commerce and Industry is an undertaking equipped for the employment of five or more persons. Small factories are very numerous in Japanese industry. In 1932, of 67,952 privately owned factories covered by the Department's returns, 39,545 employed from five to nine operatives; but more than one-half of all factory opera-tives were found in 2,684 factories employing 100 or more operatives each.

At the end of 1932, of 1,837,058 factory workers in privately At the end of 1952, of 1,837,058 factory workers in privately owned undertakings, 168,696, or 9 per cent., were under 16 years of age, 147,116 of these being females. At the same date, 1.7 per cent. of the number of persons employed in undertakings within the scope of the Factory Acts were under 14 years of age. At the end of 1930, according to the third labour census, 15.2 per cent. of all factory workers were under 16, and 3.7 per cent. were under 14 years of age. It would thus appear that the proportion of juvenile factory workers has tended to decrease during recent years.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND WAGE SUPPLEMENTS.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND WAGE SUPPLEMENTS. Wages and Hours of Work.—At the end of 1933, according to statistics received by the Statistical Bureau of the Japanese Imperial Cabinet from the leading Japanese prefectures, returns covering 953 factories and 392,204 factory operatives showed that the average daily earnings of male operatives were 2.621 yen, of female operatives 0.737 yen, and of factory operatives as a whole 1.956 yen. The average daily working time of all operatives was 10 hours 10 minutes, inclusive of rest periods amounting on an average to 57 minutes. The figures relating to earnings are stated to include overtime pay, bonuses (other than yearly and half-yearly bonuses), and allowances,

* The information in this article is supplementary to the Reports entitled dustrial Labour in Japan and Social Aspects of Industrial Development in pan, published by the International Labour Office in 1933 and 1934, spectively.

but to exclude the value of payments in kind. According to statistics compiled and published by the Bank of Japan, the average daily earnings in Japan, at the end of 1933, were 2.196 yen for males and 0.711 yen for females in privately owned factories, and 2.918 yen for males and 1.287 yen for females in Government factories. These statistics include overtime payments and the value of food provided in silk filatures and weaving factories, but exclude periodical bonuses and payments in kind (other than food in silk factories).

In November, 1934, the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry published statistics, from which the following Table has been extracted, showing the average daily earnings, the average number of hours worked per day, and the average number of days worked in September, 1934, in some of the more important industries, branches of industry or occupations in Japan :—

Male operatives. $1 \cdot 38$ $8 \cdot 03$ $26 \cdot 3$ Artificial silk yarn spinning $1 \cdot 38$ $8 \cdot 03$ $26 \cdot 3$ Hoslery $1 \cdot 58$ $9 \cdot 52$ $26 \cdot 9$ Bleaching, dyeing, etc. $1 \cdot 61$ $10 \cdot 51$ $26 \cdot 9$ Printing, machine $1 \cdot 80$ $12 \cdot 18$ $25 \cdot 7$ Finishing $1 \cdot 43$ $10 \cdot 20$ $26 \cdot 8$ Female operatives. $1 \cdot 43$ $10 \cdot 20$ $26 \cdot 8$ Silk flature $0 \cdot 62$ $9 \cdot 56$ $26 \cdot 1$ Silk yarn spinning $0 \cdot 63$ $8 \cdot 46$ $25 \cdot 3$ Silk power loom weaving $0 \cdot 80$ $9 \cdot 49$ $25 \cdot 1$ Artificial silk power loom weaving $0 \cdot 85$ $10 \cdot 14$ $25 \cdot 2$ Cotton spinning $0 \cdot 64$ $9 \cdot 10$ $26 \cdot 0$ Woollen yarn spinning $0 \cdot 79$ $8 \cdot 31$ $25 \cdot 3$ Wool power loom weaving $0 \cdot 62$ $9 \cdot 42$ $26 \cdot 4$	Industry, branch of industry or occupation.	Average daily earnings per head.*	Average daily number of hours worked.	Average number of days worked in month.
Artificial silk yarn spinning 1.38 8.03 26.3 Hoslery 1.58 9.52 26.9 Printing, machine 1.40 12.18 25.7 Printing, machine 1.43 10.20 26.8 Silk flature 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk varn spinning 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk varn spinning 0.663 8.46 25.8 Silk varn spinning 0.663 8.46 25.2 Silk power loom weaving 0.664 9.92 25.3 Cotton spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.62 9.49 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.664 9.10 26.6 Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Woollen warn spinning 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Ketal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Wood patternmake	Textile industry :	Yen.	A States A	
Hostery 1.58 9.52 26.9 Bleaching, dycing, etc. 1.61 10.51 26.9 Prinsing 1.43 10.20 26.8 Penale operatives. 1.43 10.20 26.8 Silk flature 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk varn spinning 0.556 9.54 26.2 Silk yarn spinning 0.80 9.49 25.1 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25.2 Cotton spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Hostery 0.82 9.42 26.4 Molen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working 0.32 2.38 10.35 25.4 Steel rolling 2.38 10.36 24.4 24.5 Porging 2.38 10.35 25.7 7 Turners 2.44 10		7 70	.07	96.7
Bleacting, dyeing, etc. 1.61 10.51 26.9 Printing, machine 1.80 12.18 25.7 Finishing 1.43 10.20 26.8 Silk diature 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk yarn spinning 0.63 8.46 25.8 Silk yarn spinning 0.665 9.54 26.2 Silk power loom weaving 0.80 9.49 25.1 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.666 8.29 25.3 Cotton spinning 0.79 8.31 25.5 Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.5 Woollen warving 0.62 9.46 26.7 Weating and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Open hearth furnace workers 2.38 10.34 24.45 Forging 2.38 10.35 25.4 Stel rolling 2.51 10.45 25.7 Wood patternmakers 2.62 10.55		1.59		
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Penals operatives. III. III. III. III. III. Silk varn spinning 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk varn spinning 0.56 9.54 25.3 Silk varn spinning 0.663 8.46 25.8 Silk varn spinning 0.663 8.46 25.8 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25.2 Cotton spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Hosiery 0.662 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 25.4 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Casting 2.38 10.36 24.9 Wood patternmakers 2.78 11.34 24.6 Lathe hands 2.98 10.55 27.6 Weiders 2.98 10.55 25.7 Turners 2.98 10.55 25.7 Weiders 2.98 10.55 25.7 Weid		7.47		
Silk flature 0.62 9.56 26.1 Silk yarn spinning 0.63 8.46 25.8 Silk yarn throwing 0.56 9.54 26.2 Silk power loom weaving 0.80 9.49 25.1 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.66 8.29 25.3 Cotton spinning 0.664 9.10 26.0 Wool power loom weaving 0.62 9.42 26.4 Hosiery 0.62 9.42 26.6 Wool power loom weaving 0.62 9.42 26.6 Retal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.63 11.51 25.8 Casting 2.38 10.36 24.4 Steel rolling 2.38 10.36 24.9 Wood patternmakers 2.78 11.51 25.7 Turners 2.45 10.45 25.7 Welders 2.45		1 10		
Silk yarn spinning	Citil- Ol-Area	0.62	9.56	26.1
Silk yarn throwing 0.560 9.54 26-2 Silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25-1 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25-2 Cotton spinning 0.664 9.90 26-0 Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25-3 Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25-3 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 264 Hosiery 0.662 9.46 26-7 Metal working and engineering:		0.67	8.46	25.8
Silk power loom weaving 0.80 9.49 25.1 Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25.2 Cotton poinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.79 8.31 25.4 Modeln yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.4 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Medal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.44 24.5 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Steel rolling		0 50	9.54	26.2
Artificial silk power loom weaving 0.85 10.14 25.2 Cotton spinning 0.66 8.29 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.664 9.10 26.0 Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.62 9.42 26.4 Hosiery 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Steel rolling 2.38 10.34 24.45 Forging 2.38 10.35 25.7 Wood patternmakers 2.51 10.45 25.7 Turners 2.62 10.55 27.6 Rivetters 2.49 10.35 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.40 25.0 Fitters 2.42 10.55 27.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.40 25.0 Fitters 2.45 10.40 25.7 Gement glass, pottery, brick, etc.: <td< td=""><td></td><td>0.00</td><td>9.49</td><td>25.1</td></td<>		0.00	9.49	25.1
Cotton spinning 0.664 8.29 25.3 Cotton power loom weaving 0.79 8.31 26.0 Wool power loom weaving 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Hostery 0.82 9.42 26.4 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.44 25.3 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.4 Steel rolling 2.38 10.36 24.9 Wood patternmakers 2.78 11.34 24.6 Lathe hands 2.98 10.55 25.7 Turners 2.98 10.55 27.6 Welders 2.98 10.55 25.7 Rivetters 2.98 10.55 25.7 Rivetters 2.98 10.55 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.40 25.0 Fitters 2.98 10.55 25.7 Gement, glass, pottery, brick, etc: 2.45 10.42 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>10.14</td> <td>25.2</td>			10.14	25.2
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Woollen yarn spinning 0.79 8.31 25.3 Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Hosiery 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 0.62 9.46 26.7 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Casting 2.44 10.53 25.4 Steel rolling 2.38 10.36 24.9 Wood patternmakers 2.78 11.34 24.5 Lathe hands 2.62 10.45 25.7 Turners 2.42 10.55 27.6 Welders 2.45 10.45 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.45 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.46 25.2 Polishers 2.45 10.42 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 10.42 25.7 Rivetters 2.45 1		0.64	9.10	26.0
Wool power loom weaving 0.82 9.42 26.4 Hosiery 0.62 9.46 26.7 Metal working and engineering: 3.63 11.51 25.8 Open hearth furnace workers 3.63 11.51 25.8 Keating 2.38 10.53 24.4 Steel rolling 2.38 10.36 24.9 Wood patternmakers 2.78 11.34 24.6 Lathe hands 2.98 10.55 25.7 Polishers 2.98 10.55 25.7 Pulsters 2.98 10.55 25.7 Rivetters 2.49 10.36 25.7 Rivetters 2.49 10.35 25.2 Pilishers 2.43 10.42 25.7 Gement galas, pottery, brick, etc.: 2.43 10.42 25.7 Cement manufacture 1.97 10.15		0.70	8.31	
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Females, averaget 0.73 9.23 25.5	Moles averaget	1.96	10.12	25.8
		0.77		
Combined average† 1.72 10.02 25.7	remaies, averager	0.13	3.23	200
	Combined averaget	1.72	10.02	25.7
	comonica averagel			A CONTRACT

The statistics in the above Table are compiled from returns obtained by the Chambers of Commerce of the 13 principal districts. They are stated to relate to workers of average skill in selected establishments, excluding apprentices, pupils, or persons employed under special conditions and in receipt of exceptionally high or exceptionally low wages. The wage figures represent average earnings in September, 1934, and are inclusive of overtime and night-work payments, bonuses for quality of work or output, and allowances in respect of food or the value of food, where this is provided; but they do not include seasonal gifts, payments made during unemployment or sickness, discharge and retirement allowances, clothing, lodging, etc., allowances, or other contributions towards the living expenses of the workers, apart from food and food allowances.

allowances, or other contributions towards the living expenses of the workers, apart from food and food allowances. In addition to the workpeople in establishments not covered by these official wage statistics, there is in Japan a considerable body of workers, both rural and urban, engaged in industrial occupations as subsidiary employments, to supplement an income from other sources, or in "cottage industries." The earnings of these workers cannot, it is stated, be assessed. They are employed on such pro-cesses as labelling match-boxes, painting pottery, completing gar-ments of machine-made hosiery, finishing textiles, toy-making, weaving, etc. Official statistics indicate that, of a total of 245,689 looms in the silk-weaving industry at the end of 1932, 40 per cent. were found in small undertakings having less than five looms, the majority of such looms being hand-operated. In the cotton-weaving industry, there were at the same date 72,276 looms, mostly hand-operated, in undertakings having less than ten looms. Supplements to Basic Wages.—Payments in kind, allowances,

Supplements to Basic Wages.—Payments in kind, allowances, bonuses, and the value of educational and other facilities form an important addition to the basic wages received by many classes of Japanese workers. An investigation, made in connection with the third labour census of 1930, showed that of about 14 million factory workers, 48 per cent. were in receipt of money wages only and 52 per cent. received payments in kind as a part of their wages. The average

Inclusive of overtime and night-work payments, bonuses for quality of work or output, and the value of food and food allowances, but exclusive of all other allowances or payments in kind.
 † The average for males covers 59, the average for females 14, and the combined average 73 branches of industry or occupations, including some not separately specified in the Table.

daily wage of persons receiving money wages only was 1.82 yen, and that of persons receiving wages partly in kind was 1.08 yen, of which 0.92 yen represented cash payments and 0.16 yen receipts in kind; the lower average wage of persons receiving payments in kind was attributed to the inclusion in this class of large numbers of female

An indication of the extent and nature of the various supplements to basic wages in Japanese manufacturing industries is afforded by an inquiry into welfare work in mines and factories, conducted in an inquiry into weifare work in mines and factories, conducted in 1932 by the Social Bureau of the Japanese Department of Home Affairs and the Japanese Industrial Welfare Association. This inquiry, the results of which were published in 1934 and are briefly summarised in the following paragraphs, related to the twelve months ended July, 1932, and extended to 2,267 factories each employing 100 or more workers. employing 100 or more workers.

employing 100 or more workers. The inquiry showed that food was supplied, wholly or in part at the employers' expense, in 1,318 factories (more than half of the total investigated) employing 618,253 workers, 351,590 of whom lived in works dormitories or other accommodation provided by the em-ployers; the latter were, for the most part, female operatives in silk filatures and cotton-spinning mills. The average daily charge per worker for the food supplied was 0.233 yen (or 0.076 yen per meal) in the case of workers living out and 0.234 yen in the case of workers living in. In supplying this food, the employers incurred an addi-tional average daily expenditure per worker which amounted to 0.085 yen in silk filatures, 0.068 yen in the food and drink industries, and 0.010 to 0.030 yen in other industries. In 742 factories, private shops or other arrangements existed for the supply of provisions at low prices. low prices.

No attempt is made in the Report on the inquiry to assess the value of the accommodation provided for the large number of workers, especially female textile operatives, who are accommodated in works dormitories and boarding-houses, or the cost to the employers of building and maintenance, lighting and heating. Of the 2,267 factories investigated, 709 provided houses for the accommodation of workers with families, either rent-free or, more usually, at low rents. In a few instances, rent and "living out" allowances (small contributions towards travelling expenses) were paid, and *crèches* were provided for workers' children.

were provided for workers' children. A very general custom exists of paying allowances of varying amount, supplementary to the statutory allowances, on the dis-charge or retirement of workers. Of the 2,267 factories covered by the inquiry, 968, employing 615,638 workpeople, had systems of discharge or retirement allowances, most of which were non-contributory. Under the non-contributory systems, 39,173 allow-ances, averaging 208-91 yen, and, under the contributory systems, 24,601 allowances, averaging 93.34 yen, were paid in the 12 months ended July, 1932. The workers' contributions amounted to 641,805 yen of the total cost (2,296,416 yen) of the contributory allowances. Bonuses for diligence, good timekeeping, or long service were some-times paid, the latter taking the form of gifts of eash, furniture, clothing, etc., at the end of specified periods of service. Grants in respect of public holidays were occasionally made. In a few under-takings, practically confined to the textile industry, allowances were paid in respect of children or infirm members of the workers' households.

It appears from the statistics published in the Report that employers contributed largely towards the education, entertainment, and hygienic conditions of their workpeople. The educational facilities afforded included organised courses of technical and general instruction, special courses for girl workers in domestic economy, arts, and crafts, occasional lectures, contributions towards workers' cultural organisations, the provision of libraries and reading rooms, and the publication of magazines. Facilities were very commonly provided within the works for theatrical and other forms of entertainment, athletics, and recreation. Of the 2.267 factories. commonly provided within the works for theatrical and other forms of entertainment, athletics, and recreation. Of the 2,267 factories, 1,076 provided medical attention, and 820 possessed workers' baths. Assistance was frequently rendered in cases of sickness, accident, death and other family emergencies, supplementary to the obligatory assistance prescribed by factory and insurance legislation. Such assistance usually took the form of payment of wages during illness, part payment of medical and other expenses, and contributions to workers' mutual benefit societies.

The following Table, based on figures published in the Report, shows, in summary form, the cost to the employers in the twelve months ended July, 1932, of certain payments in kind and other supplements to basic wages, in the 2,267 undertakings covered by the survey.

Nature of paymen facil	t in k lity, etc		lowanc	es,	Cost to employe in 12 month
					ended July, 193 Yen.
Food allowances			1441 ·		9,776,967
Clothing allowances					14,439
Provision of houses					500,000*
Rent and travelling	allowa	nces, d	crèches,	etc.	497.146
Discharge and retiren	nent al				9,838,627
Long service, etc., bo	nuses				726,635
Holiday grants					58,096
Dependants' allowand	ces				94,154
Educational facilities					988,559
Entertainment and re	ecreatio	on			4,318,722
Baths					880,670
Supplementary assist	ance	•••			740,906
Total	4. en		•••		28,434,921

* Estimated.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

As the number of workpeople employed in the 2,267 undertakings investigated was nearly 800,000, the average cost to the employers of the payments in kind, allowances and other supplements to basic wages, referred to in the Table, was about 36 yen per head in the twelve months ended July, 1932, of which food allowances represented about 12 yen. Some of this expenditure was in respect of facilities, such as educational courses and baths, which in other countries are usually provided by public authorities and to which consequently the employers contribute by payment of rates and taxes. taxes

COST OF LIVING.

An investigation, somewhat limited in scope, of the cost of living in the ten principal cities of Japan was carried out in 1932 and 1933 by the Statistical Bureau of the Imperial Cabinet. The results of the investigation, which were published in 1934, were based on the budgets of 1,606 households, 538 being of the salaried class (teachers, officials, and clerks) and 1,068 of the wage-earning class (factory and transport workers). The following Table shows the average size of the household, the average monthly salary or wage of the householder, and the average monthly aggregate income of the household in each of the five groups investigated :--

Economic group.	Number of households,	Number of persons in household (monthly average).	Salary or wage of householder (monthly average).	Aggregate income of bousehold (monthly average).
Salaried persons : Teachers Officials Clerks	71 183 284	3-52 4-00 4-04	Yen. 80·95 80·94 82·75	Yen. 93·34 92·49 94·37
Wage earners :— Factory workers Transport workers	890 178	4·20 4·12	76 · 93 76 · 99	86·07 86·70
All groups	1,606	4.12	78.60	88.66

The investigation thus showed that, as regards the wage-earning class, the average wage of the householder was about 77 yen a month, while the aggregate monthly income of the household (including, in addition to earnings, income from investments, gifts, etc.), was between 86 and 87 yen. The households of transport workers were on average somewhat smaller than those of factory workers, and enjoyed a slightly larger income.

The following Table analyses the average monthly expenditure of the households included in the investigation of 1932-1933 :---

A series the state of the series of the	Average monthly expenditure of household.				
Expenditure items.	Salaried class.	Wage- earning class.	Aggregate of both classes.		
Food, drink and tobacco : Rice	Yen, 6.93 0.63 2.35 0.87 2.47 3.59 2.82 1.16 1.24 3.32 1.21	Yen. 8 · 00 0 · 58 2 · 30 0 · 73 2 · 42 3 · 58 2 · 14 1 · 72 1 · 12 2 · 96 0 · 98	Yen. 7.64 0.60 2.31 0.78 2.44 3.59 2.37 1.53 1.16 3.08 1.05		
Total Rent, repairs, water rate, furniture, etc. Clothing Lighting and heating Medical attention, education, books, amusements, etc. All items	26.59 15.92 10.66 4.03 25.82 83.02	26.53 12.84 9.21 3.38 22.61 74.57	26.55 13.87 9.70 3.59 23.69 77.40		
Average number of consuming units in household*	2.97	3.08	3.05		

The average total expenditure in the lowest income class (*i.e.*, less than 50 yen a month) was found to be 45.50 yen a month, or slightly in excess of the average household income in this class (45.21 yen a month); this class was represented by 14 households only. In households with average monthly incomes of over 100 yen, which formed 28 per cent. of the total investigated, the average monthly expenditure was 96.74 yen, the average monthly income being 114.35 yen. The purchase of food, drink and tobacco accounted for about one-third of the average monthly expenditure in all classes of households. Rice formed the most important item of food expenditure, especially in households belonging to the lowest income class. The average consumption of rice per head in households of al income classes was found to exceed one Japanese to (about half a bushel) a month; and the inquiry showed that there was no great difference in the consumption per head of rice as between house-holds with incomes exceeding 100 yen a month and those with incomes of less than 50 yen a month. The price of rice thus appears to be the most important factor in determining the cost of living of the Japanese working classes. The average total expenditure in the lowest income class (i.e., less

* The average number of consuming units was based on the average number of persons in the household, allowance for age and sex being made on a specified

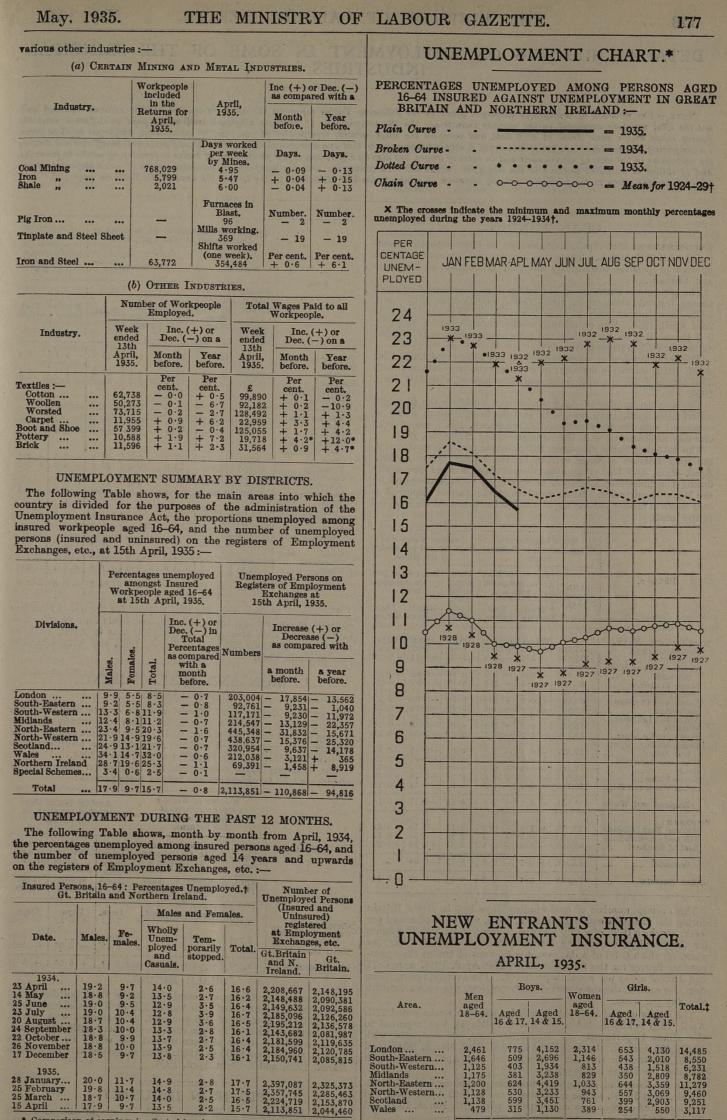
May, 1935.

	Workpeople included	included		
Industry.	Returns for April, 1935.	April, 1935.	Month before.	b
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	768,029 5,799 2,021	Days worked per week by Mines. 4 · 95 5 · 47 6 · 00	Days. -0.09 +0.04 -0.04	1 ++
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 96 Mills working. 369 Shifts worked	Number. — 2 — 19	N
Iron and Steel	63,772	(one week). 354.484	Per cent.	Pe +



Stall Andrew Williams	Numb	er of Wor Employed	Total Wages Paid Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	ended Dec. (Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	13th April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	13th April, 1935.	Month before.	1
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	62,738 50,273 73,715 11,955 57 399 10,588 11,596	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.5 \\ - \ 6.7 \\ - \ 2.7 \\ + \ 6.2 \\ - \ 0.4 \\ + \ 7.2 \\ + \ 2.3 \end{array}$	£ 99,890 92,182 128,492 22,959 125,055 19,718 31,564	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ + \ 3.3 \\ + \ 1.7 \\ + \ 4.2^* \\ + \ 0.9 \end{array}$	

	Percentages amongst Workpeople at 15th A				Unemployed Person Registers of Employ Exchanges at 15th April, 1935			
Divisions.	- 10	es.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared	Numbers	Increase Decrea as comp	ase (
191	Males.	Females	Total.	with a month before.		a month before.	a be	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	9·9 9·2 13·3 12·4	5·5 6·8 8·1	11.2	-0.8 -1.0 -0.7	203,004 92,761 117,171 214,547	- 9,231 - 9,230	=	
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	$23 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 9$ $24 \cdot 9$ $34 \cdot 1$	14·9 13·1 14·7	19·6 21·7 32·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	445,348 438.637 320,954 212,038	- 31,832 - 15,376 - 9,637	111	
Northern Ireland Special Schemes Total	28 · 7 3 · 4 17 · 9	0.6		$\frac{-1.1}{-0.1}$	69,391		+	



* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages [†] Up to and including June, 1934, these percentages, and those the purpose of the chart in the next column, are revised figures of on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at Jr and are subject to slight revision when information becomes avails the changes in the insured population since that date.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

BETWEEN 25th March and 15th April employment showed a further improvement, affecting most of the principal industries. The industries showing the most marked advance were building, coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service; but substantial improvements were also recorded in many other industries, including engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, electrical cable and apparatus manufacture, dressmaking and millinery, the furniture trades, cotton manufacturing, printing and bookbinding, public works contracting, bread, biscuit, etc., making, road transport, and shipping service. None of the principal industries showed any marked decline in employment.

The reduction in the numbers of persons unemployed extended to all sections of the country but was greatest in North-East England. Employment continued fairly good in the South-Eastern counties (including London), and fair in South-West England and the Midlands. It was slack in the North of England, and very slack in Scotland; while in Northern Ireland it remained bad, and in Wales very bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at 15th April, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15 \cdot 7, as compared with 16 \cdot 5 at 25th March, 1935, and with 16 \cdot 6 at 23rd April, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at 15th April, 1935, was 13 \cdot 5, as compared with 14 \cdot 0 at 25th March, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2 \cdot 2 as compared with 2 \cdot 5 percentage temporarily stopped was $2 \cdot 2$, as compared with $2 \cdot 5$. For males alone the percentage at 15th April, 1935, was $17 \cdot 9$ and for females, $9 \cdot 7$; the corresponding percentages at 25th March, 1935, wave 18.7 and 10.7

females, 9.7; the corresponding percentages at 25th Haron, 1999, were 18.7 and 10.7. At 15th April, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,676,623 wholly unemployed, 280,333 temporarily stopped, and 87,504 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,044,460. This was 109,410 less than a month before, and 103,735 less than a year before. The total included 1,633,302 men, 57,989 boys, 300,943 women, and 52,020 miles 52,226 girls.

52,320 girls. The persons on the Registers included 926,883 persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 190); 763,985 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 216,795 insured persons (including 20,351 insured juveniles under 16 years of age), not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 136,797 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 15th April, 1935, was 2,113,851.

Exchanges at 15th April, 1935, was 2,113,851. Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. There was a considerable reduction in the number of persons temporarily stopped, principally in Yorkshire and Durham. The percentage of insured workpeople, aged 16–64, wholly unemployed at 15th April, 1935, was 18-7, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4-7; at 23rd March, 1935, the corresponding percentages were 18.5 and 6.3. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 13th April, 1935, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1935, and of 2.3 per cent. as compared with 21st April, 1934. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 4.95, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935, and of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934. 1934

1934. In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight decline and was bad. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At limestone quarries in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas employment was fairly good, but in the Cleveland area it was slack. At slate quarries in North Wales it was fairly good. At china clay quarries it was fair, while at chalk quarries it remained very slack. At slate quarries employment showed an improvement and was moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it remained slack. *Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1935, was 96, compared with 98* at the end of March, 1935, and 98 at the end of April, 1934. In iron and steel manufacture employment continued to improve,

In iron, and steel manufacture employment continued to improve, but still remained bad on the whole. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $22 \cdot 5$ at 15th April, 1935, as compared with $23 \cdot 1$ at 25th March, 1935, and $26 \cdot 4$ at 23rd April, 1934

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. In steel sheet manufacture there was also a slight decline, and employment continued bad.

decline, and employment continued bad. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. There was an improvement in con-structional engineering, but employment was still slack in that section. It improved slightly in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair, on the whole, in both sections. In other sections employment showed little general change as compared with the previous month. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment was still very bad, but showed an improvement on the whole as compared with March.

with March. In the other metal trades there was a general improvement in employment. It was fairly good in the brasswork, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; fair in the sheet

* Revised figure.

metal, hollow-ware, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), edge tool, file, and needle and fishing tackle trades; moderate in the chain and anchor trade; and slack in the wire manufacturing and tube trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment remained bad, but there was some improvement in the manufacturing section. The spinning mills in operation were reported to be working at about 75 per cent. of full capacity; in the manufacturing department also there was much under-employment, and several sheds were entirely closed down. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 21·4 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 21·8 at 25th March, 1935, and with 22·1 at 23rd April, 1934.

In the worsted section of the wool textile industry employment showed some improvement, largely of a seasonal character; in the woollen section it improved at some centres, but showed little general change. The percentage unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry, was 14-5 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 16-1 at 25th March, 1935, and 14-1 at 23rd April, 1934. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good generally. remained fairly good generally.

remained fairly good generally. Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and con-tinued moderate. In the lace trade also it showed little change and was fairly good on the whole. There was no appreciable change in the silk manufacturing industry, where employment continued fairly good; in artificial silk yarn manufacture a slight decline took place, but employment was still good on the whole. In the linen trade it showed little change and continued very slack. In the jute trade also there was little change, and employment continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack, with much short time working. working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was also an improvement, and employment generally was good. There was a further slight improvement in the shirt and collar trade, and employment was moderate to fair. In the glove trade employment was fairly good, and in the corset trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade it continued to improve and was fair to good to good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement; it was good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $13\cdot 8$ at 15th April, 1935, as compared with $14\cdot 5$ at 25th March, 1935, and with $16\cdot 5$ at 23rd April, 1934.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trade showed little change and was slack on the whole. There was an improvement in other sections and employment was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment was moderate; compared with the previous month it showed an improvement in all divisions. As regards individual occupations, employment was good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters, plasterers, and painters it was fair; with other occupations it was slack or bad. The improvement during the month affected all classes of operatives, especially painters. In brick manufacture employment showed a further improvement and was fair on the whole. Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improve.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improve-ment and was fair; with millsawyers and coachbuilders also, it continued to improve and was moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- Employment in Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry was good generally; it again showed little change compared with the previous month. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed some improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good generally. In the lithographic printing industry employment was fairly good on the whole, and remained about the same as in March. With lithographic artists it remained fairly good. In the bookbinding industry it improved slightly and was fair on the whole fair on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement in all sections, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained fair; and at Worcester it was fairly good. In the glass trades there was some improvement in the bottle-making section, in which, however, employment was still slack; in other sections there was also a slight improvement, but employment remained moderate

remained moderate.

Fishing.-With fishermen employment showed a slight improve-ment, but was still bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers emained slack generally. It improved slightly but was still slack, on the whole, among seamen.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during April are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for

Great Britain ...

10,352

* See footnote † in previous column. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927. ‡ These totals include juveniles under 16 years of age, who were not included in the figures given in the corresponding Tables in issues of this GAZETTE prior to February, 1935.

4,136 24,253 8,228 3,838 20,348 71,155

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 186.

COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT at 15th April, 1935, showed an improvement as com-pared with 25th March. There was a considerable reduction in the number of persons temporarily stopped, principally in Yorkshire and Durham

and Durham. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $23 \cdot 4$ at 15th April, 1935, as compared with $24 \cdot 8$ at 25th March, 1935, and $26 \cdot 8$ at 23rd April, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.2 (from 18.5 to 18.7), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1.6 (from $6 \cdot 3$ to $4 \cdot 7$). The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 13th April, 1935, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1935, and of $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. as compared with 21st April, 1934.

1934. The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 4.95, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935, and of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934. The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 13th April, 1935, 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.

	Wage Eau	Number mers on 6 Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Distric s.	13th April,	Inc.(+) (-)asco wit	mpared	Fort- night ended	(-)as c	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a	
	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	13th April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :	- Seconda		Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	43,405	- 0.1	+ 1.9	5.40	-0.07	-0.10	
Durham	106,874	- 2.2	- 0.9	5.00	+0.11	-0.19	
Cumberland and West-	0.007	0.0	- 0.6	5.58	-0.03	+0.08	
morland	6,867	-0.9 + 0.3	-0.6 -1.8	4.55	1+0.07	-0.29	
South Yorkshire	96,182 43,412	+ 0.3	- 3.5	4.51	+0.01	+0.11	
West Yorkshire	60,881	+ 0.2	- 3.0	5.26	-0.09	+0.25	
Lancs. and Cheshire	45,857	- 0.4	- 3.6	3.99	-0.22	-0.19	
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester	54,649	- 0.6	- 3.0	4.17	-0.08	-0.51	
	16,595	- 0.3	- 2.1	4.95	-0.43	-0.54	
North Staffordshire	22,759	+ 0.0	- 1.8	5.07	-0.30	+0.14	
South Staffs.†, Worcs.	12,100	1	Participanti anti	1.871 231	a state we	Half hold	
and Salop	29,324	- 0.4	- 1.0	4.55	-0.45	-0.44	
Glos. and Somerset	9.371	- 0.0	- 2.1	5.07	-0.21	+0 12	
Kent	7,148	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	5.55		-0.01	
North Wales	8,647	- 3.3	-19.8	5.59	+0.14	+0.06	
South Wales and Mon.	132,710	+ 0.2	- 4.3	5.15	-0.31	-0.12	
England and Wales	684,681	- 0.5	- 2.6	4.85	-0.11	-0.15	
		Constant Star	1 10 10 10 10		The state	all and the second	
SCOTLAND :	10 000	1 7.6	+ 0.3	5.37	-0.16	-0.41	
Mid and East Lothians	12,629 21,253	+ 1.6 + 0.2	+ 3.5	5.42	-0.30	-0 21	
Fife and Clackmannan	49,466	- 0.2	- 2.5	5.92	+0.10	+0.20	
Rest of Scotland	+3,400	0.0					
Scotland	83,348	+ 0.1	- 0.6	5.71	-0.04		
GREAT BRITAIN	768,029	- 0.4	- 2.3	4.95	-0.09	-0.13	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, was 0.84 of a day per week, of which 0.76 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1935, was 0.75 of a day per week, of which 0.68 of a day was due to want of trade; the corres-ponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st April, 1934, were 0.71and 0.65 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 of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 2/th April, 1935 (which included the Easter holidays), was reported to the Mines Department as 16,361,100 tons, as compared with 18,616,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd March, 1935, and 17,007,200 tons in the four weeks ended 21st April, 1934 (which included the Easter holidays).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 15th April, 1935, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th March, 1935, and 23rd April, 1934, are shown in the following Table :---

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

	Insured Une	Persons, mployed	aged 16- at 15th	-64, recon April, 19	rded as	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		
	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	as compared with a			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	183,810	46,047	18.7	4.7	23.4	- 1.4	- 3.4	
England and Wales Scotland	159,975 23,835	44,103 1,944	18·4 20·8	5·1 1·7	23·5 22·5	-1.7 + 0.3	$\frac{-3.6}{-1.6}$	
Principal Districts in England and Wales :							and and a second	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	7,987 29,833	864 2,593	15·9 21·8	1.8 1.9	17·7 23·7	+ 1.3 - 3.9	- 0.3 - 4.0	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,207 22,603	71 17,426	30·9 13·8	0·7 10·6	31·6 24·4	- 0.3 - 5.0	- 3.5 + 0.2	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	14,777 6,042	1,847 2,510	18·3 9·8	2·2 4·1	20·5 13·9	+ 0.3 + 0.2	-10.4 - 3.8	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire	8,422 794	2,330 233	13·8 5·9	3.8 1.7	17·6 7·6	$- \frac{1 \cdot 7}{+ 1 \cdot 0}$	$ - \frac{4 \cdot 4}{- 1 \cdot 0} $	
Staffs., Wor- cester and Salop	. 6,249	1,975	9.7	3.1	12.8	+ 1.0	- 5.8	
Glos. and Somerset Kent	1,434	1,318	13·0 5·0	12.0 0.8	25·0 5·8	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1$	= 2.7 - 0.1	
Wales and Mormouth	56,829	12,855	27.8	6.2	34.0	- 0.8	- 4.0	

May, 1935.

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,053,100 tons in April, 1935, as compared with 4,584,300 tons in March, 1935, and with 4,152,100 tons in April, 1934.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline and was bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 25.4 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 23.4 at 25th March, 1935, and 27.4 at 23rd April, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

peop Min	le employe es included	d at l in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Fort- night ended	Dec. (-)	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
13th April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	A pril 1935	Month before.	Year before.	
2,480	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & -1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 1.4 - 7.8	Days. 5.03 6.0	Days. + 0.12	Days. + 0.43 + 0.24	
1,565	- 4.4	- 8.9	5.55	- 0.06 + 0.04	-0.31 + 0.15	
	peop Min t Fort- night ended 13th April, 1935. 2,480 1,754	people employee Mines included Mines included the Returns Fort- night Inc. (ended Dec. (-) pa red Jath Month before. 2,480 Per cent. 1,754 - 1·2 1,565 - 4·4	night ended 13th April, 1935. Dec, $(-)$ as com- pared with a Month Year before. before. Per Per cent. cent. 2,480 + 0.1 - 1.4 1,754 - 1.2 - 7.8 1,565 - 4.4 - 8.9	people employed at Mines included in the Returns.More worFort- night ended 13th April,Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a before.Fort- night ended 13th 135th 4 pril,Month year 1935.Year ent.Fort- night ended 13th 1355Per cent. 2,480Per ent. - 1.4Per 5.05Per 1,565Per - 1.4Per 5.05	people employed at Mines included in the Returns.worked per worked per wor	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 13th April, 1935, by firms making returns was 2,021, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with March, 1935, but a decrease of 2.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1934. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 6.00 in April, 1935, as compared with 6.04 in March, 1935, and 5.87 in April, 1934.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change as compared with March. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.8 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 22.5 at 25th March, 1935, and with 25.8 at 23rd April, 1934.

* See footnote * in previous column

May, 1935.

According to information received from the British Iron and Steel Federation, 96 furnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1935, compared with 98* at the end of March, 1935, and 98 at the end of April, 1934.

end of April, 1934. Returns received by the Federation from 67 firms employing 13,347 workpeople at the end of April, 1935, showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent in the numbers employed, compared with March, 1935, but no change as compared with April, 1934. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1935, March, 1935, and April, 1934 :---

Districts.	Total Number	Numi	Inc Dec.		
um davida da de antes observed al david	of Furnaces.	April, 1935.	Mar., 1935.	April, 1934.	Mont
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs. Partsof Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	83 27	25 8	27 7	27 7	+
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	24	9	9	9	
and Northants Lincolnshire	41 23	22 10	23 10	18 11	
Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon.	36 20	7 4	7 4	7 4	
England and Wales	254	85	87	83	- :
SCOTLAND	78	11	11	15	
GREAT BRITAIN	332	96	98*	98	-

The production of pig iron in April, 1935, amounted to 526,300 tons, compared with 554,200* tons in March, 1935, and 496,300 tons in April, 1934.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued to improve, but still remained bad on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.5 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 23.1 at 25th March, 1935, and 26.4 at 23rd April, 1934.

23rd April, 1934. At certain firms, employing 63,772 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 13th April, 1935, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.6 per cent., as compared with the week ended 23rd March, 1935, and by 6.1 per cent., as compared with the week ended 21st April, 1934. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 13th April, 1935, compared with 5.5 in March, 1935, and April, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

Territor a la	emp	of Workp loyed by aking retu	Firms	Aggr	egate nun Shifts.†	
	Week ended 13th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 13th	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a
an opening of a	Apr., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	a di Deservit	Per cent.	Per cent.
pen Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces uddling Forges colling Mills orging & Pressing ounding ther Departments lechanics.	7,041 857 23,053 1,349 6,708 11,499	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0 \cdot 0 \\ -14 \cdot 6 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 5 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.5 \\ - 3.9 \\ + 6.4 \\ + 11.1 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 6.4 \\ \end{array} $	41.695 3,613 123,532 7,266 36,785 64,881	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4.7 \\ - & 5.5 \\ + & 6.7 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 7.0 \\ \end{array} $
Labourers	13,265	+ 0.3	+ 4.4	76,712	+ 0.0	+ 4.5
TOTAL	63,772	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	354,484	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
DISTRICTS. orthumberland, Durham, and Cleveland heffield, Rotherham beds, Bradford, etc. imberland, Lancs. and Cheshire affordshire ther Midiand	13,051 17,533 336 4,345 5,644	+ 0.3 + 0.4 -11.8 + 3.9 + 0.4	$+ \frac{8.5}{4.0}$ + $\frac{3.1}{6.7}$ + $\frac{4.0}{1.6}$	72,952 98,417 1,534 23,271 31 719	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.7 \\ + \ 0.9 \\ - \ 19.2 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ + \ 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8.4 \\ + & 4.0 \\ - & 2.9 \\ + & 3.5 \\ + & 0.7 \end{array} $
Counties ales and Mon	5,470 8,111	-0.5 +04	$^{+13.1}_{+8.9}$	29,537 45,756	-0.3 + 0.8	+ 9.4 + 10.1
Total, England and Wales	54,490	+ 0.5	+ 6.1	303,186	+ 0.2	+ 6.0
otland	9,282	- 0.2	+ 5.1	51,298	+ 2.4	+ 6.8
TOTAL	63,772	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	354,484	+ 0.6	+ 6.1

[†] The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were acti worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in compu-the average number of shifts.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 808,700 tons in April, 1935, as compared with 841,900 tons in March, 1935, and 716,800 tons in April, 1934.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry, employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $38 \cdot 9$ at 15th April, 1935, as compared with $38 \cdot 5$ at 25th March, 1935, and $35 \cdot 4$ at 23rd April, 1934. At works for which information was available in respect of each of these months, 284 mills were in operation in the week ended 13th April, 1935, compared with 298 in the week ended 23rd March, 1935, and 307 in the week ended 21st April, 1934.

There was also a slight decline in steel sheet manufacture, and employment continued bad. In the week ended 13th April, 1935, 85 mills were in operation, compared with 90 in the week ended 23rd March, 1935, and 81 in the week ended 21st April, 1934, at works for which information was available in respect of each of these months.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the three periods:—

the second second	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	13th April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	13th April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	54 9	-''1	- 1	284 85	- 14 - 5	- 23 + 4	
TOTAL	63	- 1	- 1	369	- 19	- 19	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1935, amounted to 59,117 tons, or 9,987 tons more than in March, 1935, and 12,479 tons more than in April, 1934.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. There was an improvement in constructional engineering, but employment was still slack in that section. It improved slightly in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair, on the whole, in both sections. In other sections employment showed little general change as compared with the previous month.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all sections of the industry and in all geographical Divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 15th April, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

	Num	bers o	f Insure at	d Wor 15th	kpeople April, 1	e aged 16 935.	-64 Une	mployed
Divisions.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding,	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Alreraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as co	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
A State of the second s	General Ing; H Iron a Fou	Engi	Engi	Const Engi	Wehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern	4,854 2,411	823 383	149	370	2,297	8,493 4,386	- 718	- 1,93
South-Western	1,974	196	536	104	1,684	4.300	- 436	-1,18 -1,32
Midlands North-Eastern	6,480	1,225	45	927	8,647	17,324	-1,019	- 2.81
North-Western	17.829 23.656	1,230 2.034	6,304 286	1,851 639	1,622 2,881	28,836 29,496	- 857	- 5,75
Scotland	12,733	529	3,922	1,736	1,382	20,302	- 533	
Wales	1,280	95	88	253	573	2,289	+ 39	- 31
Northern Ireland	1,350	72	1,182	186	405	3,195	+ 82	- 67.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	72,567	6,587	12,764	6,186	20,711	118,815	- 2,635	- 24,884
State Set	P	ercent	ages U	nemplo	oyed at	15th Ap	ril, 1935.	
London	6.4	5.0	28.7	8.3	4.6	5.8	- 0.5	- 1.3
South-Eastern South-Western	6·1 5·9	4 5 7.0	8·4 8·3	16 9 13 9	3.7 5 6	5·2 6 1	- 0.3	- 1.4
Midlands	7.3	4.5	37.5	12 0	8.1	6 1 7.5	- 0.6	$- 2.0 \\ - 1.7$
North-Eastern	17.7	11.6	40.0	23 8	10 4	19 2	- 0 5	- 3.6
North-Western Scotland	21·5 20 4	10 2 11 5	26 2 26·1	20 7 29 9	14·5 12 8	19.1	+ 0.7	- 2.9
Wales	27.5	20.7	58.7	29.9	12 8	20 6 25·8	-05 + 04	- 5.1
Northern Ireland	20.5	17.6	25.5	71.5	15.9	22 1	+ 0 5	- 4.7
GREAT BRITAIN			1					C. C. State C.
AND NORTH-		and the second second	Contraction of the local division of the loc			10 7	and the second second	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	13.9	7.2	27.3	19.5	7.6	12.3	- 0.3	- 2.7

+ 2 - 4 - 2

(+) or (-) on a

Year before.

- 2 + 1

....

+ 4 - 1...

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in marine engineering; it improved in general engineering but was still slack on the whole, in that area and also in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment declined in general engineer-ing and was slack in that section and in textile engineering; it improved in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair in the former section and moderate in the latter. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment improved slightly in most sections; it was good in electrical engineerimproved signify in most sections; it was good in electrical engineering, fair in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained fair. In London and the Southern Counties employment continued to improve and was fairly good on the whole; it remained good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment improved slightly in general and marine engineering; it was very slack in the former, however, and bad in the latter. Employment declined a little, and was bad, in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

At Preston there continued to be much under-employment, and many operatives had an extended stoppage at Easter. At Chorley there was a slight improvement in the manufacturing department. At Blackburn there was an improvement with weavers, but a decline with winders and warpers. At Great Harwood employment in the weaving department was better than a year ago. At Accrington employment in the weaving department showed a slight improvement as compared with March, and was better than a year ago. At Darwen employment among preparatory workers was more regular before the holiday stoppage, but there was little general change.

May. 1935.

At Burnley employment showed a further slight improvement. There was little general change at Colne and Nelson. In the Rossen-dale Valley employment declined and was very bad.

In Yorkshire there was little general change; employment was bad, with much short time and unemployment. At Todmorden employment continued slack; many weavers were working with less than the normal number of looms, and several firms extended the holiday stoppage at Easter.

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

led th r., M 55. b		+) or -) on a Year before.
r., M 55. b		
1		Carl Carlos Contraction
609 + 099 - 660 -	cent. 0 6 0 1 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$
890 +	0.1	- 0.2
514 + 286 - 005 - 103 - 698 + 589 + 905 - 777 + 905 - 270 - 338 +	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 2.1\\ 1.9\\ 12.9\\ 0.9\\ 3.0\\ 4.9\\ 0.5\\ 5.9\\ 3.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.7 \\ + 22.5 \\ + 8.9 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 6.3 \\ + 4.1 \\ - 10.4 \\ - 6.0 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 5.9 \\ - 15.3 \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{g} \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + 0 & 6\\ 099 \\ - 099 \\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{445} + 0 & 1\\ + 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & 1\\ - 0 & -1\\ - $

Returns from firms employing about 61,700 workpeople in the week ended 13th April, showed that $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employ-ment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual

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 15th April, 1935 :--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th April, 1935.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	1,793 10,336	3,955 3,136	5,748 13,472	930 7,434	4,9 59 3, 729	5,889 11,163	11,637 24,635				
ing Weaving Other Processes	1,728 7,068 1,229	5,317 15,891 295	7,045 22,959 1,524	1,309 1,796 252	6,466 5,288 300	7,775 7,084 552	14,820 30,043 2,076				
Total	22,154	28,594	50,748	11,721	20,742	32,463	83,211				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-ared with 25th March, 1935 :--

	Who	lly	y Unemployed.				Temporarily Stopped.							
Department. Men.		len.	Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Bpinning Beaming, Winding	++	25 220		24 25	++	49 195	++	94 960	+-	142 163	++	236 797	++	285 992
and Warp- ing Veaving Other Pro-		20 5	+	21 460	+-	1 465		139 48	11	95 235		234 283	- 1	233 748
cesses	+	109	+	55	+	164	-	9	+	41	+	32	+	196
Total	+	329	-	385	-	56	+	858	-0	310	+	548	+	492

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 81,143,500 lbs. in April, 1935, compared with 88,200,500 lbs. in March, 1935, and with 97,533,600 lbs. in April, 1934. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 10,462,300 lbs. in April, 1935, compared with 11,667,300 lbs. in March, 1935, and with 10,739,000 lbs. in April, 1934.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in April, 1935, were 159,452,000 square yards, compared with 183,250,000 square yards in the previous month, and 153,575,000 square yards in April, 1934.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the worsted section showed some improvement largely of a seasonal character, in April, and had returned to approxi-mately the level of April, 1934; in the woollen section it improved at some centres but showed little general change, and was still consider-ably below the level of last year. The position in both sections, however, varied with different firms, some being well employed, whilst others remained slack. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good. remained fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the woollen and worsted industries was 14.5 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 16.1 at 25th March, 1935, and with 14.1 at 23rd April, 1934. The corresponding percentages in the carpet trade were 5.7, 6.0, and 5.2. Worsted Section .- Employment showed a slight improvement; it

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement; it was fairly good at some centres, and moderate generally. At Bradford, employment with spinners and with dress goods manu-facturers continued good, but a good deal of short time was worked in the woolcombing department. At Shipley, full time continued to be generally worked, except with some woolcombing firms. At Huddersfield there was a further improvement in the medium worsted trade, but the fine worsted (men's wear) trade continued to be very slack. At Halifax there was some improvement in the spinning department, and employment generally was fairly good. At Keighley there was some improvement in the spinning department before Easter, partly on orders which had to be completed before the holiday stoppage; employment in the manufacturing department holiday stoppage; employment in the manufacturing department also was fairly good.

Returns from employers for the week ended 13th April showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 18 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing

In the worsted section as a whole, to per cent, of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average; while 23 per cent, were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. Employment with woolsorters was fair, about the same as in March, and better than in April, 1934. With woolcombers there was a slight decline in the merino and carding crossbred sections, but a slight improvement in the preparing section. Returns from employers for the week ended 13th April showed that, in the sorting, combing and preparing departments as a whole, 19 per cent. of the workers covered by the returns were on short time, losing 13 hours each on the average; while 19 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average. In the worsted spinning department employment remained moderate. Employers' returns for the week ended 13th April showed that 15 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the extent of

while overtime was worked by $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

5½ hours each on the average. In the worsted weaving department employment showed a slight improvement, particularly at Huddersfield, where, however, employ-ment in the fine cloth trade remained very slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 13th April showed that 19½ per cent. of the workpeople were on short time* in that week, losing nearly 9 hours each on the average; while $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. As in previous months, the short time was mainly at Huddersfield, and the overtime mainly at Bradford.

mainly at Bradford. Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement at some centres and a slight decline at others; on the whole there was little change. Employers' returns for the week ended 13th April showed that 28 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning depart-ment, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time* in that week, losing between 9 and 10 hours each, on the average, in both departments. Overtime was worked by 19 per cent. of those in the spinning department, for 7 hours each on the average, and by 8 per cent. of those in the weaving department, for 5 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 29 per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, while 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. on the average. In the Huddersfield district there was on the whole little change

In the Colne Valley there was some short time working, but most firms remained fairly busy, especially those engaged on light-weight cloths for women's wear. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, &c.) employ-

ment remained quiet, but showed a slight improvement with some firms before the Easter holidays, partly due to the employers' practice of giving full employment, where possible, before a holiday. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was fairly good with exporting firms, but remained slack with firms working for the home market.

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th April was still very bad, but showed an improvement on the whole as compared with March. The improve-ment affected all districts except London and Northern Ireland, where there was a slight decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 15th April, 1935, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th March, 1935, and 23rd April, 1934:---

Division.	edWorkpeople ged 16-64 employed at 1 Apr., 1935.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or be (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 15th Apr., 1935.	Decreas Perce Unemp com	e (+) or e (-) in entage loyed as pared ch a
all and a server	Insured Ag Uner 15th	Month before.	Year before.	Une 1(Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,131 718 4,529 49 25,019 9,425 20,914 3,179 3,816	$\begin{array}{r} + & 158 \\ - & 198 \\ - & 617 \\ - & 18 \\ - & 1,111 \\ - & 223 \\ - & 478 \\ - & 298 \\ + & 342 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 243 \\ - & 112 \\ - & 1,266 \\ - & 47 \\ - & 5,131 \\ - & 1,452 \\ - & 4,949 \\ - & 241 \\ - & 942 \end{array}$	26.6 11.5 19.5 24.5 59.2 40.1 49.8 60.4 46.9	$\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 9 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 7 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 8 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	69,780	- 2,443	- 14,383	43.9	- 1.6	- 5.8

As compared with a year ago, there were marked reductions in the numbers unemployed in North Eastern England and in Scotland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April remained bad, but there was some improve-

EMPLOYMENT in April remained bad, but there was some improve-ment in the manufacturing section. Some workers were better employed in certain centres before Easter, as commonly happens before a holiday. The spinning mills that were still in operation were reported to be working at about 75 per cent. of full capacity; in the manufacturing department also there was much under-employment, and several sheds were entirely closed down. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 21.4 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 21.8 at 25th March, 1935, and with 22.1 at 23rd April, 1934. In the preparing and spin-ning departments the corresponding percentages were 21.7, 21.7, and 22.1; and in the manufacturing department they were 21.2, 22.0, and 22.0 respectively.

ing departments the corresponding percentages were 21, 2, 21, 2, 3, and $22 \cdot 0$; and $22 \cdot 0$ respectively. At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stalybridge there was little change as compared with March, but employment was considerably better than a year ago. There was little change at Stockport or at Hyde. Full-time working continued at the majority of mills at Glossop. At Oldham employment continued bad both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; some spinning mills extended the Easter stoppage, and in the weaving department employment with velveteen weavers still further declined. At Middleton full time continued to be worked in the section spinning Egyptian cotton, but there was a marked decline in the American section. There was a considerable improvement at Royton, where little short time was worked and there was an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour. At Bolton employment with spinners showed an improvement in the first fortnight of the month, as is commonly the case before a holiday stoppage, but it continued bad; there was a decline in the spinning department. At Bury several firms extended the holiday stoppage at Easter. Employment at Rochdale. There was a slight improvement with spinners at Heywood.

In the Leeds district there was, on the whole, a slight decline. In the Leeds district there was, on the whole, a slight decline. In the blanket trade employment showed a slight improvement with a few firms in Yorkshire, but remained slack generally. At Witney employment was fair. There was a slight improvement in the flannel trade at Rochdale and Saddleworth, though employment remained slack. In the West of England employment remained good or fair at most of the

West of England employment terminoparticle in the principal centres. In Scotland there was a further slight improvement, but employ-ment in the South of Scotland tweed trade was still only moderate, with most of the firms working much below capacity. Employment continued to be good in the Harris tweed trade at Stornoway.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good at most centres and fairly good generally. At Kidderminster it was described as moderate, and about the same as in March; some short time was fairly moderate, and about the same as in March; some short time was worked in the Wilton carpet section; on the other hand, some firms were working overtime or double shifts. Employment remained good in Yorkshire, and with most of the firms in Scotland. In the week ended 13th April, 6 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 5 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 10 hours each on the average. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

employers :--

and the second second	1	6.9	and the second					
		Number Vorkpeop			Wages Workped			
	Week ended 13th April, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a month before.	(Jan., 1926	Week ended 13th April, 1935.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	findex		
Departments: Worsted Section :	12. 340	Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and CombingSpinningWeavingOther DeptsNot specified	9,818 36,146 17,016 9,109 1,626	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 1.1 \\ \end{array} $	90 · 2 87 · 2 84 · 2 94 1 92 9	22,425 51,502 31,959 19,662 2,944	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 & 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 & 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	74 · 2 78 · 4 77 · 1 75 2 65 · 2		
Total—Worsted	73,715	- 0.2	87 . 4	128,492	+ 1.1	76.9		
WOOLLEN SECTION :				all the second	A CLAR STOR	and the second		
Wool SortingSpinningWeavingOther DeptsNot specified	950 11,976 21,063 14,358 1,926	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	70·9 84·7 90 1 85·7 79 0	2,003 23,080 34,291 29,331 3,477	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 & 6 \\ + & 1 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 2 & 4 \end{array} $	71.5 82.6 83.6 80.4 71.8		
Total—Woollen	50,273	- 0.1	86.7	92,182	+ 0.2	81.4		
CARPET SECTION	11,955	+ 0.9	131.6	22,959	+ 3.3	136.4		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,943	- 0.1	89.5	243,633	+ 0.9	82 0		
Districts : † Wobsted Section :	it land	and the	a dela del a	•				
Bradford Huldersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	32,873 7,795 7,916 7,530 7,384	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	88 4 88 3 76 2 90 6 88 1	60,394 13,927 12,699 12,854 12,091	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ + & 4.3 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 1.6 \\ \end{array} $	73·9 72·2 68·4 87·1 84·0		
ley, etc.) Total, West	3,320	+ 0.1	100.8	4,534	+ 3.8	90 · 2		
Riding	66,818	- 0.2	87.3	116,499	+ 0.9	• 75.9		
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,470 305 2,122	+ 0.6 - 1.3 - 1.6	83·4 143·1 94·7	7,648 469 3,876	+ 3.4 + 0.4 + 0.0	73·7 121·9 138·8		
Total—Worsted	73,715	- 0.2	87.4	128,492	+ 1.1	76.9		
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield	10,708	+ 0.6	90.1	20,761	→ 0.6	7 5·1		
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	9,666 7,555	- 0.6 - 3.1	81·2 93·6	17,597 14,221	+ 1.4 - 5.1	83.1		
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,527 1,181	+ 0.0 + 0.7	92·7 93·0	5,053	+ 0.1 + 0.2	88·5 79·5		
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	31,637 4,246	- 0.7 + 2.0	89·3 88·3	60,078 8,099	$\frac{+ 0.2}{- 1.1}$ + 2.1	79·9 82·7 85·5		
Wales Scotland	3,355 11,035	- 0.4 + 1.0	83·0 81·0	5,821 18,184	- 0.2 + 4.1	90·9 74·1		
Total—Woollen	50,273	- 0.1	86.7	92,182	+ 0.2	81.4		
CARPET SECTION	11,955	+ 0.9	131.6	22,959	+ 3.3	136.4		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,943	- 0.1	89.5	243.633	+ 0.9	82.0		

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 13th April, 1935, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd March, 1935 :--

Comb- ing. - <th< th=""><th>. and</th><th>Sorting</th><th></th><th></th><th>100 100 10</th><th>All .</th></th<>	. and	Sorting			100 100 10	All .
Bradford + $0 \cdot 1$ - $1 \cdot 1$ + $0 \cdot 4$ + Huddersfield + $0 \cdot 3$ - $0 \cdot 8$ + $2 \cdot 5$ + $0 \cdot 1$ Halifax + $1 \cdot 0$ - $0 \cdot 7$ - $5 \cdot 8$ - $1 \cdot 1$ Leeds + $1 \cdot 0$ - $1 \cdot 1$ - $0 \cdot 2$ + $0 \cdot 3$ Keighley + $0 \cdot 9$ - $0 \cdot 1$ + $1 \cdot 3$		Comb-	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
bury, Batley, etc.) $ 0 \cdot 0$ $ +$ $0 \cdot 4$ <i>Total, West Riding</i> $+$ $0 \cdot 2$ $ 0 \cdot 7$ $+$ $0 \cdot 4$ $+$ $0 \cdot 4$ West of England and Midlands $+$ $1 \cdot 9$ $+$ $1 \cdot 5$ $ 0 \cdot 8$ $+$ $0 \cdot 3$ Lancashre $ 2 \cdot 0$ $ -$	Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire	+ 0.3 + 1.0 + 0.2 + 1.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 1.5 \\ - & 2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 5 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ - & 1.0 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 0 \\ + & 0 \\ + & 0 \\ - & 0 \\ 2 \\ + & 0 \\ - & 1 \\ 3 \\ - & 1 \\ 6 \end{array} $

Anna and a faith	Percentag	rcentage Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ in numbers apployed as compared with previous month.							
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ -4.0 \\ -5.1 \\ -2.8 \\ -2.7 \\ -0.8 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.9 \\ -1.6 \\ \end{array} $	+ 1.1 + 1.6 - 3.2 + 0.4 + 5.5 + 0.7 + 3.1 - 2.1 + 1.7 + 0.5	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.6 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 3.1 \\ + 0.0 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 2.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $					

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 15th April, 1935 :---

	Nu	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th April, 1935.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp	T . 4 - 1							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total					
Wool Sorting	117	. 8	125	234	7	241	366					
Wool Washing and Preparing	627	210	837	435	189	624	1,461					
Wool Combing	293	221	514	648	369	1,017	1,531					
Wool Carding	642	88	730	662	111	773	1,503					
Woollen Spinning	510	77	587	535	269	804	1,391					
Worsted Drawing and		A Starter	1	al a wai	A Contractor	1.000						
Spinning	472	935	1,407	357	1,055	1,412	2,819					
Woollen Winding and	129	34	163	350	119	469	63					
Worsted Winding and		34	103	350	115	409	034					
Warping	69	242	311	118	464	582	893					
Woollen Weaving	206	675	881	521	2.472	2,993	3,874					
Worsted Weaving	115	145	260	48	773	821	1,08					
Other Processes	1,078	78	1,156	1,054	152	1,206	2,36					
Total	4,258	2,713	6,971	4,962	5,980	10,942	17,91					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com

	V	Vholl	ly U	nemp	loy	ed.		Tem	por	arily S	top	ped.	F	
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	т	otal.	M	len.	w	omen.	r	otal.	T	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	7	+	2	-	5	-	16	-		-	16	-	21
and Preparing Wool Combing	+++	1 14	-+	18 4	-+	17 18	-+	73 12	-+	53 39	-+	126 51	-+	143
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+	31 19	+	5 15	+	26 4	+-	27 65	-	22 28	+	5 93	+-	31 97
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	39	+	62	+:	101	-	26	-	576	-	602	-	501
Woollen Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	+	21	+	5	+	26	-	43	-	12	-	55	-	29
and Warping Woollen Weaving	++	12	+	9 6	++++	21 31	-+	64 42	-	205 307	-	269 265		248 234
Worsted Weaving Other Processes		19 115		19 13	+	38 128	-	23 42		149 7	-	172 49	-+	134
Total	+	263	+	100	+	363	-	271	A	1,320	-	1,591	-	1,22

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 96,322,000 lbs. in April, 1935, compared with 72,187,000 lbs. in the previous month and 56,455,000 lbs. in April, 1934.

April, 1934.

May, 1935.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in April, 1935, were 2,822,000 lbs., compared with 3,459,000 lbs. in March, 1935, and with 3,418,000 lbs. in April, 1934.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1935, were 7,010,000 square yards, compared with 9,179,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,848,000 square yards in April, 1934. The *exports* of blankets were 1,642 cwts., 2,348 cwts., and 2,158 cwts., in April, 1935, March, 1935, and April, 1934, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement, for the fourth morth in succession, and was better than a year ago; it was good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. Short time continued to be largely worked, but there was also a considerable amount of overtime in the period before Easter, partly on orders to be completed before the holidays.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.8 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 14.5 at 25th March, 1935, and with 16.5 at 23rd April, 1934.

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

		Number Vorkpeop			Wages pa Workpeo	
Districts.	Week ended 13th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 13th		+) or -) on a
the formation of the case	April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1935.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales : London Leicester	1,426 8,618	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 1 \cdot 9\\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. $+ 4 \cdot 1$ $- 3 \cdot 0$	£ 3,389 20,817	Per cent. + 4.4 + 2.8	Per cent. + 11 · 3 + 4 · 2
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3,935 6,084	+ 0.5 - 0.8	+ 0.4 - 0.6	8,925 13,915	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 9}$ - 1 \cdot 8	$\frac{+5.1}{-1.5}$
District	6,121 4,878 1,272 2,406 6,332	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+ 4.0 - 0.7 + 2.4 - 4.4 - 1.1	13,543 11,104 2,693 5.614 12,457	-1.8 -11 +115 +72 +26	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 9.4 \\ + 19.5 \\ - 2.3 \\ \end{array} $
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,313 1,467	$- 4 \cdot 1$ - 0 \cdot 8	-9.3 +0.9	2,346 3,295	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 0}{2 \cdot 8}$	+ 0.3 + 15.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	6,518	+ 5.0	+ 1.2	12,686	+ 9.1	+ 8.7
trict Other parts of England	886	+ 0.1	- 1.8	1,763	+ 2.1	+13.4
and Wales	4,318	- 0.4	- 0.3	8,744	+ 1.0	+ 4.2
England and Wales	55,574	+ 0.3	- 0.5	121,291	+ 1.9	+ 4.3
Scotland	1,825	- 1.7	+ 0.5	3,764	- 4.5	- 0.4
Great Britain	57,399	+ 0.2	- 0.4	125,055	+ 1.7	+ 4.2

Returns from firms employing about 56,000 workpeople in the week ended 13th April, 1935, showed that 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours each

on the average. Employment showed a further slight improvement in London, and was good; there was still an unsatisfied demand for women workers in North London.

workers in North London. At Leicester employment continued to improve, and was good with women workers and fairly good generally; there was still a good deal of short-time working, but a much larger number of operatives worked overtime than short time. In the Leicester

good deal of short-time working, but a much larger number of operatives worked overtime than short time. In the Leicester country district employment remained good generally, more over-time than short time being worked. At Northampton employment remained fair on the whole; workpeople engaged in making ladies' shoes were, in general, better employed than those making men's footwear. Short time continued to be largely worked: 36½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 13th April were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average. Employment at Wellingborough continued good, a further slight improvement being reported; at Rushden employment declined, and was rather quiet. Elsewhere in the Northampton country district employment showed little change, and remained fairly good. Short time, however, continued to be largely worked; in the Higham and Rushden district about 49 per cent., and in the Kettering district over 37 per cent., of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 13th April were on short time, losing about 6 and 8 hours each, on the average, respectively. At Stafford and at Norwich employment showed a further improvement, and was good; at Stafford it was much better than a year ago. At both places considerably more overtime than short time was worked. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district improved

time was worked.

time was worked. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district improved slightly, and was better than a year ago; short time, however, was still largely worked, particularly in the heavy boot trade. At Leeds, employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago.

May, 1935.

There was a marked improvement in the Lancashire slipper trade; employment varied greatly, however, as between firm and firm, and a good deal of short time was reported. In Scotland employment again declined at some centres; it was slack at Glasgow, fair at Edinburgh, moderate at Kilmarnock, and very bad at Maybole. The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 15th April, 1935 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th April, 1935.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-										
facture :	Eldiner 1				S. M. Standard		Section 2			
Preparing Depart-		Contraction (12 - TA 12 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 -					
ment	244	48	292	230	31	261	553			
Rough Stuff Depart-	100			005	10	0.75				
ment	492	20	512	225	10	235	747			
Clicking Department		7	1,048	962	2	964	2,012			
Closing Department	28	598	626	12	603	615	1,241			
Making Department	2,505	61	2,566	1,273	42	1,315	3,881			
Finishing Depart-	1 000	044	1 000	661	00	747	0 017			
ment	1,626	244	1,870	651	92	743	2,613			
Slipper Making	450	390	840	500	383	883	1,723			
Clog Making	26	MARY MENE	26	4		S	31			
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	965	4	969	60	4	64	1,033			
Sewn work	905	4	203	00	and the second	04	1,035			
TOTAL	7,377	1,372	8,749	3,917	1,168	5,085	13,834			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th March, 1935 :-

Desident	Whol	ly U1	nemp	loyed.	Temporarily Stopped				
Department.	Men.	Wo	men.	Total.	Men.	w	omen.	T	ota
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff Depart- ment Clicking Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Clog Making Seven Work	+ 2	+ +++ + ++ + ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++	21 1 35 6 21 8 1	+ 21 - 40 + 30 - 33 + 23 -109 + 19 + 3 +166	+ 168 + 60 + 251 + 78 + 78 + 61 - 364 - 1 - 2	++	1 1 27 3 60	+ ++++ + +	17 25 1 8 69
TOTAL	+ 99	-	19	+ 80	+ 243	-	359	-	11

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in April, 1935, amounted to 43,239 dozen pairs, as compared with 42,576 dozen pairs in March, 1935, and with 45,440 dozen pairs in April, 1934.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further improvement and continued fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11.7 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 12.6 at 25th March, 1935, and 13.2 at 23rd April, 1934

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

		Number o Workpeop			Wages Workpe
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (
	13th Apr., 1935.	Month before.		13th Apr., 1935.	Month before.
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cheshire	1,758	+ 1.2	- 1.6	4,625	+ 1.7
Counties South and South-West	7,837	+ 1.4	+ 3.2	21,903	+ 1.0
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,777 224		$^{+0.2}_{+20.4}$	4,471 565	- 0.9 + 2.4
TOTAL	11,596	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	31,564	+ 0.9

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,543 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3 per cent. were working on an average more than 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 13th April, 1935. On the other hand, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of more than 6 hours each on the average.

• Comparison of earnings is affected in some cases by changes in rates of

BUILDING.

BUILDING. EMPLOYMENT was moderate during April, and compared with the previous month showed an improvement in all divisions. At some centres it was reported as fairly good or good. Compared with a year ago there was little change in the North of England, but in all other areas there was some improvement. As regards individual occupations, employment was good with bricklayers, and in some areas a shortage of skilled men was reported; with carpenters, plasterers and painters it was fair; with other occupations it was slack or bad. The improvement during the month affected all classes of operatives, especially painters. Com-pared with April, 1934, there was an improvement in nearly all branches of the industry. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16–64, at 15th April, 1935, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with April, 1934; ---

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas Percen	e(+) or e(-) in tage as ad with a
Entry Station	Insured at July, 1934.	at 15th April, 1935.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Labourers to above and	137,560 86,650 22,980 7,940 30,240 123,720 39,320	12,278 3,591 3,098 1,293 2,821 10,886 5,097	404 263 151 89 157 210 267	8.9 4.1 13.5 16.3 9.3 8.8 13.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7\\ -1.2\\ -1.2\\ -1.2\\ -2.1\\ -5.7\\ -0.6\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $
Builders' Labourers *Navvies, etc., and General Labourers *All other occu-	247, 810 94,230	43,139 31,936	909 405	17·4 33·9	-1.0 -1.1	- 2·9
pations	137,800	30,007	901	21.8	- 1.1]
Total	928,250	144,146	3,756	15.5	- 1.8	- 1.7
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	187,600 146,800 110,400 111,520 115,780 118,810 89,690 30,740 16,910	24,424 10,333 13,049 13,962 23,614 24,618 18,105 10,090 5,951	53 93 209 680 1,261 779 497 177 7	$13 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ \end{cases}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	928,250	144,146	3,756	15.5	- 1.8	- 1.7

Building Plans Approved.—For statistics relating to building plans approved by certain Local Authorities during April, in comparison with a year before, see page 201.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement in all sections of the industry, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it remained fair; and at Worcester it was fairly good. The percentages unemployed. (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople. aged 16-64, was 19·1 at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 19·8 at 25th March, 1935, and 20·8 at 23rd April, 1934. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a			(+) or -) on a	
	13th Apr., 1935.	Month before.	Year before.	13th Apr., 1935.	Month before.†		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	2,023 6,534	+ 6.9 + 0.3	+13.3 + 5.0	3,494 12,421	$\begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	+17.2 + 11.3	
unspecified)	2,031	+ 2.5	+ 8.6	3,803	+ 6.3	+ 9.6	
Тотац	10,588	+ 1.9	+ 7.2	19,718	+ 4.2	+12.0	
DISTRICTS.	a la segur	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1					
North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,393 2,195	+ 2.4 + 0.2	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 3}{+ 10 \cdot 9}$	14,190 5,528	+ 5.3 + 1.4	+11.0 + 14.5	
TOTAL	10,588	+ 1.9	+ 7.2	19,718	+ 4.2	+12:0	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,498 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,331, or about 22 per cent., were working on an average $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 13th April, 1935; on the other hand, 678, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working overtime, to the extent of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

• Separate statistics for these two classes of workpeople are not available for April, 1934. See explanation on page 404 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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	Total
	TOM

 $1 - 108 \\ - 680 \\ 1 + 2$ 1 + 167 6 - 36

paid to

(+) or -) on a Year before. Per cent. + 2.6 + 4.7

+ 4.7

+ 5.6+17.7

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during April was good generally; it showed little change compared with the previous month, but was slightly better than during April, 1934. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed some improvement and was fairly good generally. In some centres, how-ever, including London, Bradford, Leicester, Liverpool, Cardiff and Belfast, employment was reported as slack; whilst at Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth and Sheffield it was described as moderate. At Reading, St. Albans, Watford, Norwich and Edinburgh (machine compositors) it was described as good. Edinburgh (machine compositors) it was described as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was fairly good on the whole, and remained about the same as in March; com-pared with April last year it was considerably better. Reports from London and from Liverpool and Edinburgh again described em-ployment as bad; while at Birmingham it was reported as good.

With lithographic artists employment remained fairly good. In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly during the month and was fair on the whole; it was not quite so good as in April, 1934.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.0 at 15th April, 1935, compared with 6.9 at 25th March, 1935, and 7.4 at 23rd April, 1934. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.4, 9.1, and 9.0, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 6.4, 7.2, and 6.7.

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

	No. cf Members of Unions	Members Unemployed at end of of Unions				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of Apr., 1935.	Apr., 1935.	Mar., 1935.	Apr., 1934.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:								
London	34,227	4.9	4.9	5.9		-1.0		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-					- Lashier			
shire and Cheshire	14,143	7.8	7.7	8.9	+0.1	- 1.1		
Midlands and Eastern	7	4.5	4.5		Sec. Sec.	7.7		
Counties Scotland	7,685 5,421	7.2	4·5 8·6	5·8 9·9	-1.4	-1.3 -2.7		
Other Districts	9,304	4.7	5.1	5.3	-0.4	- 0.6		
Total	70,780	5.6	5.7	6.7	-0.1	- 1.1		
Total	10,100	9.0	9.1	0.1	-0.1	- 1.1		
Lithographic Printing	11,743	6.3	6.3	9.7	1000	- 3.4		
Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	8,222	9.8	9.9	9.3	-0.1	+ 0.5		
not distinguished)	26,681	2.8	3.2	2.7	-0.4	+ 0.1		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople aged 16-64 in dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.9 per cent. were unemployed at 15th April, 1935, as compared with 32.7 per cent. at 25th March, 1935, and with 33.2 per cent. at 23rd April, 1934. The estimated total of 160,040 insured workpeople aged 16-64 in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1934, included 22,700 in river, canal, conservancy and light-house service, and 137.340 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section house service, and 137,340 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service, the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th April, 1935, was 14.5, as compared with 14.5 at 25th March, 1935, and 14.3 at 23rd April, 1934. In dock, wharf and lighterage service the corresponding figures were $35 \cdot 7$, $35 \cdot 5$ and $36 \cdot 3$.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb nd at Prin	er of La cipal Wi	bourers em narves in Lo	ployed in ondon.	
the second states of the second s	In	Docks.			Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.		
Week ended— 6th April, 1935 13th """ 20th """ 27th """	3,173 3,900 3,946 3,574	1,678 2,435 1,919 1,933	4,851 6,335 5,865 5,507	5,850 5,890 6,191 6,094	10,701 12,225 12,056 11,601	
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th April, 1935	} 3,638	1,997	5,635	5,994	11,629	
Average for Mar., 1935	3,658	1,663	5,321	6,161	11,482	
Average for A pril, 1934	3,521	1,672	5,193	6,245*	11,438*	

* Revised figures.

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed daily during April was 877, compared with 830 in March, and with 846 in April, 1934.

East Coast .- Employment at the North-East Coast ports generally remained slack. At North Shields it was reported as quiet, and at the Hartlepools it remained bad. Employment at Middlesbrough was fair during the first half of the month, but it declined later. Improved conditions were maintained at Hull with dock workers, and a slight improvement was shown with coal workers. Employ. ment at Grimsby remained slack. At Boston and at Ipswich it continued slack and moderate respectively.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was fair to moderate. At Garston it improved slightly; it also improved somewhat at Salford and was moderate.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th April, 1935, was 11,093, compared with 11,273 in March, 1935, and with 11,341 in April, 1934. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £23,563 in the four weeks ended 26th April, 1935, compared with £26,885 in March, 1935, and with £24,345 in April, 1934

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff remained slack with transport workers. At Penarth it was moderate. At Swansea it improved and was fair with coal trimmers; it also improved with other dock workers during the first half of the month, but later it declined. Employment at Newport continued moderate with transport workers. At Bristol and Avonmouth it showed a slight improvement. Employment at Plymouth and Southampton was fair and moderate respectively.

Scottish and Irish Ports .- Employment at Glasgow remained fair. It was slack at Dundee, and poor at Greenock. At Burntisland it continued good; it was also good at Grangemouth, but at Leith it was bad. Employment at Belfast remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING April employment improved slightly but was still slack on the whole. There was a slightly better demand for men generally, but apart from temporary shortages of carpenters and seamen in one or two districts, ample supplies of all classes were available. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped)

among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service was 30.0 at 15th April, 1935, compared with 30.8 at 25th March, 1935, and 31.2 at 23rd April, 1934.

and 31.2 at 23rd April, 1934. The demand for men on the Thames was very slack until the last week when there was a slight improvement. On the Tyne there was a quiet demand, with slackness more marked in the first and last weeks; on the Wear there was a poor to moderate demand, with slacker conditions in the last week. On the Tees the demand varied from very poor to fair; at the Hartlepools it fluctuated somewhat, and at the end of April was moderate. At Hull the demand improved to fair during the first three weeks, but declined and was very slack thereafter. At Southampton there was a quiet demand, with more activity in the third week. Apart from some activity in the first week, demand at Bristol was very poor; at activity in the first week, demand at Bristol was very poor; at Avonmouth it was fair, except in the third week when it was slack. The demand at Cardiff varied from moderate to good: there was some difficulty in obtaining British carpenters and efficient ordinary seamen; at Newport there was a quiet demand, with more activity in the first two weeks. At Swansea demand varied from fair to good; some shortage of carpenters and able-bodied and ordinary seamen was experienced. At Manchester there was a fair demand. On the Mersey the demand varied from slack to fairly good. On the Clyde it fluctuated somewhat and at the end of April was fair; at Leith, apart from periods of moderate demand at the beginning and end of April, it was very slack. At Belfast the demand improved from quiet to fair in the first three weeks, but declined thereafter. 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 April :--

and the second						
	-	Number of	of Seamen*	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	Apr.,		(+) or -) on a	Four M		
	1935.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1935.	Apr., 1934.	
NGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester Manchester Southampton Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiffs Swansea	8,780 601 7,014 6,604 2,062 153 304 608 662 237 1,526 1,009	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,922 \\ + 52 \\ + 480 \\ + 600 \\ + 636 \\ + 3 \\ + 51 \\ - 81 \\ + 6 \\ - 26 \\ - 413 \\ + 448 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,632\\ +100\\ +1,492\\ +962\\ +962\\ +157\\ -70\\ +22\\ -316\\ +30\\ -76\\ -336\\ -681\\ \end{array}$	31,241 2,211 29,865 24,322 5,759 614 1,053 2,656 2,671 1,233 6,634 2,686	32,001 2,762 28,462 22,780 7,350 764 940 3,074 3,270 1,079 6,937 4,225	
DOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	256 375 1,764	+ 94 + 29 - 98	+ 26 - 52 - 658	874 1,124 7,810	772 1,061 7,724	
ORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	152	- 80	- 149	626	960	
TOTAL for above Ports	32,107	+ 3,623	+ 2,093	121,379	124,161	

l be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate nts, and not of separate individuals. ding Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

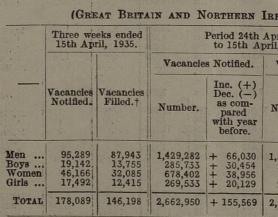
May, 1935.		THE	MINI
COMPOSITIC			
ON page 186 an expla published in the Press gives an analysis rela position of these static persons on the register; number of insured person	, and in t ting to t stics. Iter while iter	his GAZI he 15th ns 1 to ns 1, 2, 3	April, 19. 4 make u (a), 5 (a) a
	Men. (18 years and over.)	Boys. (Under 18 years)	Women. (18 years and over.)
1. Claims admitted	1,392,499	10,001	233,354
 Claims under consider- ation Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment 	27,820	1,178	8,390
allowances : (a) Aged 16-64 (b) ,, 14 and 15 4. Uninsured persons on	157,800	7,807 10,531	35,120
Register 5. Two months' file :	55,183	28,472	24,079
(b) persons aged	37,450	2,559	28,105
14 and 15 6. Unemployed—Special		3,713	-
Schemes	3,383	13	273
(items 1-4) Insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as un-	1,633,302	57,989	300,943
employed(items 1-3(a),	1 010 050	07 550	705.040

NUMBERS ON THE REGIS' EMPLOYMENT EXCHAN

	-	15th Ap	ril, 1935.
	Persons no Regular En		Person normal in Casu
		Temporarily	Emplo
	Unemployed.	Stopped.	mont
- <u>17</u>	Unemployed.	Stopped. Great B	
Men Eø/s Women Girls	Unemployed. 1,355,657 54,447 217,253 49,266		

Men Boys Women Girls	1,399,375 56,060 232,734 50,051	193,113 3,490 85,920 3,059	88,42 6 1,56
Total	1,738,220	285,582	90,04

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO FILLED BY, EMPLOYM **EXCHANGES.***



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E MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

of the unemployment statistics AZETTE. The following Table th April, 1935, of the comto 4 make up the number of 2, 3 (a), 5 (a) and 6 make up the recorded as unemployed.

	·	(18 years and over.)	18 years)		1	Total.				sons on l April, 193			or Dec. (- tals as red with
ation	ler consider-	1,392,499 27,820	10,001 1,178	233,354 8,390	6,787 768	1,642,641 38,156	Area,	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	25th Mar 1935.	23rd Ap 1934.
entitled	to benefit	41,020	1,110	0,000			London Division	158,943	38,948	and the second	1.1.1.1.1	- 17,854	1 1. 19 1 1 1 1
allowance	employment es : ed 16-64	157,800	7,807	35,120	5,788	206,515	Division Brighton	74,685 2,961 3,666	12,412 959 452	254	92,761 4,174 4,478	- 724	1 - 1,04 + 104 3 - 100
(b) "	14 and 15 persons on	—	10,531	-	9,820	20,351	Ipswich Norwich	2,579 5,223	277 419	103 139	2,959 5,781	- 202	2 - 30 + 65
Register Two mont (a) per	hs' file :	55,183	28,472	24,079	29,063		Rest of Division South-Western Division	60,256 96,256	10,305 13,284	7.631	75,369	A States	A STATISTICS OF A STATISTICS
(b) per	-64 sons aged and 15	37,450	2,559 3,713	28,105	3,277 5,009	71,391 8,722	Bristol Plymouth	16,300 7,152	2,679 1,059	2,288	21,267 8,580	- 722	2 - 3,7 5 - 7
Unemploy	ved-Special	3,383	13	273	4	3,673	Portsmouth Reading Southampton	7,446 2,303 7,929	991 302 746	132	9,044 2,737 9,384	- 337	7 - 1, - 2, 4
(items 1-4	on Register 4) hersons aged	1,633,302	57,989	300,943	52,226	2,044,460	Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division	1,481 53,645 <i>168,060</i>	164 7,343 40,062	3,372	1,799 64,360 214,547	- 6,129	9 - 4,2
16-64 rec employed(orded as un- items 1-3(a),	1 63 6 650	03.550	705.040	10 004	1 000 776	Birmingham Coventry	19,380 4,120	5,699 613	229	25,308 4,808	- 3.03	
5 (a) and	6)	1,618,952	21,558	305,242	16,624	1,962,376	Cradley Heath and Halesowen Derby	2,573 2,437	389 543	157	3,000	416	
			·	<u> </u>			Leicester Northampton	7,273 3,470	4,731	110 58	12,114 3,918 16,413	- 499 + 57 - 1,069	
IUME	BERS (ON T	HE I	REGIS	STER	S OF	Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	13,419 2,057 16,089	2,690 537 6,195	18 309	2,612 22,593	- 32 - 18	$3 - 6 \\ 9 - 1,6$
El	MPLOY	MENT	Г ЕХ	CHAN	IGES	*	Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division	5,124 2,364 6,611	841 281 1,278	208	6,173 2,673 8,297	- 26	9 - 1
· A1	NALYSIS OF		FOR 15TH		1935, 💵	ND	North-Eastern	83,143	15,875	4,483	103,501	- 6,88	1 - 15,6
		<u></u>	April, 193		· (;	25th Mar.,	Division Barnsley Bradford	378,213 9,259 10,503	40,964 602 2,652	746	445,348 10,607 13,233	+ 78 - 67	$5 + 8 \\ 4 - 3,5$
		•	<u> </u>	1		1935.	Darlington Dewsbury	4,184 3,126	367	345 130	4,896 4,540 8,138	$5 - 25 \\ - 31$	2 - 4 = 4 = 8
		mormally in imployment.	Person norm in Ca	ally	otal.	Total.	Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby	6,857 10,503 5,243	506 1,018 705	1,232 397	8,138 12,753 6,345 2,761	5 - 43	$\binom{8}{-}$ + 2
	Wholly Unemployed	Temporari Stopped	ly Empl	loy-		1.0000.	Halifax Hartlepools	2,262 9,416 3,838		860	10,752	2 - 20 3 - 122	0 - 3
1	1	I A CONTRACT				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Hull Leeds	14,490 18,670	1,639	656 125	16,785	92 - 92 - 2.45	$ \frac{6}{3} - 1,3 $
	<u> </u>	Great	Britain.	1	1		Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	3,649 13,563 23,584	623	1,040		5 - 2	
en 0/8	1,355,657	191,729 3,481		61 5	57,989	1,707,469 61,308	Rotherham Sheffield	5,431 29,803	357	7 556 658	6,344 34,458	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2,92 - 2,31	2 - 2,2
irls	217,253 49,266	82,164 2,959			00,943 52,226	328,874 56,219	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	12,160 8,945 22,586	455	651 2,268	10,051	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$
Total	1,676,623	280,333	87,	504 2,04	14,460	2,153,870	Wakefield York Rest of Division	4,381 3,402 152,358	747	1 112	4,078	3 - 58	2 - 5
	Gre	at Britain a	and North	ern Irelan	d.		North-Western Division	319,722	100,092	18,824	438.637	- 15.37	6 - 25,3
fen	1,399,375	193,113				1,756,199	Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow	4,895 4,227 3,793	2,293 1,610 410	0 122 386	7,603 5,959 4,589	9 - 33	0 - 8
Vomen	56,060 232,734 50,051	3,490 85,920 3,059	1,	565 32	59,611 20,219 53,111	63,066 348,223 57,231	Birkenhead Blackburn	7,235 8,669	979 8,289	597 571	8,81 17,529	L – 43 9 – 45	5 - 1,1
Total	1,738,220	285,582	_			2,224,719	Blackpool Bolton Burnley	4,366 9,618 5,044	3,99	415 6 410	14,024	$\frac{4}{2} - \frac{13}{23}$	9 - 9 - 2,1
<u></u>	1 1						Bury Chorley	2,422 2,930 76,553	1,57.	95 1 155	4,440	6 - 10	0+
VAC	CANCI	ES NC	TIFI	ED T	'O 4	ND	Manchester Nelson	36,542 2,362	10,904	4 1,035 163	48,48	1 - 2,57 = 32	4 - 1,9 4 +
	FILLEI				and the second		Oldham Preston Rochdale	15,255 6,320 5,264	3,19.	3 349		2 - 1.05	7+
		EXCH					St. Helens	6,689 11,479	490	0 577 9 450	7,75		9 - 1,8 7 - 1,6
	(GREAT]	BRITAIN A	ND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.)		Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	5,256 4,488 8,963	580	0 196 5 365	5,26	$\frac{4}{3} - \frac{28}{62}$	0 + 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
	hree weeks en 5th April, 19			od 24th April 15th April			Rest of Division Scotland Division	87,352 249,301	12222	9	and some	State of the second	1 1 1
		Va	cancies No	otified.	Vacancie	s Filled.†	Aberdeen Clydebank	7,642 5,102 10,606	1,33	1 453 8 563	9,42		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\$
	cancies Vaca		De	c. (+) c. (-)		Inc. (+) Dec. (-)	Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	18,419 85,387	3,23	9 1,282 5 7,705	22,94	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 &- & 64 \\ 8 &- & 3,18 \end{array} $	9 - 6,3
	otified. Fille	Nun	iber. I	bared 1 th year	Number.	as com- pared with year	Greenock Motherwell	7,665	64	5 982	8,20		
			b	efore.		before.	Paisley Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division	5,027 2,474 100,404	17.04	5 196 7 11,619	3,03	$5 - 29 \\ - 4,15$	18 - 3,1 5 - 3,1
Boys	19,142, 13	,755 288	5,733 +	30,454	,343,028 227,735	+ 42,369 + 14,900	Cardiff Llanelly	188,122 15,282 3,305	1,65	0 1,060 4 478	17,99	$2 - 45 \\ 7 + 9$	9 - 3 19 + 5
	17,492 12	,415 269	3,402 + 9,533 +	38,956 20,129	533,555 213,917	+ 6,725 + 12,005	Newport Swansea Rest of Division	7,439 12,456 149,640	37	0 487 1 1,850	8,29 15,21		$ \frac{10}{11} + 1,6 $
	78,089 146	141		No. Contraction	,318,235	+ 75,999	Northern Ireland Belfast	47,608	19,27	6 2,507 4 1,618	69,39 38,95	1 - 1,45 + 17	$\frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{1}, \frac{9}{4}$
TOTAL 1		ment Excha	nge," as a	ised in this nd Branch	s connecti Employn	on, includes	Londonderry Lurgan	3,229 879 1,009	1,66	4 267 8 41	5,16	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 - & 21 \\ 8 - & 14 \end{array} $	
TOTAL 1	rm " Employ Labour Emp	loyment Ex	curanges a	and the second se	of I ogo	1 Edmantion	Lisburn	1,765				14	7 5
TOTAL 1	rm "Employ Labour Employ venile Employ, which are and Sec. 6 of	loyment Ex yment Bure exercising p the Unem	aux under owers un	der Sec. 1	07 of the	Education	Newry Rest of Northern			12 8 M. C.	and the second	3. 201 2. 2	87 + 7
TOTAL 1	rm "Employ Labour Employ , which are and Sec. 6 of n Sec. 81 of t ncies Filled" is) in which t or an employ ernate weeks number of s	loyment Ex yment Bure exercising p the Unemp he Unemplo include cer	aux under owers un oloyment Ins tain type	der Sec. 1 Insurance Surance Act of cases	07 of the Act, 1923 t, 1935. (described	Education both now as Class B	Rest of Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,634	5,16	7 480	19,28	1 - 1,10	5 + 4,3

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table 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 15th April, 1935. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment, at July, 1934, the number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th April, 1935, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, and two

respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons excepted from such compulsory insurance are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public autho-rities, 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, inter alia, 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 to whom it relates 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 as soon as 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 who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on

May, 1935.

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 unemploy-ment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 185 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 185.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percent-age 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 home in mind that the percentage store of uncomplex in the articles on specific industries on calculated parents of unemploy-it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemploy-ment at each date in 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1934; while the figures for April, 1934, and 1933, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, and 1932, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemoloyment.

INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th APRIL, 1935.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO.	RTHERN]	IRELAND.		And the second second	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		Темро	RARY STOI	PAGES.		TOTAL.	and the	TEMPO	LY UNEMP RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,913	127	8,040	94	27	121	8,007	154	8,161	7,963	154	8,117
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	183,360 2,432 1,124 7,716 769 1,490 2,043 <i>198,934</i>	474. 4 3 6 1 116 7 611	183,834 2,436 1,127 7,722 770 1,606 2,050 199,545	45,997 546 19 2,383 48 951 400 50,344	$\overset{50}{\overset{1}{\underset{-}{1}}}_{\overset{1}{\underset{70}{1}}}$	46,047 547 20 2,383 48 968 401 50,414	229,357 2,978 1,143 10,099 817 2,441 2,443 2,443 2,49,278	524 5 4 6 1 133 8 681	229,881 2,983 1,147 10,105 818 2,574 2,451 249,959	229,333 2,964 1,143 9,244 814 2,408 2,369 248,275	524 5 4 5 1 133 8 680	229,857 2,969 1,147 9,249 815 2,541 2,377 248,955
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,122 3,482 1,594	9 57 40	2,131 3,539 1,634	246 1,023 433	-48 2	246 1,071 435	2,368 4,505 2,027	9 105 42	2,377 4,610 2,069	2,368 4,478 1,913	9 105 36	2,377 4,583 1,949
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,176	589	9,765	1,295	148	1,443	10,471	737	11,208	10,281	736	11,017
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,250	2,613	6,863	3,277	4,169	7,446	7,527	6,782	14,309	7,496	6,778	14,274
Glass:	2,685 2,913	342 221	3,027 3,134	638 900	38 15	676 915	3,323 3,813	380 236	3,703 4,049	3,304 3,813	379 236	3,683 4,049
Chemicals, etc : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	8,583 672 1,182 5,048 15,485	1,154 313 224 951 2,642	9,737 985 1,406 5,999 18,127	652 15 32 1,062 <i>1,761</i>	137 26 12 159 <i>334</i>	789 41 44 1,221 2,095	9,235 687 1,214 6,110 17,246	1,291 339 236 1,110 2,976	10,526 1,026 1,450 7,220 20,222	9,166 687 1,213 6,069 17,135	1,285 339 236 1,085 2,945	10,451 1,026 1,449 7,154 20,080
Matel Manufacture	3,127	6	3,133	597		597	3,724	6	3,730	3,722	6	a de la de la
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	22,721 3,383 3,147 3,478 2,387 38,243	154 153 196 73 241 823	22,875 3,536 3,343 3,551 2,628 39,066	14,847 959 7,285 1,752 1,444 26,884	43 33 632 9 49 766	14,890 992 7,917 1,761 1,493 27,650	37,568 4,342 10,432 5,230 3,831 65,127	197 186 828 82 290 1,589	37,765 4,528 11,260 5,312 4,121 66,716	37,565 4,319 10,432 5,229 3,830 65,097	197 184 828 82 290 1,587	3,728 37,762 4,503 11,260 5,311 4,120 66,684
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	56,220 5,133 11,646 5,272 78,271	1,677 726 29 40 2,472	57,897 5,859 11,675 5,312 80,743	14,082 571 1,081 870 16,604	588 157 8 4 757	14,670 728 1,089 874 17,361	70,302 5,704 12,727 6,142 94,875	2,265 883 37 44 3,229	72,567 6,587 12,764 6,186 98,104	68,966 5,632 11,547 5,956 92,101	2,251 883 35 44 3,213	71,217 6,515 11,582 6,000 95,314
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:- Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	16,619 1,550 3,15 21,336	863 118 21 1,002	17,482 1,668 3,188 22,338	3,103 169 690 <i>3,962</i>	126 20 8 <i>154</i>	3,229 189 698 4,116	19,722 1,719 3,857 25,298	989 138 29 1,156	20,711 1,857 3,886 26,454	19,323 1,661 3,857 24,841	983 138 29 1,150	20,306 1,799 3,886 25,991
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	66,879	174	67,053	2,707	20	2,727	69,586	194	69,780	65,774	190	65,964

• See however, footnote † on page 189 as to the general percentages for all industries combined.

May, 1935. 11		111115.			LADU					Conan	BRITAIN O	01
		100 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	GREAT B	RITAIN A	ND NORT		SLAND.				UNEMPLO	
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPL		TEMPORA	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	ARY STOPP D CASUALS	AGES,
AND A STATE AND A STATE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :	07.11.11							in a la				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	8,959 4,537	469 62	9,428 4,599	3,457 281 747	130 5 1,260	3,587 286 2,007	12,416 4,818 7,051	599 67 6,296	13,015 4,885 13,347	12,350 4,618 7,022	599 64 6,296	12,949 4,682 13,318
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	6,304 3,623 1,522 1,448	5,036 834 580 532	11,340 4,457 2,102 1,980	1,673 415 275	321 131 142	1,994 546 417	5,296 1,937 1,723	1,155 711 674	6,451 2,648 2,397	5,283 1,937 1,723	1,150 711 674	6,433 2,648 2,397 1,169
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	1,043 1,882	19 1,008	1,062 2,890	122 563		122 935	1,165 2,445	19 1,380	1,184 3,825	1,150 2,419	19 1,378	3,797
specified	14,343 <i>43,661</i>	4,660 <i>13,200</i>	19,003 56,861	3,393 <i>10,926</i>	1,424 <i>3</i> ,785	4,817 <i>14,711</i>	17,736 54,587	6,084 <i>16,985</i>	23,820 71,572	17,520 54, 022	6,078 <i>16,969</i>	23,598 <i>70,991</i>
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	14,625 11,628 26,253	11,510 23,783 <i>35,293</i>	26,135 35,411 <i>61,546</i>	9,993 4,082 14,075	13,600 10,880 24,480	23,593 14,962 38,555	24,618 15,710 40,328	25,110 34,663 59,773	49,728 50,373 100,101	24,618 15,695 40,313	25,110 34 663 69,773	49,728 50,358 100,086
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	7,820 1,042 1,031	5,547 1,189 401	13,367 2,231 1,432	8,987 823 126	11,033 2,264 277	20,020 3,087 403	16,807 1,865 1,157	16,580 3,453 678	33,387 5,318 1,835	16,714 1,861 1,157	16,532 3,420 678	33,246 5,281 1,835
Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	5,150 2,851 1,084	7,482 5,057 1,312	12,632 7,908 2,396	633 155 179	1,490 750 579	2,123 905 758	5,783 3,006 1,263	8,972 5,807 1,891	14,755 8,813 3,154	829 3,006 1,065	1,872 5,807 1,545	2,701 8,813 2,610
Hosiery Lace Carpets	1,528 360 430	5,211 285 567	6,739 645 997	2,051 326 241	9,777 257 495 1,386	11,828 583 736	3,579 686 671	14,988 542 1,062	18,567 1,228 1,733	3,537 686 666 1,537	14,877 542 1,061 2,664	18,414 1,228 1,727 4,201
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	1,511 7,801 56,861	2,412 2,659 <i>67,415</i>	3,923 10,460 <i>124,276</i>	243 9,107 <i>36,94</i> 6	2,824 55,612	1,629 11,931 <i>92,558</i>	1,754 16,908 <i>93,807</i>	3,798 5,483 123,027	5,552 22,391 216,834	15,957 87,328	4,130 112,901	20,087 200,229
Leather and Leather Goods :	3,994 1,235	1,155 815	5,149 2,050	1,263 210	285 306	1,548 516	5,257 1,445	1,440 1,121	6,697 2,566	5,254 1,424	1,440 1,104	6,694 2,528
Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	8,294 736 832	5,356 2,857 723	13,650 3,593 1,555	919 31 423	2,060 424 561	2,979 455 984	9,213 767 1,255	7,416 3,281 1,284	16,629 4,048 2,539	8,708 761 1,255	6,881 3,155 1,283	15,589 3,916 2,538
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc	808 655 10,220	6,020 702 2,362	6,828 1,357 12,582	73 267 5,064	3,132 602 1,637	3,205 869 6,701	881 922 15,284	9,152 1,304 3,999	10,033 2,226 19,283	658 917 14,989	3,701 1,303 3,975	4,359 2,220 18,964
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs <i>Total, Clothing</i> Food, Drink and Tobacco :	21,545	18,020 4,316	<i>39,565</i> 17,471	6,777 588	8,416 372	15,193 960	28,322 13,743	26,436 4,688	54,758 18,431	27,288	4,573	47,586
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Other Food Industries	2,641 3,209	197 4,006 8,832	2,838 7,215 18,743	376 407 398	31 1,776 1,142	407 2,183 1,540	3,017 3,616 10,309	228 5,782 9,974	3,245 9,398 20,283	2,780 3,601 10,144	211 5,765 9,909	2,991 9,366 20.053
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	9,911 8,540 929 38,385	8,832 2,387 1,429 21,167	10,927 2,358 59,552	443 58 2,270	345 439 4,105	788 497 6,375	8,983 987 40,655	2,732 1,868 25,272	11,715 2,855 65,927	8,449 936 <i>38,918</i>	2,704 1,755 24,917	11,153 2,691 63,835
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	9,148 2,084	106	9,254 2,286	536	12 36	548 334	9,684 2,382	118 238	9,802 2,620	9,262 2,282	115 237	9,377 2,519
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	13,828 2,598 27,658	1,554 393 2,255	15,382 2,991 29,913	1,224 515 2,573	236 181 <i>465</i>	1,460 696 <i>3,038</i>	15,052 3,113 30,231	1,790 574 2,720	16,842 3,687 32,951	14,724 2,942 29,210	1,780 553 2,685	16,504 3,495 <i>31,895</i>
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,473	556	3,029	966	265 535	1,231 616	3,439	821 2,714	4,260	3,419	813 2,509	4,232 3,875
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	1,342 362 258	2,179 228 214	3,521 590 472	34 64	48	82	396	276	672 543	396	276	672 540
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	16,452 20,887	5,436 8,613	21,888 29,500	786 1,931	934 1,789	1,720 <i>3,720</i>	17,238 22,818	6,370 10,402	23,608 <i>33,220</i>	16,884 22,384	6,208 10,027	23,092 32,411
Building and Contracting:	140,106 123,791	284 51	140,390 123,842	3,737 1,967	19 7	3,756 1,974	143,843 125,758		144,146 125,816	137,899 121,817	296 54	138,195 121,871
Other Manufacturing Industries :	5,058 1,131 1,033	2,029 87 291	7,087 1,218 1,324	1,020 259 183	610 119 93	1,630 378 276	6,078 1,390 1,216	206	8,717 1,596 1,600	6,058 1,386 1,136	2,637 205 383	8,695 1,591 1,519
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	956 1,891 701	367 955 593	1,323 2,846 1,294	60 429 139	23 57 102	83 486 241	1,016 2,320 840	1,012	1,406 3,332 1,535	1;005 2,315 840	389 1,012 695	1,394 3,327 1,535
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing Industries	10,770	4,322	15,092	2,090	1,004	3,094	12,860		18,186	12,740	5,321	18,061
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	19,369	175	19,544	563	9	572	19,932	184	20,116	19,504	175	19,679
Transport and Communication :	12,957 8,605 38,400	232 487 363	13,189 9,092 38,763	560 531 1,947	13 24 11	573 555 1,958	13,517 9,136 40,347	511 374	13,762 9,647 40,721	13,252 8,885 39,113	242 504 366	13,494 9,389 39,479
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River, Canal, Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	44,143 52,549	Company Ser	44,682 52,706	353 1,386	61 9	414 1,395	44,496 53,935 3,518	100	45,096 54,101 3.680	43,451 52,188 3,476	597 165 162	44,048 52,353 3,638
Total, Transport, etc	3,363 160,017 169,473	145 <i>1,923</i> 50,212	3,508 <i>161,940</i> 219,685	155 4,932 5,897	17 135 2,795	172 5,067 8,692	164,949 175,370	2,058	167,007 228,377	160, 3 65		162,401 220,451
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,336		11,547	192	23	215	10,528		11,762	10,144	1,208	11,352
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	14,880 71,779	879 939	15,759 72,718	354 1,382	34 81	388 1,463	15,234 73,161	1,020	16,147 74,181	14,670 70,966		15,545 71,981
Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	5,881 18,430	1,738 4,763	7,619 23,193	253 391	118 189	371 580	6,134 18,821	1,856	7,990 23,773 65,363	5,929 18,347	1,804 4,913	7,733 23,260 63,754
Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	30,939 3,676 45,059 190,644	6.242 2,642	63,995 9,918 47,701 240,903	444 137 1,145 <i>4,106</i>	924 1,917 344 3,607	1,368 2,054 1,489 7,713	31,383 3,813 46,204 194,750	8,159 2,986	65,363 11,972 49,190 248,616	3,713	7,901 2,931	11,614 47,273
TOTAL	1 402 015		1,744,814*		88,910	285,458	Contraction of the local division of the loc	341,709	2,030,272	1,640,510	321,866	1,962,376

May, 1935.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Including 90,048 casuals (males, 88,484; females, 1,564).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1935.

and the former server is	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
	Ести	TED NUM		P	ERCENT	AGES (JNEMPI	OYED	AT 15T	H APR	IL, 1935	5.*		HASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	UN (WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals	TED		MPORA OPPAGE		157	TOTAL.		TOT	EASE (AL PER AGES [®] PARED	CEN-	PER- CENTAGES AT 15TH APR.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH MAR., 1935.	23RD APR., 1934.	APR.,	1935.
Fishing	31,150	1,040	32,190	25.4	12.2	25.0	0.3	2.6	0.4	25.7	14.8	25.4	- 0.7	+ 1.2	- 0.4	25.4
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Blate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	977,160 11,720 4,150 9,950 11,890 16,840 <i>1,078,000</i>	4,360 30 10 380 10 1,320 180 6,290	981,520 11,750 4,160 46,670 9,960 13,210 17,020 1,084,290	18.8 20.8 27.1 16.7 7.7 12.5 12.1 18.5	10.9 13.3 30.0 1.6 10.0 8.8 3.9 9.7	$18 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 4$	4.7 4.6 0.4 5.1 0.5 8.0 2.4 4.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ - \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	4.7 4.7 0.5 5.2 0.5 7.3 2.4 4.7	23.5 25.4 27.5 21.8 8.2 20.5 14.5 23.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.0 \\ 16.7 \\ 40.0 \\ 1.6 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 10.8 \end{array} $	21·7 8·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ +2.0 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.4 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 3.2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.5 \\ -21.8 \\ -29.7 \\ -6.1 \\ -7.8 \\ -5.9 \\ -11.0 \\ -9.4 \end{array} $	23.4 25.3 27.6 20.9 8.2 19.5 14.1 23.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:	12,850 21,140 14,700	110 1,590 550	12,960 22,730 15,250	16·5 16·5 10·8	8·2 3·6 7·3	16·4 15·6 10·7	1.9 4.8 3.0		1·9 4·7 2·9	18·4 21·3 13·8	8·2 6·6 7·6	18·3 20·3 13·6	+ 1.0 + 0.9		-15.5 - 6.9 -10.5	18·3 20·3 13·1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	89,500 35,260	6,110 39,700	95,610 74,960	10.3	9.6	10.2	1.4	2.5	1.5	11.7	12.1	11.7	- 0.9	- 1.5	- 8.8	11.7
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,200	33,100	14,500	12.1	6.6	9.2	9.2	10.5	9.9	21.3	17-1	19.1	- 0.7	- 1.7.	-14.9	19-1
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Chemicals, etc. :	22,090 17,560	6,370 2,500	28,460 20,060	12·2 16·6	5·4 8·8	10·6 15·6	2·8 5·1	0.6 0.6	2·4 4·6	15·0 21·7	6·0 9·4	N. S. C.	- 0.5 - 2.4	-1.7 -1.4	- 5·2 - 4·3	13·0 20·2
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	77,670 11,110 17,050 52,070 157,900	27,340 4,930 5,450 20,990 58,710	105,010 16,040 22,500 73,060 216,610	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	4·2 6·3 4·1 4·5 4·5	9·3 6·1 6·2 8·2 8·4	0.8 0.2 0.2 2.0 1.1	0·5 0·6 0·2 0·8 0·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	11.9 6.2 7.1 11.7 10.9	4·7 6·9 4·3 5·3 5·1		$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array} $	-1.0 -1.0 -0.5 -0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.3 \\ -3.2 \\ -3.0 \\ -2.9 \\ -4.1 \end{array} $	10.0 6.4 6.4 9.8 9.3
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	16,250	120	16,370	19.2	5.0	19.1	3.7	-	3.7	22.9	5.0	22.8	+ 0.3	- 3.0.	-18.8	22.8
Iron and Steel Rolling etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	164,110 35,020 26,090 27,820 18,990 288,280	3,930 3,260 2,830 1,650 3,860 15,650	168,040 38,280 28,920 29,470 22,850 303,930	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	3.9 4.7 6.9 4.4 6.2 5.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.6 \\ 9.2 \\ 11.6 \\ 12.0 \\ 11.5 \\ 12.9 \end{array} $	9.1 2.7 27.9 6.3 7.6 9.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	8.9 2.6 27.3 6.0 6.5 9.1	22.9 12.4 40.0 18.8 20.2 22.6	5.0 5.7 29.3 5.0 7.5 10.2	38·9 18·0 18·0	-1.7 -0.1	+ 3.5 - 2.1 + 3.0	$-21 \cdot 8$ $-11 \cdot 4$ $-6 \cdot 2$ $-24 \cdot 9$ $-6 \cdot 0$	22.511.938.918.018.022.0
Total, Metal Manujacture Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	478,570 71,950 45,920 30,430 <i>626,870</i>	44,050 19,240 840 1,220 65,350	522,620 91,190 46,760 31,650 692,220	11.7 7.1 25.4 17.3	3.8 3.8 3.5 3.5 3.3	11·1 6·4 25·0 16·8	3.0 0.8 2.3 2.9 2.6	1·3 0·8 0·9 0·3 1·1	2.8 0.8 2.3 2.7 2.5	14·7 7·9 27·7 20·2 15·1	5·1 4·6 4·4	13·9 7·2	-0.1 -0.4 +0.1	- 2·5 - 6·2	-18.0 -13.8 -11.2 -22.8 -18.7 -14.3	13.8 7.2 27.5 19.1 14.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	244,970 12,450 45,040 <i>302,460</i>	26,560 1,900 1,370 29,830	271,530 14,350 46,410 <i>332,290</i>	6·8 12·4 7·0 7·1 42·7	3·2 6·2 1·5 3·4	6·4 11·6 6·9 6·7	1·3 1·4 1·6 <i>1</i> ·3	0.5 1.1 0.6 0.5 0.9	1·2 1·3 1·5 <i>1</i> ·3 1·7	8·1 13·8 8·6 8·4 44·4	3.7 7.3 2.1 3.9 8.7	7.6 12.9 8.4 8.0	-0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.6 \\ - 5.5 \\ -18.6 \\ -10.0 \end{array} $	7.5 12.7 8.4 7.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	156,550 84,780 31,410 76,900 23,100 14,000 16,310 10,780 21,710 143,130	2,240 8,790 1,950 56,380 10,030 10,100 800 18,700 77,050 194,370	158,790 93,570 33,360 133,280 33,130 24,570 26,410 11,580 40,410 220,180	10.6 14.4 8.2 15.7 10.9 9.9 9.7 8.7 10.0 10.3	7·8 5·32 8·9 8·5 5·3 5·3 5·4 5·4 6·8	42·2 10·1 13·8 8·5 13·5 8·6 7·5 9·2 7·2 8·6 9·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 4.0\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 7.2\\ 2.9\\ 1.7\\ 1.1\\ 2.6\\ 2.4\\ 2.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ $	3.8 0.8 1.5 6.0 2.2 1.6 1.0 2.3 2.2 2.4	14.6 15.3 9.2 22.9 13.8 10.6 10.8 11.3 12.4 12.9	6.8 3.4 11.2 11.5 6.7 6.7 2.4 7.4 7.9 8.7	13·9 14·6 10·0 19·5 10·8 9·1 10·2	$\begin{array}{c} -1.6\\ -1.1\\ -1.1\\ -1.1\\ -1.8\\ -0.7\\ -0.4\\ -1.2\\ -0.9\\ -0.9\\ -1.0\\ -1.0\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.4 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -16.0 \\ -12.4 \\ -3.7 \\ -8.0 \\ -14.3 \\ -13.3 \\ -10.2 \\ -11.9 \\ -9.5 \\ \hline 7.9 \\ -9.4 \end{array} $	43.8 13.9 14.4 10.0 19.5 10.8 9.1 10.1 9.5 10.8 11.6
Total, Other Metals Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	422,120 93,960	135,590	616,490 229,550	15.6	8.5	11.4	10.6	10.0	10.3	26.2	18.5	21.7	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 6.4	11.6 21.7
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	75,960 <i>169,920</i> 95,140	161,930 297,520 134,450	237,890 467,440 229,590	15·3 15·5 8·2	14.7 11.9 4.1	14.9 13.2 5.8	5.4 8.2 9.5	6.7 8.2 8.2	6·3 8·2 8·7	20.7 23.7 17.7	21·4 20·1 12·3	14.5	21	- 0.7 + 0.4	-6.6 -6.6 -4.3	21·2 21·4 14·5
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute Jute	17,240 14,790 23,250 11,390 6,920 26,460 6,180 12,960 15,760 78,300	30,930 10,360 51,380 20,380 11,200 91,010 9,530 17,190 34,560 31,230	48,170 25,150 74,630 31,770 18,120 117,470 15,710 30,150 50,320 109,530	6.0 7.0 22.2 25.0 15.7 5.8 5.8 3.3 9.6 10.0 11.9	3.8 3.9 14.6 24.8 11.7 5.7 3.0 3.3 7.0 8.5 9.1	4.6 5.7 16.9 24.9 13.2 5.7 4.1 3.3 7.8 9.5 10.2	4·8 0·8 2·7 1·4 2·6 7·7 5·3 1·9 1·5 11·6 7·7	$7 \cdot 4 2 \cdot 6 2 \cdot 9 3 \cdot 7 5 \cdot 2 10 \cdot 8 2 \cdot 7 2 \cdot 9 4 \cdot 0 9 \cdot 1 7 \cdot 5 $	6·4 1·6 2·9 2·8 4·2 10·1 3·7 2·4 3·2 10·9 7·6	10.8 7.8 24.9 26.4 18.3 13.5 11.1 5.2 11.1 21.6 19.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	7·3 19·8 27·7 17·4 15·8 7·8 5·7 11·0 20·4	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ - 3.0 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 3.7 \\ - 2.7 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 8 \\ -11 \cdot 5 \\ -9 \cdot 0 \\ -13 \cdot 3 \\ -5 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 7 \\ -9 \cdot 8 \\ -5 \cdot 2 \\ -5 \cdot 7 \\ -5 \cdot 7 \\ -7 \cdot 2 \\ -6 \end{array} $	11.0 7.3 20.1 27.7 16.7 15.7 7.8 5.7 9.0 19.8
Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	478,310 35,440 11,830	739,740 11,080 14,240	1,218,050 46,520 26,070	11·3 10·4	10·4 5·7	10·2 11·1 7·9	3·5 1·8	2.6 2.2	3·3 1·9	14·8 12·2	13·0 7·9	14·4 9·8	-0.2 -1.1	-0.2 -1.1	-6.6 -3.8 -6.5	17.6 14.4 9.8
Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	68,910 9,710 13,120 10,460 8,610 84,360 195,170	139,990 93,080 21,530 89,010 19,670 55,030 <i>418,310</i>	208,900 102,790 34,650 99,470 28,280 139,390 613,480	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	3.8 3.1 3.4 6.8 3.6 4.3 4.3	6.5 3.5 4.5 6.9 4.8 9.0 6.4	1·4 0·3 3·3 0·7 3·1 6·0 3·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	13·4 7·9 9·6 8·4 10·7 16·1 14·5	5·3. 3·5 6·0 10·3 6·6 7·3 6·3	10·1 7·9 13·8	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.7 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.9 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 1.1 \\ - 2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.7 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 2.9 \\ - 5.6 \\ - 2.9 \end{array} $	7.6 3.8 7.3 5.4 7.9 13.7 8.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	104,020 30,080	62,960 3,950	166,980 34,030	12:6 8·8	6·9 5·0	10·5 8·3	0·6 1·2	0·5 0·8	0·5 1·2	13·2 1J·0	7·4 5·8				- 1·7 - 1·0	10·9 9·1
Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	23,850 67,060 87,560 15,290 327,860	46,350 60,440 22,640 29,510 225,850	70,200 127,500 110,200 44,800 553,710	13·5 14·8 9·8 6·1 11·8	8.6 14.6 10.5 4.8 9.4	10·3 14·7 9·9 5·3 10·8	1.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.7	3.9 1.9 1.6 1.5 <i>1.8</i>	$3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 1$	15·2 15·4 10·3 6·5 12·4	12.5 16.5 12.1 6.3 11.2	15.9 10.6 6.4	-1.5 -0.6 -0.8	+ 1.2 - 0.2 - 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 2.2 \end{array} $	13·4 15·9 10·3 6·5 11·8
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	59.030 9,820 113,040 18.230 200,120	2,690 2,120 22,920 5,340	61,720 11,940 135,960	15·5 21·2 12·2 12·2 14·3	3.9 9.5 6.8 7.4	15.0 19.1 11.3 12.7 12.8	0·9 3·1 1·1 2·8	0·5 1·7 1·0 3·3	0·9 2·8 1·1 2·9 <i>1·3</i>	16·4 24·3 13·3 17·1 15·1	10.7	15·9 21·9 12·4 15·6	- 0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	- 4.5 - 4.8 - 7.6 - 5.3	15.5 21.5 12.3 15.1 13.9

For notes see page 189.

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Wall Paper Making 10,750 Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) 5,080 Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. 3,680 Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. 187,310 Willing and Contracting: 917,330 Public Works Contracting, etc. 270,350 ther Manufacturing Industries: 38,770 Rubber 11,440 Brushes and Brooms 6,700 Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus 19,433 Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing Industries 100,770 as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication : Raliway Service 126,833,400 Transyot, Communication and Storage not separately specified 20,477 Storage not separately specified 20,477 Total, Transport, etc. 833,400 Istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 176,150	May, 1935.	T	HE
aper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board		H O	INSUR
Wall Paper Making	and house the second second		Males.
Wall Paper Making	aper, Printing, etc. :		45 510
Trinting, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. 13,000 187,310 264,120 uilding and Contracting:	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags a Stationery	nd	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Trinting, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. 13,000 187,310 264,120 uilding and Contracting:	Wall Paper Making	ites	5,080
uilding and Contracting: 917,330 Public Works Contracting, etc. 917,335 ther Manufacturing Industries: 917,335 Rubber	(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbind	ing	3,680
Building	Total, Paper, Printing, etc.		264,120
ther Manufacturing Industries:	uilding and Contracting:-		917.330
Rubber 38,777 Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. 11,440 Brushes and Brooms 6,700 Scientific and Photographic Instruments 6,700 Musical Instruments 19,433 Musical Instruments 19,633 Toys, Games and Sports Requisites 7,22 Toys, Games and Sports Requisites 100,774 as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication :- Railway Service 173,870 Other Road Transport 173,870 Other Road Transport 173,870 Other Road Transport 173,870 Other Road Transport 173,870 Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service 20,471 Total Transport, etc. 833,400 Storage not sep	Public Works Contracting, etc.		270,350
Olleloth, Linoleum, etc. 11,440 Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments 19,43 Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites 7,72 as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication : 126,830 Tramway and Omnibus Service Transport, and Communication and 100,774 Storage not separately specified Other Road Transport Transport, Communication and 162,640 Storage not separately specified 20,477 Total, Transport, etc. 833,400 Istributive Trades Mational Government Service Professional Services Mational Government Service Professional Services Boarding House, Club, etc., Service 35,660 Oth	Pubbor		38.770
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	Oilcloth Linoleum etc		11,440
Total, There manufacturery Industries 100,774 as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication :	Scientific and Photographic Inst	ru-	1 State State
Total, There manufacturery Industries 100,774 as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication :	Musical Instruments		16,710
as, Water and Electricity Supply 186,050 ransport and Communication :	Total, Other Manufacture	ing	STATISTICS.
ransport and Communication :			
Railway Service 126,833 Tramway and Omnibus Service 173,870 Other Road Transport 205,150 Shipping Service 144,444 Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service 144,444 Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified 20,471 Total, Transport, etc. 833,400 Istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and 176,150 Finance 176,150 Isteellaneous Trades and Services: 93,280 National Government Service 335,500 Professional Services 86,222 Entertainments and Sports 157,600 Hotel, Public House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Local, Miscellaneous 35,500 Other Industries and Services 151,190 Total, Miscellaneous 94,355,200			186,050
Simplific Service 147,74 Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service 162,64 Transport, Communication and 20,47 Storage not separately specified 20,47 Total, Transport, etc 833,40 Istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and 176,150 Finance 176,150 Stocal Government Service 93,280 Local Government Service 335,500 Professional Services 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardin, House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 35,060 Other Industries and Services 15,190 Total, Miscellaneous 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200			
Simplific Service 147,74 Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service 162,64 Transport, Communication and 20,47 Storage not separately specified 20,47 Total, Transport, etc 833,40 Istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and 176,150 Finance 176,150 Stocal Government Service 93,280 Local Government Service 335,500 Professional Services 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardin, House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 35,060 Other Industries and Services 15,190 Total, Miscellaneous 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200	Tramway and Omnibus Service		
istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 1176,150 iscellaneous Trades and Services :	Shipping Service		144,440
istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 1176,150 iscellaneous Trades and Services :	Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Serv	ice	162,640
istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 1176,150 iscellaneous Trades and Services :	Storage not separately specified	nu	20.47
istributive Trades 1,262,260 ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 1176,150 iscellaneous Trades and Services :	Total, Transport, etc		833,400
Finance 176,150 Biscellaneous Trades and Services : 93,280 National Government Service 93,280 Local Government Service 86,220 Entertainments and Sports 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardinx House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Other Industries and Services 157,600 Other Industries and Services 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200			1,262,260
Finance 176,150 Biscellaneous Trades and Services : 93,280 National Government Service 93,280 Local Government Service 86,220 Entertainments and Sports 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardinx House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Other Industries and Services 157,600 Other Industries and Services 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200	ommerce, Banking, Insurance a	nd	
National Government Service 93,280 Local Government Service 335,500 Professional Services 86,220 Entertainments and Sports 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardinx House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Jourdins, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 35,960 Other Industries and Services 115,190 Total, Miscellaneous 94,355,200			176,150
Local Government Service 335,500 Professional Services 335,500 Entertainments and Sports 76,760 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardin / House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Other Industries and Services 157,600 John John John John John John John John	iscellaneous Trades and Services :-		07.000
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 35,060 Other Industries and Services 115,190 Total, Miscellaneous 9,435,200			335 500
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service 157,600 Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning 35,060 Other Industries and Services 115,190 Total, Miscellaneous 9,435,200	Professional Services		86,220
Total, Miscellaneous 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200	Entertainments and Sports	 nt	76,760
Total, Miscellaneous 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200	Boarding House, Club, etc., Serv	ice	157,600
Total, Miscellaneous 899,610 TOTAL 9,435,200	Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleani	ng	35,060
TOTAL 9.435,200	Total, Miscellaneous		
	manual states and a second state of the second states and s		9,435,200

The percentages for all industries and services combined for April, 1933, and April, 1934, used for these comparisons, are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1934, page 393. The percentages given for March, 1935, and April, 1935, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1934.

Building Distributive Coal Mining. Hotel, Public Tailoring Woollen and Local Govern Ship Buildim Printing, Pu binding Cotton Prepa Cotton Prepa Cotton Man etc.) Total Furniture M etc. Dress Making Public Works Stove, Grate, Iron Foum Electric Cable etc. Metal Indus specified .

Bread, Biscu Other Road Entertainme Shipping Ser Motor Vehic

Textile Blea ing, etc. Railway Ser Cocoa, Choo fectionery

Net variatio

Total varia industries

Rubbe

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th APRIL, 1935.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Constant and a series						and a feat	and the second	250.0
ant Elingent and an	Male	s, ageo	1 16-64.	a ser pa	Fem	ales, a	ged 16-6	4.
Industry Groups.	Number Wholiy Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	7,913	0.5	. 94	0.0	127	0.0	27	0.0
Mining	198,934	13.3	50,344	25.6	611	0.2	70	0.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7,198	0.5	1,702	0.9	106	0.0	50	0.1
Brick, Tile, etc	9,176	0.6	1,295	0.7	589	0.2	148	0.2
Pottery	4,250	0.3		1.7	2,613	1.0	4,169	4.7
lass Trades	5,598	0.4	1,538	0.8	563	0·2 1·1	53	0.1
Chemicals	15,485 38,243	1·0 2·6		0·9 13·7	2,642 823	1.1	334 766	0.4
fetal Manufacture	78,271	5.2	16,604		2,472	1.0	757	0.9
Vehicles	21,336	1.4	3,962		1,002	0.4	154	0.2
hipbuilding and	La de Constantes	Call Sta	M. P. Statist	Contraction of the second	A STATE	1 222		Sales Diela
Ship Repairing	66,879	4.5	2,707		174	0.1	20	0.0
fetal Trades	43,661	2.9			13,200 67,415	5·2 26·7	3,785 55,612	4.3
Textile Trades	56,861 5,229				1,970	0.8	55,612	0.7
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	5,225		4,110		1,010		001	
pers and Clogs	10,220	0.7			2,362	0.9	1,637	1.8
lothing Trades	11,325	0.8	1,713	0.9	15,658	6.2	6,779	7.6
ood, Drink and	70 705	0.0	0.070	1.1	01 167	8.4	4 105	4.6
Tobacco	38,385	2.6	2,270	1.1	21,167	8.4	4,105	4.0
awmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	and the set		1000	11.4.1.4				
work	27,658	1.9	2,573	1.3		0.9	465	0.5
Printing and Paper			1,931	1.0	8,613	3.4	1,789	2.0
Building and Pub-		- Carlos	Sa She	5 79 7	1000			
lie Works Con-	263,897	17.7	5,704	2.9	335	0.1	26	0.0
tracting Other Manufactur-	203,091	11.1	5,104	2.9	000	0.1	20	0.0
ing Industries	10,770	0.7	2,090	1.1	4,322	1.7	1,004	1.1
as, Water and	ENT THE -	1 212	State State	1. 100	and the second	16 5 35	CO ME A	
Electricity Sup-	12000	1. 1. 1. 1.		0-	100		Land La	
ply Industries	19,369	1.3	563	0.3	175	0.1	9	0.0
Communication	160,017	10.7	4,932	2.5	1,923	0.8	135	0.2
istributi veTrades								3.1
Commerce, Bank-								1.1
ing, etc	10,336							0.0
fiscellaneous	190,644	12.8	4,106	2.1	50,259	19.9	3,607	4.0
Tatal	1,492,015	100.0	196 549	100.0	252 799	100:0	88,910	100.0
Total	1,452,015	100-0	130,040	100.0	202,199	100.0	00,510	

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-CENTAGES AT 15TH APR., 1935. PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH APRIL, 1935.* INOREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN-TAGES* AS COMPARED WITH MATED NUMBER OF RED PERSONS, AGED 64, AT JULY, 1934. WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). TEMPORARY STOPPAGES. TOTAL. 25TH MAR., 23RD 24TH APR., APR., 1935 1934. 1933. Fe-males. Total. Males Fe-males. Total Fe-males. Total Males Females. Total. Males 7.0 $3 \cdot 6 \quad 5 \cdot 0 \quad 2 \cdot 2 \quad 1 \cdot 7 \quad 2 \cdot 0 \quad 7 \cdot 6 \quad 5 \cdot 3 \quad 7 \cdot 0 \quad + \quad 0 \cdot 1 \quad - \quad 0 \cdot 4 \quad - \quad 4 \cdot 0$ 15,420 60,930 5.4 $\begin{array}{c|c} 6 \cdot 4 & - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 3 & - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 8 \cdot 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 8 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ 5·2 10·5 0·3 0·7 $\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2}$ 6·3 7·8 6·4 12·7 6·1 9·3 6·0 7·1 42,180 2,170 64,720 7,250 5·4 8·1 1·0 1·2 6·4 8·4 7·8 1·8 0·4 0·7 8·8 9·2 8·6 6·4 8·4 7·9 4,790 92,420 156,980 8,470 279,730 421,100 7·0 8·8 7·9 5.6 7.8 7.0 0·1 1·0 *1*·1 0.8 0.6 0.9 4.6 6.9 6.6 4·5 5·9 5·5 0·2 0·4 **15·7** 0·5 0·7 **46·5** 15·2 46·3 2.6 15.1 0.4 3.8 45.6 0.7 10,920 1,340 928,250 271,690 15·3 45·8 $\begin{array}{c}
 13 \cdot 7 \\
 12 \cdot 1 \\
 12 \cdot 3
 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|cccc} 8\cdot 2 & 11\cdot 2 \\ 4\cdot 9 & 9\cdot 2 \\ 5\cdot 1 & 10\cdot 7 \end{array}$ 2.72.32.763,390 13,200 12,410 13·0 9·9 15·4 2·5 6·8 1·6 15·7 12·2 18·1 10·7 11·7 6·7 24,620 1,760 5,710 2·6 2·9 2·2 - 6.1 - 6.33.6 12.2 6.8 4.5 11.6 7.9 1.8 0·3 5·2 2·0 13·9 1·5 10·9 3·9 4·8 12·9 13·6 8·0 9·4 4.7 13.6 9.4 0·3 0·7 1·2 0.4 10,110 7,820 8,670 4·9 11·3 9·1 29,540 24,530 16,390 $\begin{array}{c} ... \\ + 1.2 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 6.4 \end{array}$ 7.4 9.5 2.1 1.7 1.9 12.8 9.1 11.4 - 1.2 - 0.2 - 6.1 11.4 159,460 10.7 58,690 **194,600** 10.4 2.0 10.0 0.3 0.2 0.3 **10.7 2.2 10.3** - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.8 10.3 8,550 10·2 5·2 18·8 ·29·9 32·7 $\begin{array}{c|cccccc} 0.2 & 0.5 & 10.7 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 5.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 & 19.7 \\ 1.0 & 0.3 & 30.8 \\ 0.4 & 0.9 & 33.2 \end{array}$ 134,020 182.600 213,830 150,420 164,540 7,190 8,730 8,680 5,980 1,900 $10.2 \\ 4.9 \\ 18.7 \\ 30.6 \\ 32.3$ 23,000 16·4 868,410 19·2 5·7 15·3 0·8 5·5 18·6 0·6 0.7 0.7 **17.2** 0.4 0.6 19.8 16·0 19·1 2,530 *35,010* 7.1 11.4 - 0.8 + 0.2 - 1.3 743,080 2,005,340 13.4 6.8 11.0 0.5 0.3 0.4 13.9 11.2 1.5 4.6 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.6 4.5 5.9 1.5 4.5 0.1 0.0 0.1 6.0 80,810 256,960 111,630 358,110 148,120 113,380 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} 4\cdot 8 & 14\cdot 1 \\ 4\cdot 2 & 20\cdot 3 \\ 2\cdot 8 & 5\cdot 1 \\ 13\cdot 0 & 20\cdot 5 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 \cdot 4 & 16 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 4 & 21 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 3 & 7 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 & 24 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ 14·4 20·5 5·3 20·8 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·2 0·3 0·2 0·5 $\begin{array}{r}
 16.0 \\
 21.4 \\
 6.8 \\
 24.0
 \end{array}$ 18,350 22,610 61,900 36,620 0·3 1·3 0·9 0·9 0·6 21·6 15·8 7·7 29·9 16·9 0·4 1·6 0·8 0·7 410,040 19.6 152,890 10.5 162,160 39.1 1,456,330 21.2 $\begin{array}{cccc} 13\cdot 1 & 15\cdot 6 \\ 5\cdot 3 & 6\cdot 5 \\ 5\cdot 6 & 29\cdot 4 \\ 9\cdot \theta & 16\cdot 5 \end{array}$ $0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.4$ 252,440 117,830 46,970 556,720 2.5 2.2 17.9 9.7 15.7 - 0.8 - 0.9+ - 5.6+ 15.5 7.2 13.5 2.1 3,524,800 12.960,000 15.8

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 15th April, 1935, differed from the figures for 25th March, 1935, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

	the way and the second second	and the second	STATES OF LEAST AND A STATE AND A
Industry.	Numbers rec 15th Apr	+) or Decreas corded as Une ril, 1935, as co 25th March, 1	mployed at mpared
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Trades Trades	$\begin{array}{c} - 16,608 \\ - 8,009 \\ - 13,625 \\ - 2,155 \\ - 2,155 \\ - 2,380 \\ - 1,677 \\ - 2,380 \\ - 2,432 \\ - 1,339 \\ + 618 \\ - 613 \\ + 5 \\ - 1,505 \\ - 1,505 \\ - 1,757 \\ - 1,640 \\ - 1,423 \\ - 638 \\ - 898 \\ - 638 \\ - 898 \\ - 638 \\ - 898 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,258 \\ - 1,268 \\ - 703 \\ - 1,115 \\ - 1,068 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 16,638 \\ - & 15,578 \\ - & 15,620 \\ - & 7,900 \\ - & 6,408 \\ - & 3,643 \\ - & 2,524 \\ + & 2,443 \\ - & 1,925 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 1,856 \\ - & 1,854 \\ - & 1,731 \\ - & 1,716 \\ - & 1,647 \\ - & 1,492 \\ - & 1,458 \\ - & 1,348 \\ - & 1,348 \\ - & 1,348 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,190 \\ - & 1,176 \\ - & 1,135 \\ \end{array}$
olate, and Sugar Con-	- 181	- 880	- 1,061
ns for above industries	- 65,163	- 29,623	- 94,786
tions for all insured	- 77,819	- 34,578	- 112,397

May, 1935.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 15TH APRIL, 1935.

i de la companya de		Boys.			Girls.		
Division.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	Aged 14 and under 16.	Aged 16 and under 18.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Western Sootland Wales	1,423 1,267 2,329 1,429 8,235 5,026 7,204 4,643	1,295 1,188 1,384 1,495 6,064 4,982 6,143 3,882	2,718 2,455 3,713 2,924 14,299 10,008 13,347 8,525	1,450 1,823 2,733 1,906 7,549 4,955 7,147 4,285	945 1,386 1,185 1,595 4,323 3,861 4,973 2,110	2,395 3,209 3,918 3,501 11,872 8,816 12,120 6,395	
Great Britain	31,556	26,433	57,989	31,848	20,378	52,226	

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. THREE WEEKS ENDED 15TH APRIL, 1935.

Division.		Numl	Filled.	ancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		5,298 1,111 1,651 1,934 2,214 1,202 312	4,032 1,178 1,454 1.759 2,196 1,391 365	9,330 2,289 3,105 3,693 4,410 2,593 677	874 279 507 464 472 370 126	806 316 546 443 472 497 169	1,680 595 1,053 907 944 867 295
Great Britain		13,722	12,375	26,097	3,092	3,249	6,341

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

		mated s insured	Percentages Unemployed at 15th April, 1935.					
Division.		July, 1934. Boys.			Girls.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Special Schemes	90,450 40,900 35,380 74,220 81,270 69,290 49,810 26,680 2,600	80,100 29,520 25,110 65,010 52,350 64,570 42,370 8,970 2,300	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	0.0 0.1 0.3 0.6 1.1 1.0 0.6 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $

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

	Week	ended 24	th Apr	il, 1935.	Mo 24th		Total number of individuals who have at-		
Divisions.	Junio		r Instruction Centres and Classes.			Other a gucational In - tutions.			since pril, 5.
Divisions.	No. of Cen-	No. of	attendance. of attenda		. of attendance.		J.I. Cen- tres	Other Educa- tional	
19 1.5	tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	and Classes	Insti- tu- tions.
London†	11	1	48	32	46	62	55	1,403	51
8Eastern†	9	6	71	11	17	41	55	1,365	72
SWestern	7	3	24	21	13	26	45	97	14
Midlands	7	2	219	186	28	53	45	1,240	. 84
NEastern NWestern	37 34	3	2,988	911	54	191	155	10,092	203
Scotland	26	÷ -	769	399	5	22	11	6,477	-
Wales	20	323112	1,435 1,715	646 453	76	28	13	9,912	
	Constanting of the	-	1,115	400	0	17	57	4,911	23
Great Britain	152	19	7,269	2,659	176	440	4,36	35,497	447

Of the above Junior Instruction Centres and Classes, 78 Centres and 13 Classes were closed for holidays.

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at local offices which exceed the numbers of insured inveniles on the Register. † Owing to a change in the basis of compilation the figures for these areas are not comparable with those published in the March, 1935, and previous issues of this GAZETTE.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 apply-ing for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the First Statutory Condition, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 15th April, 1935. 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. lasting not more than three days each.

	Appli	cants, aged	16-64, wh	o had been	on the Re	gister
<u> </u>	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.	Total.
A State		N	UMBERS.			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women,18-64 Hirls, 16-17	698 359 9.655 166 344 6,550	191,093 1,465 40,842 989	126,405 212 18,117 104	80,544 7,232	362,405 18,708	1,458,806 11,332 251,243 7,643
Total	880,908	234,389	144,838	87,776	381,113	1,729,024

PERCENTAGES

fen, 18-64	47.9	13.1	8.7	5.5	24.8	100-0
Boys, 16-17 Vomen, 18-64	85·2 66·2	12·9 16·3	1.9	2.9	7.4	100.0
lirls, 16–17	85.7	12.9	1.4	2.9		100·0 100·0
Total	50.9	13.6	8.4	5.1	22.0	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 15th April, 1935, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances.

Great Britain at 15th April, 1935, relative to their position with regard to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances. Unemployment benefit is payable only in respect of periods of un-employment within a benefit year. To be entitled to begin a benefit year after 25th July, 1934, an insured person must fullil the First Statutory Condition (which requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the previous two years, subject to modification in certain cases), and, if he exhausted his benefit rights in his previous benefit year, not less than ten contributions must have been paid in respect of him for the period since his benefit rights were exhausted. In cases where a benefit year had not expired at 26th July, 1934, it was treated as a current benefit year for the purpose of the payment of benefit on and after that date, if the two contribution conditions referred to above had been fulfilled during the year, and before 26th July. During a benefit year an insured contributor may receive benefit, subject to the statutory conditions and disqualifi-cations, for a period up to 156 days (26 weeks) in all cases; and if, at the beginning of a benefit year, five insurance years have elapsed since the beginning of the insurance year in which the claimant first became insured, he may be entitled to additional days of benefit. These are calculated at the rate of three days for every five contri-butions paid in respect of the last five complete insurance years, less one day for every five days of benefit received in respect of benefit years which ended in the same period. If five insurance years elapse without payment of contributions paid in respect of a person as an insured contributor under the age of 18 years are reckoned as one. In cases where benefit rights have been exhausted in a benefit wear, or where the log contributions rule is not satisfied and in all

reckoned as one. In cases where benefit rights have been exhausted in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases where the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, and the applicant would have been entitled to transitional payments if a determination that he was in need had been in force, insured persons aged 18 or over, but not boys and girls, may, under the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, make application on and from "the first appointed day," *i.e.*, 7th January, 1935, for un-employment allowances. The officers of the Unemployment Assist-ance Board are responsible, subject to certain rights of appeal, for deciding whether the applicant is within the scope of the scheme, and for determining the amount required to meet the needs of the applicant and of those of his household who are dependent on or ordinarily supported by him.

may, 15				
item 4 in claimants"	the Table r includes all	elating to those adu	adults, the	term regis
	n disallowed			

In nonnormally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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ADULTS (AGED 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	The second s	and the state of the second state
	Section of Register.	Men.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	471,427 172,980 65,823
	Total	710,230
2. Applications for Unemploy- ment Allowances.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	691,588 9,610 19,558
	Total	720,756
 Total applications for Unemployment Allowances:— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held 	-	688,543
not to justify payment	-	32,213
Total	-	720,756
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	119,313
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	18,146 9,139 535
	Total	27,820
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,300,474 191,729 85,916
The seal is a sealer	Total	1,578,119
and the second which the second se	the state of the s	

JUVENILES (AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS).*

	Section of Register.	Boys.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	7,182 2,913 59
	Total	10,154
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:		
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	-	7,159
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	13 M (-) 34 SM	495
Total	NUMBER OF TRANSPORT	7,654
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	608 568 2
	Total	1,178
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	15,444 3,481 61
1	Total	18,986

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH APRIL, 1935 : GREAT BRITAIN.

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH APRIL, 1935: GREAT BEITAIN. IMPORTANT changes came into effect as from 1st February, 1935, in the procedure for determining claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances. The main change consists in the restoration to the Insurance Officer of the power to disallow claims for benefit except in certain specified cases which are referred to below. All doubtful claims for benefit and all questions in connection with such claims are examined in the first instance by Insurance Officers. Similarly until the second appointed day, if on an applica-tion for an allowance under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, any dispute or doubt arises as to the question whether an applicant would have been entitled to Transitional Payments if a determination that he is in need had been in force, the question is referred to the Insurance Officer. on Officer.

If the Insurance Officer is not satisfied that the case ought to be decided in the claimant's favour, he may either refer it for decision to a Court of Referees, or himself disallow the claim; but he may

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

insured er whose were not

> Women. 121,287 76,933 1,404

199,624

41,431 1,684 114 43,229 37,111

6,118 43,229 25,621

4,835 3,547 8,390 193,174 82,164 1,526

276,864

Girls. 4,306 2,568 6,875 5,577

123 5,700 377 391 768 10,383 2,959 13,343

not himself decide against the claimant on any of the following grounds

thinself decide against the claimant on any of the following bunds:
(i) that the claimant is not capable of and available for work;
(ii) that the claimant is disqualified through having lost his employment as a result of misconduct, or through having left his employment voluntarily without just cause;
(iii) that the claimant is disqualified because he has, without good cause, refused or failed to apply for, or refused to accept a suitable situation notified to him by an Employment Exchange (or other recognised agency or by or on behalf of an employer) as vacant or about to become vacant;
(iv) that the claimant has without good cause refused or failed to carry out written directions given to him by an officer of an Employment Exchange with a view to assisting him to find suitable employment, or that the claimant has neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment;
(v) that the claimant does not fulfil the special conditions or is subject to restrictions imposed by the Anomalies Regulations in the case of seasonal workers, married women, etc.;
(vi) that the claimant has not duly attended an approved course of instruction after being required to do so (except that the large of the provide the

course of instruction after being required to do so (except that the Insurance Officer mayhimself disallow in the case of a person under the age of eighteen years who has been required to discontinue his attendance at an authorised course for one day, because of his misbehaviour while attending the course).

He must also refer for decision to the Court of Referees :

(vii) any question whether the claimant is liable to have deductions made from future benefit.

deductions made from future benefit. Where a claim has been disallowed by the Insurance Officer, the claimant has a right of appeal to a Court of Referees. There is also a right of appeal to the Umpire from the decisions of Courts of Referees in certain cases. The decision of the Umpire is final. The following Table gives, for the period 1st to 30th April, 1935, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Insurance Officers, Courts of Referees and the Umpire on claims by men and women aged 18-64 for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, and by juveniles aged 16 and 17 for insurance benefit, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute qualification, the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees, the number of questions regarding Dependants Benefit decided by Insurance officers and the number of appeals against such decisions dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .-- Decisions of Insurance Officers.*

	A la contra la contra la	and the state of the	
Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions †	298	175	473
	83	43	126
	19	148	167
Not unemployed {Men	1,848	1,799	3,647
Women	216	598	814
Juveniles	32	108	140
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Other grounds on which Insurance} \\ \text{Officers have power to disallow} \dots \\ \end{array} \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{array} \end{cases}$	1,816	1,679	3,495
	692	715	1,407
	74	69	143
Grounds on which Insurance Officers	7,695	111	7,695
have not power to disallow	12,908		12,908
Juveniles	601		601
Total {Men	11,657	3,653	15,310
Women	13,899	1,356	15,255
Juveniles	726	325	1,051
Grand Total	26,282	5,334	31,616

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.*

Ground on which referred.

Claims Dis-

Total

					anower.	
(1) Appeals aga	INST	DISAL	LOWANCES BY	INSURA	ANCE OFF	ICERS.
Contributions condit	ions†		{ Men Women Juveniles	5 1 1	19 1 4	24 2 5
Not unemployed			$ \begin{cases} \underline{Men} & \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	34 	114 34 2	148 42 2
Other grounds			{ Men Women Juveniles	30 8 2	247 78 10	277 86 12
Tota			{ Men Women Juveniles	69 17 3	380 113 16	449 130 19
	Grand	Total		89	509	598

decisions on "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" see parts C and D below). of juveniles the condition in question was the full first statutor, the payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years owen the forus solution. * Other than decis cases (for which see) † In the case of ju mainly to applications reasons had been paid in the

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	-	C. C			
wind the	. (2) Отн	ER CASES.	•	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the
Grot	ind on which referred	1.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions con	nditions*	{ Men Women Juveniles	19 4	39 12 6	58 16 6
погшану веек	rable and/or will not to obtain livelihood- surable employment	Women	487 108	1,428 379	1,915 487
	seasonal workers	Men Women Juveniles	68 37 3	194 504 2	262 541 5
Class (c)	normal employment re than 2 days a- 	Men Women Juveniles	45 24 1	39 52 3	84 76 4
Class (d)-	married women		1,453	3,639	5,092
Employment left just cause	voluntarily without	Men Women Juveniles	1,621 1,261 181	3,159 2,797 687	4,780 4,058 868
Employment lost	through misconduct-	Men Women Juveniles	1,200 548 119	2,226 788 436	3,426 1,336 555
accept suitable	al to apply for or employment, or out written direc-	Men Women Juveniles	232 540 29	553 1,843 174	785 2,383 203
Not unemployed		Men Women Juveniles	81 	315 82 11	396 103 11
Not capable of wo	ork, or not available	Men Women Juveniles	125 171 9	335 1,139 67	460 1,310 76
Other grounds		Men Women Juveniles	54 21 20	319 96 217	373 117 237
Total	· ···· ··· ··· ··· {	Men Women Juveniles	3,932 4,188 362	8,607 11,331 1,603	12,539 15,519 1,965
Jacobi Beautic	Grand Total		8,482	21,541	30,023
	O.—Trade I	Dispute Ca	ses.‡	140	
)	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with b	y Insurance Officers	····	1,984	2,245	4,229
Appeals against Insurance Offic Courts of Refere	ers dealt with by	Men Women Juveniles	195 _1	46 7 —	241 8
<u> </u>	Total Appeals		196	53	249
	D.—Dependar	ts Benefit	Cases.		
	and the second	Care and	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Dases dealt with h	y Insurance Officers		8,834	2,706	11,540
	by Courts of Referee Inst disallowances by	Insurance	88 203	357	445
Contra Cabob		··· ···		407	610
and the second s	E.—Decisions	oy Ompire	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
the second second second	112 3 75 Allen	State of the state	1		the file

(1) A (2) A Appeals	gainst all gainst di by Asso by Clain	owances sallowanc ciations	 	····	 23 111 45 79	113 88 85 232	136 199 130 311
1 * -	Total	1	 1.1.1912		 258	518	776

See footnote † in second column on page 191.
 * Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. There were no cases under class (a).
 Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only th occupations which are of a seasonal nature.
 Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only th occupations which are of a seasonal nature.
 Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week.
 Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women who have been deserted by or are permanently separated from their husbands or whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.
 The fugures may include a number of test cases, and the total number of fudviduals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST FEBRUAR	х то 30т	H APRIL,	1935.
tentine and and anti-tentine and and an	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Insurance Officers.	ALCONT EL	1. 611 1983	
Contributions conditions* Not unemployed	1,525 6,335	1,793 7,335	3,31 13,67
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	8,883	7,589	16,47
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	64,928		64,92
Total	81,671	16,717	98,38
Decisions of Courts of Referees. (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers Contributions conditions* Not unemployed Other grounds	23 101 117	78 403 757	10 50 87
Total	241	1,238	1,47
(2) Other Cases Contributions conditions [*] Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	170	419	58
of insurable employment Class (b)	1,982 500 173	6,139 2,019 303	8,12 2,519 476
Employment left voluntarily without just	4,211	10,316	14,52
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out	9,474 5,924	19,466 10,632	28,940 16,550
written directions	2,369 591 1,153 447	6,942 2,020 4,723 3,057	9,31 2,61 5,870 3,504
Total	26,994	66,036	93,030
Trade Dispute Cases ‡ Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,828	8,084	10,91
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	244	1,342	1,586
Dependants Benefit Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	25,834	8,523	34,35
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees (1) Appeals against disallowances by In- surance Officers (2) Other cases	199 977	887 2,461	1,086 3,438
Decisions by Umpire.‡ Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer. (1) Against Allowances (2) Against Disallowances Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	113 373 146 313	436 258 271 739	549 631 41 1,055
Total	945	1,704	2,649

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund§ for the periods of four weeks ended 27th April, 1935, five weeks ended 30th March, 1935, and four weeks ended 28th April, 1934 :---

	Four weeks ended 27th April, 1935.	Five weeks ended 30th Mar., 1935.	Four weeks ended 28th April, 1934.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from :	1 674 000	0.151.000	
Employers Employed persons	1,634,000 1,591,000	2,151,000 2,023,000	1,640,000 1,600,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")	1,609,000	2,084,000	1,616,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	16,000	8,000	2,000
Total Income	4,850,000	6,266,000	4,858,000
Insurance Benefit	3,442,000	4,789,000	2,676,000
Cost of Administration	332,000	381,000	280,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service	384,000 40,000	481,000 105,000	385,000 8,000
Total Expenditure	4,198,000	5,756,000	3,349,000
Debt Outstanding	105,660,000	105,660,000	106,280,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	the second second	a traction	
Transitional Payments (and Unem- ployment Allowances) and Cost	and the second	, and therease	Advention and
of Administration¶	3,568,000	4,561,000	3,725,000

See footnote † in second column on page 191.
† See footnote † in previous column.
‡ See footnote ‡ in previous column.
§ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually.
(See House of Commons Paper, No. 11 of 1935, for the period ended 31st March, 1014)

(See House of Commons Paper, No. 11 of 1935, for the period ended 31st March, 1934.) || Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the anthority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934. || The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January issue of this GAZETTE).

May, 1935.

May. 1935

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country : and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 176–177 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.†

A FURTHER reduction in unemployment occurred during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April, 1935, was 2,233,721,* as compared with 2,401,889† at the end of March, 1935, and 2,608,621 at the end

with 2,401,889† at the end of March, 1935, and 2,608,621 at the end of April, 1934. At 30th April, 1935, 336,417* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 787,675* in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,124,092,* as compared with 1,273,431† at the end of March, 1935, and 1,060,021 at the end of April, 1934. The total number of unemployed given above includes 514,424* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th April, 1935; at the end of the previous month the corresponding figure was 567,192,† and at the end of April, 1934, 882,766. It should be observed that none of the figures given above for April, 1934, can be regarded as strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for March and April, 1935, owing to the inclu-sion in the latter figures of persons residing in the Saarland.

FRANCE.§

A further substantial reduction in unemployment occurred in April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 491,802 (389,163 men and 102,639 women).* At the end of the previous month the corresponding total was 526,501, and at the end of April, 1934, 369,100,

1934, 369,100. At the beginning of April, 1935, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decline of $5 \cdot 53$ per cent. as compared with April, 1934. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 47 \cdot 04, as compared with 40 65 40.65 per cent, at the beginning of April, 1934. At 1st April, 1935, 19.07 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 27.97 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment declined during March. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, out of 557,079 members of subsidised un-Exchanges show that, out of 557,079 members of subsidised un-employment funds making returns for the week ended 30th March, 1935, 26.1* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 7.0* per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the previous month the percentages were 29.9* and 8.1*, and in the last week of March, 1934, 22.7* and 6.2* At the end of March, 1935, 401,090 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 384,222 were unemployed; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 435,042 and 417,593, and at the end of March, 1934, 356,189 and 332,907, respectively. respectively.

SWITZERLAND.¶

The seasonal decline in unemployment, which began in February, continued during March. At the end of that month, 82,214 applica-tions for employment (57.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 102,910 (71.9 per thousand) at the end of February, 1935, and 70,109 (48.8 per thousand) at the end of March, 1934. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,863, 2,110 and 3,539, respectively.

TTALY **

Unemployment decreased further during March. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 853,189 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 955,533 at the end of February, 1935, and 1,056,823 at the end of March, 1934.

AUSTRIA. ††

A reduction in unemployment occurred during March, 1935. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 314,923 (123,299 in Vienna), a decrease of 5.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 3.3 per cent. as compared with March. 1934.

POLAND.^{††}

A further increase in unemployment was recorded during February. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employ-ment Exchanges at the end of the month was 515,555, as compared with 498,806 at the end of January, 1935, and 408,792 at the end of February 1074. of February, 1934.

Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 9th May, 1935. Berlin.
§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd May, 1935. Paris.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1935. The Hagne.
¶ La Vie Economique, April, 1935. Berne.
* Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, April, 1935. Rome.
†† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1935. Warsaw

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment showed a considerable seasonal decline in April. The total number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 736,188*, as compared with 804,794⁺ at the end of March, 1935, and 704,338 at the end of April, 1934.

SPAIN.S

Unemployment increased during March. According to official statistics, 437,088 persons were wholly unemployed and 267,394 partially so at the end of March, 1935, giving a total of 704,482. The corresponding figures for February, 1935, were 450,040, 239,595, and 689,635, and for the end of March, 1934, 416,360, 250,268 and 666,628 666.628.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

A reduction in unemployment occurred in Denmark during April, and in Sweden during March.

Denmark.|| — According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 379,000, 19.0* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1935, as compared with $22 \cdot 3^{\dagger}$ per cent. at the end of March, 1935, and $21 \cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of April, 1934.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of March, 1935, was $17\cdot8$,* as compared with $19\cdot9^*$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and $23\cdot8$ per cent. at the end of March, 1934.

JAPAN.**

Unemployment showed little change during December, 1934, the latest month for which information is available. According to official estimates, 360,750 workpeople (4.8 per cent, of the estimated total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of that month, as compared with 360,104 (4.79 per cent.) in the previous month and 378,921 (5.11 per cent.) in December, 1933.

UNITED STATES.^{††}

UNITED STATES.^{††} Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities show that, in March, 1935, ⁵2^{*} per cent. of the membership of these unions were unemployed, as com-pared with 24 per cent. in February, 1935, and 25 per cent. in March, 1934. It is estimated by the Federation, on the basis of various official statistics of employment, that altogether there were about 11,500,000* persons unemployed in the United States in both February and March, 1935. These totals include persons for whom employment of varying duration has been found in forestry camps, and under public works and relief works schemes, instituted for the alleviation of unemployment. In March, 1935, the number of persons so employed is stated to have been 2,922,000.

IRISH FREE STATE. tt

IRISH FREE STATE.11 The number of persons on the registers of the Employment Ex-changes fell from 137,870 at 25th March, 1935, to 125,847 at 29th April. The major part of this decrease occurred after 15th April, and is stated to have been principally due to the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is temporarily to restrict eligibility for unemployment assistance in the case of certain persons living in rural areas. For reasons stated in an article which appeared in the previous issue of this GAZETTE (page 136), figures for April, 1934, comparable with those given above, are not available.

AUSTRALIA.§§

Unemployment continued to show a downward tendency during the first quarter of 1935. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 18.6, as compared with 18.8 in the preceding quarter and 21.9 in the first quarter of 1934.

CANADA.

CANADA. [[]] There was a pronounced seasonal decline in employment at the beginning of April, largely due to the closing down of logging camps. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st April, 1935, by 9,066 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 874,556, as compared with 902,138 at the beginning of March, 1935. 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 April, 1935, was 93·4, as compared with 96·4 at 1st March, 1935; and 91·3 at 1st April, 1934. NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

The decrease in unemployment continued unchecked during February, 1935. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 23rd February, 1935, was 42,906, as compared with 43,784 at the end of January, 1935, and 45,125 at the end of February, 1934.

- * Provisional figure.
 * Prager Tagbilatt, 7th May, 1935. Prague.
 * Despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Madrid. dated 3rd May, 1935.
 * Statistiske Efterretninger, 4th May, 1935. Copenhagen.
 * Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 * The Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, February, 1935, Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Tokyo.
 * It American Federationist. April, 1935, Washington.
 * Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
 * Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Statistical supplied by the Department of Industry supplied by th
- abim.
 §§ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
 []] The April Employment Situation, 1935. Ottawa.
 []] Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th February, 1935. Wellington.

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

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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £12,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 191,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £10,800 in those of 162,500 work-

Industry Group.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	24,750	14,150	£ 325	£ 230	
Chemicals, etc Metal	78,000 30,750	1,550 144,250	6,600 1,225	50	
Transport	48,350 9,850	250 2,300	3,050 1,100	10,260 60 200	
Total	191,700	162,500	12,300	10,800	

In the mining and quarrying group the principal changes affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase and Warwickshire districts. The changes, except for lower-paid day-wage workers in receipt of subsistence wages, represented an increase of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages in the former district, and a reduction of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the latter district.

There were increases in wages in both the brick and pottery industries. In the brick, tile, etc., making industry in various districts in England and Wales the reduction in wages that was made in 1931 was discontinued, with the result that men, in most cases, received an increase of 2s, per week. In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire and other districts there were increases of various amounts for different classes of workpeople.

In the metal group the principal increases affected workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Durham, whose wages were increased under the operation of sliding birnam, whose wages were increased under the operation of shding scales based upon selling-prices; and workpeople employed in the workshops of the London Passenger Transport Board, the deductions from whose earnings were reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The operation of selling-price sliding scales caused decreases in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Northamptonshire and iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

In the textile group there were a number of decreases in wages resulting from the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The principal changes affected hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose bonus on earnings was reduced from 5d. to 4d. in the shilling; work-people in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire, where the reduction amounted to about $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the current rates of timeworkers and pieceworkers and in current rates of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, and in Lancashire and Scotland, where the reductions were 1s. 2d. per week for men and 9d. per week for women.

week and omnibus staffs increases of 2s. per week for conductors and 1s. per week for drivers and inspectors. In other industry groups the workpeople whose rates of wages were increased included staffs employed at the London (West End) theatres; workers at electricity generating stations of the London Passenger Transport Board; workpeople in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in London, and waterworks employees in Yorkshire.

May, 1935.

Decreases occurred for workers in the electricity generating stations of the main line railway companies. Of the total increase of £12,300 per week, about £7,160 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople (including £85 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); £3,765 took effect under arrangements made by

standing joint bodies; £1,110 was due to the operation of sliding

scales based on selling prices, and £265 to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices, and £265 to the operation of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry. Of the total decrease of £10,800 per week, about £10,450 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living; while of the remaining sum £275 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices, or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1935.[†]

Industry Group.	of Work	te Number speople‡ l by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
. Marchen without many	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
	Land Carlot Barry	[1 £	£	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	46,200	550	1,260	20	
Quarrying	6,450	-	185	-	
Chemical, etc	90,150	100	7,800	5	
Iron and Steel	27,600	1,675	1,150	50	
Engineering§	124,000	Mary - Contra	3,900	Distant - Salt	
Shipbuilding	900	25	135	5	
Other Metal	2,250	125	400	25	
Textile	35,700	145,800	2,505	10,300	
Clothing	5,450	250	460	10 10	
Woodworking, Furniture,	9,250	50	1,415	10	
etc	900	The state of the second	100	Carl Miller	
Building, Public Works		18 West Balances	Cast Mar and	Pur Exception	
Contracting, etc	27,250	75	2,300	5	
Gas, Water, and Electri-		and the second		- Annalista	
city Supply	4,250	A State of the second second	385		
Transport§	457,200	250	.13,430	65	
Public Administration	0.750	175	500	5	
Services	2,750 500	175 3,025	75	200	
Other	500	3,025	15	200	
Total	840 800	152 100	36 000	10,700	

In the corresponding four months of 1934, there were net increases of £18,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 224,300 workpeople, and net decreases of £11,100 in those of 179,800 workpeople.

Hours of Labour. There were changes in April affecting indoor staffs employed at mental hospitals in England and Wales (excluding London County Council hospitals), whose maximum weekly hours were reduced, and agricultural workers in Nottinghamshire and Rutland, for whom The increases in the transport group affected principally workpeople employees had the deduction from their earnings reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., while tramway staffs received increases of 1s. per

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	Holland Division of Lincolnshire.	14 April {	Male workers 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen or as shepherds. Other male workers Male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 34s. per week, plus 6s. per week to cover all employ- ment in excess of the normal hours except employment which is to be treated as overtime.!! Increases in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 11d. per week at under 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.!!
Agriculture	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peter- borough.	28 April {	Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 6d. per week at under 14 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 21 years and over. Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum hourly rates after change: 2½d. at under 14 years, increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over.
	Buckinghamshire	28 April {	Male workers Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. per week at 14 years, increasing to 32s. at 21 years and over. Increase in minimum rates of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change 3 ¹ / ₂ d. at 14 years, increasing to 6 ¹ / ₂ d. at 18 years and over.
	Sussex	15 April {	Male workers 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or as shepherds. Other male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 37s. per week Increases in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 8s. 3d. per week at under 14 years, increasing to 32s. at 21 years and over.
Fishing	Fleetwood	29 Mar.	Engineers employed on steam fishing vessels.	Increase of 1s. 9d. per week for chief engineers and of 1s. 2d. per week for second engineers. Rates after change: chief en- gineers, 68s. 3d. per week plus poundage (3d. less 10 per cent.); second engineers, 59s. 6d. per week plus poundage (2d. less 10 per cent).

• 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. the figures are exclusive of the effect of increases in the rates of wages of drivers and assistants in the road transport (goods) industry, resulting from the Conciliation Board agreements which came into operation on 1st January, 1935, in England and Wales and not later than the 9th March, 1935, in Scotland as to which statistics are not yet available.

t In addition to the numbers quoted wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 15,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts.
 \$ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this table under Engineering.
 # These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultura! Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

May, 1935.

Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in stalics.)
[Cannock Chase	l April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters, and them there are second provided	Increase of 0.73 per cent, on basis rates, making wages 42. per cent, above basis rates for surface workers not handlin coal and 40.73 per cent, for all other workers.
oal Mining	Warwickshire	1 April	those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collierie learning wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; al subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduc by 4d. per shift (to 7s. 14d. at the majority of the collieries).†
(Cleveland	22 April	Ironstone miners	Increase: of 1.20 per cent. on standard rates, making wag 58.30 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change f labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 58.30 per cent.
con Mining	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and Dis- trict.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decreaset of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages per cent. above the standard.
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Dur- ham. Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	22 April Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Limestone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase [‡] of 1.20 per cent. on standard rates, making way 58.30 per cent. above the standard. Decrease [‡] of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving way 19 per cent. above the standard.
Brickmaking	England and Wales§	Pay preceding lst pay day in May.	Male workers 21 years and over em- ployed in the manufacture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, firebricks and enamelled sanitary	Restoration of the reduction made in 1931, resulting genera in an increase of 2s. per week: the minimum rate of 463. I week_remaining unchanged.§
			fireclay goods. Female timeworkers (excluding decorators) 18 years and over. Female decorators (enamellers, gilders and litho transferers).	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for the 21 years and over: warehouse workers in all sections a scourers, 26s.; pressers, fettlers, dippers, cleaners, printe decorators and transferers in the electrical fittings sectic 26s. 6d.; glost and biscuit placers in electrical fittings sectic dipping house workers (other than dippers, scourers and elect cal ware cleaners), 28s.; earthenware potters' attendants a tile trade attendants, 26s. Increase of 4d. per hour, Minimum rates after change : enamell and gilders, 7 ² d. per hour; litho transferers, 7d. per hour.
			Enginemen, stokers and labourers Workers employed in the following sections of the trade : General earthenware (including earthenware workers in the fine china section) and jet and rockingham.	 Increase of is, per week, Minimum rates after change , end men, 53s. 6d.; stokers, 48s. 6d.; stoker-enginemen, 51 labourers, 44s. per week. Percentage addition to base rates increased from 38% to (except for male workers employed as handlers, saucer make cup and bowl makers, hollow ware pressers and casters in gene earthenware, for whom the percentage addition was increased
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.		China (excluding earthenware workers in the fine china section). Electrical fittings Sanitary earthenware and sani- tary fireclay.	from 41.75 to 46.0625.). Percentage addition to base rates increased from 35 to 40. Percentage addition to base rates increased from 35 to 42 ¹ / ₂ . Percentage addition to base rates increased from 41 ¹ / ₂ to (except for casters and pressers, for whom the percent addition was increased from 45.125 to 51.1875).
L an chier and an chier and chier an an chier an an chier an an an an an chier an an an an an an			Tiles Printers, transferers and apprentices in the general carthenware section. Printers, transferers and appren-	Percentage addition to base rates increased from 412 to (except for male and female pressers, for whom the percent addition was increased from 45 · 125 to 53 · 75). Basis piece-work prices¶ per score dozen increased for pu printing from 11s. 12d. to 11s. 7d., for machine transferring fr 5s. 10d, to 6s, 32d., with an equivalent increase for mach transferring (common printed ware). Basis piece-work prices increased by 5 per cent. and time ra
			tices in the English china section. Cutters in the English china section Lathe treaders assisting turners in the English china section. Throwers' attendants in the English china section.	by $\$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.¶ Rates adopted of 9s, per week at 14 years and 11s per week 15 years. Proportion of turner's piece-work earnings paid to lathe trea increased from 40 to 45 per cent. Proportion of thrower's piece-work earnings paid to throw attendant increased from 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	Cleveland and Durham.	C. A. C. C.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increaset of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 8 per cent. above the standard.
Pig Iron	Tees-side Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	7 April Pay preceding 1st pay	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (including those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decreaset of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 19 cent. above the standard.
	North Staffordshire	day in May. Ist making-up day in April	Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase [‡] of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wa 31.75 per cent. above the standard.**
the state of the s	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca-	a state of the state	Workpeople employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase; of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (27 ¹ / ₂ to 30) in the percentage payable on b rates, ^{††}
on and Steel Ianufacture.	shire. Barrow-in-Furness West of Scotland	8 April 1 April	Wire and hoop millmen Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet	Decreaset of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving a minim
Railway and Omnibus, etc., Workshops.	London	lst full pay period in April.	millmen. Workpeople employed in the rail- way, omnibus and tramway work- shops, and craftsmen employed in omnibus garages of the London Passenger Transport Board.	 percentage addition of 30 payable on standard rates. Deduction from all earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per c The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce wages of any adult below 50s. per week remains unchanged
ir wages up to † At three co 35 per cent. at ckers at the ma ‡ Under sellin § This increase ricts (including No ¶ Including No ¶ Including No ¶ These basis * The percen †† In addition to 6s. 3d. per sh is, 10d. down to	that amount, subject i lileries, where a lower another colliery, and r jority of the collieries re g-price sliding-scale arra e took effect under an i Peterborough, Birmingh orth Staffordshire, Newca wages are subject to the tage payable on the stan i to this percentage on b ift. The bonuses, which is, 10d, per shift, from	to a maximu percentage is emained una mained unch angements. arrangement am, Bridgwai sstle-on-Tyne, e appropriate dard rates of boasis rates, bo h vary inverse 2 d. to 1s. 6 darm to 2s.	m allowance of 6d, per shift. payable, the percentage was reduced itered at 37 per cent. at the third co anged at 8s. 3d, per shift. made by the National Joint Industr ier, Stourbridge and Sheffield) nor to sto Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bri percentage additions referred to above. daywagemen remained unaltered at 67. nuses are paid to production men on hely in amount with the basis rates, rat. loger shift for day men on basis rates	stol, Bovey Tracey, Klimarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo liess.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935—continued.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1935.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	District.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings reduced* from 14d. to 1d. in the shilling. Mini- mum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 23 years and over, 42s. 6d.; women, 21 and over, 28s. per week; plus in each case, 1d. in the shilling.	the second second	Coventry
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties. [†]	Pay day in week ending 6 May.‡	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, etc.).	Bonus of 5d. in the shilling on earnings reduced* to 4d. in the shilling.	Railway, Tramway and Omnibus	provide la fait production de la composition provide de la composition foi entre composition
TA TA AND A	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.§	lst pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 43 per cent. to 39 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 344 per cent. to 314 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 254 per cent. to 234 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers!:————————————————————————————————————	Services, (+7) (London
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire and Scotland.¶	lst pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc. employed in repair and mainten- ance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 13s, to 11s. 10d, per week for men 21 years and over, and from 7s. 9d, to 7s. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Mini- mum rates after change for timeworkers!:Lancashire, etc., men 21 and over, 28s. plus 11s. 10d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 7s.; Scotland-men 21 and over, 25s. plus 11s. 10d.; women 21	Marine Transport.	Great Britain
Alstance politices of all to also a	Middleton Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot-	lst pay day in May.‡ lst pay day in May.‡ lst pay day in	 Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers). Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works. 	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 13s. 1d. to 11s. 10d. per week for men 21 years and over, from 3s. 1d. to 7s. 4d, per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juniors.] Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 20s. 11d. to 19s. 9d. per week for engravers and from 13s. to 11s. 10d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 20s. 11d. to 19s. 9d. per week for men, from 12s. 11d. to 12s. 5d. for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.	Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour. Port, Harbour and River	River Tyne and North-East Coast. Birkenhead
and the demonstrate of the transmission of the	land and Belfast.	day in May.; 25 April	Trimmers : Timeworkers Pieceworkers Menders Female auxiliary workers	 Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.). Bonus on list prices decreased* from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. for web and jersey trimmers, and from 35 per cent. to 271 per cent. for other trimmers. Decrease* of 1d. per hour (except for those under 15 years for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 31d. at 14, increasing each year to 9d. at 21. Decrease* of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over, and 17 and under 18, the rates for those 18 and under 21 and under 17. 	Authorities, : Local Authorities (Non-Trading	Darlington London Middlesex
Trimming, etc.	Andreas Andrea		Male auxiliary workers Tackers and sorters	under 18, the rates for those 18 and under 21 and under 17 remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 21d. at 14, increasing each year to 7d. at 21. Decrease* of from 1d. to 1d. per hour (except for those under 15 years for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 21d. at 14, increasing each year to 111d. at 21 and over. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on piece rates (i.e., list prices doubled), leaving total deductions from piece rates of 20 per cent. for tackers, and 30 per cent. for sorters.	Services).	Middlesbrough Oxford Lancashire and
Elastic Web Manufacture. Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	<pre>//# if the second second</pre>	3 May‡	transfer	 Decrease* of 1s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of from 4¼d. to 8½d. per week for those under 1s. Minimum rate after change for those 20 and over, 27s. Restoration of the remaining half of the 5 per cent. deduction made in July, 1932. Rates after change ; "log" workers—lst class shops, 1s. per log hour, 2nd and 3rd class shops, 11¼d. per log hour (except for certain scheduled garments for which the rate is ½d. per hour more); timeworkers—male workers, 1st class shops, 1s. 1¼d. per hour, other shops, 1s. 9¼d.; female workers, 1st class hands, 1s. 2½d. per hour, 2nd class, 11d., 3rd class 7¼d., learners, 6¼d.** 	Skip and Basket Making. Wholesale Fish Distribution. Retail	Lancashire and Cheshire. London (Billingsgate Market). Great Britain
Building wdat smit her dan fe Public Works to	Inverness	And And Andrews	Men employed as concrete mixer	11d., 3rd class 7fd., learners, 6fd.** Increase of fd. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4fd). Rates fixed at 1d. per hour above the current rate for labourers	Employees.	al was what i also
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Yorkshire Area.	pay in April.	drivers or steel benders and fixers. Adult male manual workers	in the district where the men are employed. Rates after change: 1s. 2d., 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 3d. according to district. ^{††}	2 States of comparisons of the second sec	n tenitory ent Lobit general of tenitory of this polyalism type polyalism
an in anna ta ta	Great Britain	1 April	Adult male workers (excluding elec- trical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other crafts- men whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line	Increase of \$d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings (those supplying a population of 90,000 or over), 1s. 1\$d. per hour; Grade B (those supplying a population of less; than 90,000 and more than 20,000), 1s. 1d.; Grade C (those supplying a population of less than 20,000), 1s. 1\$t Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: switch- board attendants (up to 5,000 k.w.), 65s.; (5,000 k.w. and over), 79s.; turbine mechanics, 66s.; drivers, 60s.; stokers—leading, 64s., others., 58s.; trimmers, 51s.; electrical fitters on mainte- nance work, 62s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 49s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shiftworkers.	PRI	
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	to the first of the states of	lst full pay period	trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub- stations and on high-tension cables between them. Staff employed by the London Pas- senger Transport Board in elec- tricity generating stations and	Deduction from all earnings reduced from 24 to 14 per cent. The proviso that in no case shall any deduction reduce the earnings	Agriculture Port, Harbour and River	Rutland
	I-living sliding-scale arra	in April,	sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them.	of any adult employee below 50s. per week remains unchanged.§§	Authorities.	England and Wale (excluding Londor County Council).

I districts affected are Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry.

Increase to if the preceding pay period. This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the itsh Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour rers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West ding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, rers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen d worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing. Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing. If A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced. This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods). In the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades at Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 37 per cent. to 33 per cent. for all other pieceworkers. *** This increase took effect under an Award of the Joint Conciliation Board of the Association of Tailors, the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (Incorporated) (London Branch), and the West End Branch (London) of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. *** This increase is the result of the adoption by the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry of an amended grading scheme and schedule of wages. *** This increase is the result of the percentage deduction still operating shall be discontinued from the first full pay period in June, 1935, and in the case of salaried staff from 17th June, 1935.

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May, 1935.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935-continued.

which Thange took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
April	Workpeople employed in Corpora- tion Transport Department.	Increases of from 2s. to 3s. 11d. per week. Weekly rates after change : drivers—tram, 60s, 6d. to 63s. 6d., omnibus, 62s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.; conductors, 56s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; fitters, 74s. 5d.;
	Railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board. Tramway motormen, conductors,	cleaners and washers—day-work, 56s., nightwork, 60s. Deduction from all earnings reduced from 2½ to 1½ per cent. The proviso that in no case shall any reduction reduce the wages of any adult below 50s. per week remain unchanged.*
st full pay eriod	inspectors and other operating staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase in standard rates of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change according to length of service : motormen and con- ductors, 67s. to 76s.; inspectors, 81s. to 87s.†
April.	Omnibus drivers, conductors and inspectors (excluding those on country services) employed by the London Passenger Transport Board. don Passenger Transport Board, see	Increases in standard rates of 2s. per week for conductors, and of ls. per week for drivers and inspectors. Weekly rates after change : drivers, first six months, 82s. 6d., thereafter, 88s. 6d.; conductors, first six months, 77s. 6d., thereafter, 83s. 6d.; in- spectors
l April	Sea-going wireless operators on articles, employed on British vessels,	Restoration of one-quarter of the 10 per cent, reduction made in March, 1932. Monthly rates after change (with food found in addition) :- Grade L constant with not less than 3 years'
•		experience as operator at sea: Class I vessels, £14 155. to £17 115. 6d.; Class II, £12 195. or £13 175. 6d.; Class III. £12 05. 6d. or £12 195., according to tonnage of vessel. Grade II with 6 months' and less than 1 year's service, £7 175. 3d.; with 1 year's and less than 2 years' service, £8 155. 9d.; with 2 years service and over, £9 145. 3d.; Grade III, with less than 6
y week eceding April.	Tug-boatmen Ci., (2) (00.0, 0)	months' service, £6 9s. 6d.‡ Restoration of the 7½ per cent. reduction made in June, 1932. Weekly rates after change : masters, 70s.; engineers, 60s.; mates and firemen, 50s.; boys, 20s.
4 April	Floating, traffic and general staff employed by Corporation Ferries Department.	Decrease of 61 per cent. on wages resulting from the adoption of a 48-hour week of 6 days. Weekly rates after change include: captains, 92s. 9d. minimum to 98s. maximum; mates, 72s. 2d. minimum to 78s. 4d. maximum; seamen, 60s.; senior stagemen, 66s. 1d.; stagemen 60s. to 62s. 2d.; engineers, 85s. 4d. mini-
3 April	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	mum to 95s. 5d. maximum; firemen, 62s. 2d.§ Decreasell of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourer. and succeptrs, 1s. per hour; refuse collectors, 1s. 1d. Restoration of reduction of 3s. per week in war wage of adults
lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed by County Council in the engineering trades (mechanical).	made in May, 1932. Rates after change: fitters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 8½d. to 10¼d.; plus in each case a war wage of 21s. per week.
3 April	Manual workers employed in en- gineer's department of County Council	Increases of amounts varying from 14d. to 14d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, 1s. 34d.; scavengers, 1s. 24d. per hour.
lst full ay week n April. 1 April	Manual workers Manual workers	 Decreasell of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 1s. to 1s. 2¹/₂d.; road scavengers and succepts; 1s.; refuse collectors, 1s. 1d. per hour. Increases¶ varying from 1s. 2¹/₂d. to 8s. 2¹/₂d. per week. Rates after change: general labourers and sweepers; 49s. 2¹/₂d: per week; refuse loaders and refuse carters, 51s. 2¹/₂d.; pipe layers, 55s. 2¹/₂d.; motor drivers, 60s. and 61s. 2¹/₂d.
l-April	Skip and basket makers	Decreasell of 1 per cent. on list prices making wages 681 per cent and 581 per cent, above the list for timeworkers and piece workers respectively.
l April	Fish porters	Standard list of porterage rates adopted.
5 April	Drivers of electrically propelled vehicles employed by co-opera- tive societies.	Adoption of new minimum weekly rates. For vehicles whit carrying capacity up to 12 cwts. rates to be the same as those for, drivers of horsed vehicles, for carrying capacity over 12 cwts. and up to 15 cwts. 1s. more per week, and for carrying capacity over 15 cwts. to be 2s. more per week than the rate
115 1 82	Staffs employed in theatres	for drivers of horsed vehicles. Increases of from 5s. to 25s. per week for heads of department and of from '2s. to 3s. 6d. per week for other weekly rated employees (except firemen and hall keepers); of ½d. per hour for women cleaners and of from 1d. to 3½d. per hour for other workers on hourly rates, with increases also in performance rate: for part-time employees. Minimum rates after change include heads of departments, 110s., 120s. or 130s. per week; stage daymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; programme sellers and cloakroom

ANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1935.

· Water St	a by my work with a star a star a star	1. And the state of the state o
4 April	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become
		payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924,
1 14 7	and the second second second	reduced from 521 to 50 in summer, the winter hours (50) remaining
6 8 8 23 3	and a second	unchanged.
17 April	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become
e equilitaria	the second and the se	payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924,
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	reduced from 54 to 511 in winter, the summer hours (54) remaining
	m is a m and and another	unchanged.
24 April	Floating, traffic and general staff	Adoption of a 48-hour week of 6 days for floating, traffic and general
1000 313 30	employed by Corporation Ferries	staffs, of a 72-hour week for watchmen and a 42-hour week for
	Department.	lamp trimmers. Hours previously worked: floating staff, 56; traffic and general staffs, 52 to 534; watchmen, 81; and lamp
2000		trimmers, 425 per week.**
1 April	Nursing staffs (males and females),	Reduction of maximum weekly hours from 591 to 54 (exclusive of
T Hhin	laundry and kitchen staffs em-	meal-times).
	ployed at mental hospitals.	- TELEPIST
1. 1. A.	ployed at mental hospitals.	the shift of the second s
and the state of the		The second secon
supervis	ory and salaried staff in general as fro	m the 25th March, 1935: for these classes an additional deductio

This increase applied also to the clerical, supervisory and salaried staff in general as from the 25th March, 1935; for these classes an additional deductio of 2½ per cent, on earnings in excess of £750 continues to operate. It has also been agreed that the remaining 1½ per cent, deduction still operating shall be discontinued as from the first full pay period in June, 1935 (in the case of salaried staff from 17th June, 1935).
† In the case of the tramway shed and permanent way staff any further increases above the 1s. 6d. per week granted in January, 1935, necessary to bring wages up to the agreed standard rates, also operate as from the first full pay period in April.
† It was also agreed that the operator-in-charge, on a vessel carrying 200 persons or more, should be paid 18s. 6d. extra (in lieu of 18s. previously paid).
§ This change is consequent upon the reduction in the number of luggage ferry boats following the opening of the Mersey Tunnel, "Queensway." The scheme adopted provides for the working of a seventh day or turn in rotation; when the seventh day falls on a Sunday wages are to be paid at the rate of time and half. The rates quoted are those for the 48-nut week of six days. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
If These increases are the result of the adoption of the scale of rates recommended by the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services.
** See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

In the engineering industry it has been agreed that the war bonus paid to adult male workers shall be increased by 2s. per week in two equal instalments, with effect from 13th May, 1935, and 15th July, 1935, respectively. In the *building* industry in England and Wales it has been agreed that there shall be an increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and ³/₄d. for labourers, to take effect in two stages—on 1st July, 1935, and 1st January, 1936; but the extent of the application of the second part of the increase to "depressed areas" in South Wales, the Northern Counties, and Cumberland is to be the subject of further consideration.

all change and out on an or so an all blood down in and process		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Fishing Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	5	114	1 19	4,700 11,500	62,000 84,000	
Shipbuilding Textile Clothing	222	9 5 1	11 7 3	900 400 200	6,000 5,000 5,000	
Woodworking, Furni- ture, etc Other	1 9	2 2	3 11	500 3,600	5,000 37,000	
Total, April, 1935	21	34	55	21,800	204,000	
Total, March, 1935	14	54	68	27,100	177,000	
Total, April, 1934	. 11	36	47	10,700	71,000	

Causes.—Of the 34 disputes beginning in April, 11, directly
involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances
in wages; 4, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, out of proposed
wage reductions, and 5, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions
respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directlyTransport
module71,7006,000132,0008,000Total17571,600561,00016738,800262,000TRADE DISPUTES IN 1934.
A special article dealing with disputes in 1934 appears on pages

	Ja	nuary to 1 1935.	April,	January to April, 1934.			
Industry Group.	No. of Of Durati of Work- putes people involved Days of ning Disputes in period. progress in		Working Days of all Disputes	gate No. Duration of in Dis- Working putes Days of begin- all ning Disputes in in period.		Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Fishing Mining and	2	4,800	63,000	1.1.1			
Quarrying Metal, Engineer- ing and Ship-	70	49,000	270,000	50	21,300	73,000	
building	31	4,900	53,000	31	3,000	15,000	
Textile Clothing W o o d w orking,	22 11	3,200 1,500	28,000 29,000	27.3	6,900 100	52,000 3,000	
Furniture, etc.	11	800	11,000	13	500	5,000	
Building, etc Transport	15	2,200 1,700	15,000 6,000	18 13	2,900 2,000	81,000 8,000	
Other	6	3,500	86,000	12	2,100	25,000	
Total	175	71.600	561.000	167	38,800	262,000	

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.								
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		to dis pay link.								
13 (19)111 - 1995	pers, mates and engi- shore and ancillary and cooks for c useded with the fishing		per (deck hands and ppers, mates and engi- shore and ancillary nected with the fishing full. Against reduction in the amount paid by employers to deck hands and cooks for cod liver-oll pro- duced at sea.		4,700§ 1 April 20 April Against reduction in the amou paid by employers to deck han and cooks for cod liver-oil pr duced at sea.		1 April 20 April Against reduction in the amount pald by employers to deck hands and cooks for cod liver-oil pro-	1 April 20 April Against reduction paid by employed and cooks for		4,700§ 1 April 20 April Against redu paid by em and cooks duced at se		1 April 20 April Against reduction in the an paid by employers to deck and cooks for cod liver-of		Work resumed, following sittings a Court of Inquiry appointe under the Industrial Courts Ac 1919, and agreement betwee the parties to set up a conciliatio board, which should consider th question at issue. Agreement sal sequently reached by the con- ciliation board for modified redu tions to take the place of thoo originally announced by en ployers. (For further information see page 172 of this GAZETE).
COAL MINING : Colliery workpeopleTreherbert (Rhondda) (one firm).	1,0	600	22 Mar.¶	13 April	Arising out of a demand for extra allowance to hauliers for working in water.	Work resumed.								
Colliery workpeople—Blaenavon, Mon. (one firm).	2,000		25 Mar.	•••	Against dismissal of certain of the older workmen (65 years of age or over).	No settlement reported.								
Colliery workpeople—Rotherham, (near) (one firm).	76	2,055	16 April**	17 April**	Alleged unsafe working conditions for fillers.	Work resumed on advice of trad union, pending a joint investige tion respecting alleged grievance								
Chemical workers-London, E. (one firm). METAL INDUSTRIES :	350	*	30 Mar.	11 April	For recognition of the workpeople's trade union.	Work resumed on old terms.								
Die easters, foundry and machine shop workers-Wembley (near) (one firm). CLOTHING INDUSTRY :	. 350		15 April	18 April	Demand by a section of the work- people for recognition of their trade union.	Work resumed on old terms.								
Waterproof garment workers- Manchester and district (certain firms). RUBBER INDUSTRY :	600††		8 Oct. 1934, and later.‡‡		Demand by the workpeople's or- ganisation for trade union rates and conditions.	See note #1.								
Workpeople engaged in the rubber industry-Edinburgh (one firm).	2,700	200	7 Mar.§§	11 April	Against the proposed extension to certain departments of a "time and bonus" system of payment.	Agreement reached to resum work, and to refer the question is dispute to arbitration by the In dustrial Court.								

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as us ual, 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.
I 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.
The occupations printed in italies 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.
Estimated maximum number. The number gradually increased as fresh boats arrived in port and were laid up.
Work was resumed gradually as it became possible to put boats in commission, the first fleet leaving port on 23rd April.
The stoppage began at one pit on this date and subsequently extended to three other pits.
** Night shift.
** Night shift.
** The stoppage began on 8th October at certain establishments and extended to other establishments at various later dates in 1934. In most cases work was resumed before the end of 1934 on the workpeople's terms, but according to the latest information available about 175 employees remain on settlement has been reached.
§§ The stoppage began in certain departments on this date, and extended on 14th March to the whole of the workpeople employed.
** Mit A summary of the Court's award, which was issued on 10th May, will appear in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Summary: Average Increases sinc	ce Jul	y , 19]
All Items included	•••	39%
Food only	Contraction of	18%

FOOD.

At 1st May the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st April. This was chiefly due to reductions in the prices of milk in a large number of towns; changes in the average prices of other foodstuffs included in the statistics were relatively unimportant.

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 18 per cent. at 1st May, 1935, as compared with 19 per cent. at 1st April, 1935, and 16 per cent. at 1st May, 1934.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st April, 1935, and 1st May, 1935 :---

Article.	othe	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest id.)						
	July, 1914.	lst April, 1935.	lst May, 1935.	July, 1914.				
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 1 ¹ / ₂ 0 7 ¹ / ₄	s. d. 1 11 0 71	d. + 31 + 01				
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 71 0 41	0 8 ⁸ / ₂ 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 82 0 41	$+ \frac{11}{01}$	11.1			
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10 1 0 6 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 31 0 74	+ 5 + 11				
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 4 0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ² 0 4 1 1 ¹ / ₁	0 91 0 31 1 11	$+ 2\frac{3}{4}$ $- 0\frac{1}{4}$ $+ 2\frac{1}{4}$				
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 101 0 55 1 62 0 2 0 31	1 01 0 74 1 11 0 21 0 61	1 01 0 72 1 11 0 22 0 6	+ 2 + + 5 + + + + 2 1 2				
Butter- Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each	1 21 1 21 0 82 0 7 0 11	1 1 ¹ / ₁ 0 11 ¹ / ₁ 0 8 ¹ / ₁ 0 5 ¹ / ₁	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 11- - 20-1- 10-1	0 - 0			
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4	0 51	0 51	+ 01				

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

		Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st May, 1935, as compared with July, 1914.						
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.				
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pe			
Whin Manh		35 8	10	35	a la			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	•••	•	10	9				
Diha		18	22	20	17 the			
Thin Flank		-11	- 5	- 8	-			
Mutton, British-	1000	CAR AND AND		Real Property and				
Legs		50	48	49				
Breast		20	17	18				
Mutton, Frozen-	0.736	the second second		Contraction of the second				
Legs		43	37	40				
Breast		-11	- 3	- 7	1			
Bacon (streaky)*		20	20	20				
Fish	•••	110	88	99				
Flour		17	18	17				
Bread		33	31	32	-			
Геа		23	34	28				
Sugar (granulated)		14	9	11				
Milk		64	77	71				
Butter-		The State	and the second	C. States and				
Fresh		-14	- 4	- 9	1			
Salt		-22	-18	-20	1			
Cheese†	•••	- 7	- 4	- 6	155			
Margarine		-25	-28	-26	3200			
Eggs (fresh)		-13	-19	-16	100			
Potatoes	•••	23	2	13				
All above articles of Fo		-18	18	18	C. MAR			
(Weighted Percents								

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 (3td. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE. If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices another kind locally representative. ally representat prices are quoted is in most cases

May, 1935.

14.

nc. (+) (-) 7, 1935, ed with 1st April, 1935.

d. ••• - 01 + 01 - 01 - 01

Corre-ponding General Average for st April, 1935.

r cent.

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- 7 - 18 - 5 - 26 - 13	
-40	
-13	

13 19

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st May, 1935, was approximately 50 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 58 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st May were fre-quently lower than at 1st April and were on the average between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st May as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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 May, 1935, is approximately **39 per cent**. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st April, 1935, and 37 per cent. at 1st May, 1934.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1935.

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 1935 :--

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	1 46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	C. Martin	12 2 2 10	1 2000 14		1.2.1	12 10 10	

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical guantities. quantities.

I.—FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*									
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.					
Adad experience in the set of	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Rise.	Date.				
an and an and an and an	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1075				
NORTHERN IRELAND	cent. 30	cent. 25	cent 18	cent. 22	cent. 18	1935. 1 May				
FORMIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Bgypt (Cairo)† France (Paris) (other towns) Germanyt Holland (Amsterdam) Italy Spain (Madrid)† Barceiona)† Swedent Switzerland United States	10 638 16 718 525 508** 33 415 342 40 93 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	10 567 8 756 449 431** 16 195 318 34 79 71 28 24 1	4 562 1 777 408 392** 14 17§ 293 32 79 65 23 16 5	0 553 18 726 391 370** 20 23§ 264 33 81 68 25 15 10	- 311 525 20 759 332 336 19 18 269 35 84 69 27 12 22	Apr. Feb. Nov.,'34 Mar. Apr. Feb. Apr. Mar. Jan. Jan. Jan. Feb. Mar. Feb.				
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	25 10	23 - 8††	16 - 5††	19 1	22 2	Mar. Apr.				
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	0 43** 18 4	2 34** 8 -6††	-5++ 29** 4 -2++	-13†† 34** 11 3	-12^{++} 36 17 2	Apr. Feb. Mar. Mar.				

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

sector forming	Items on	Contental Internetal	Percent	with Ju	ared			
to control to	which Computa- tion is	is July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	and all sources	
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1935.	
Int IBELAND	A,B,C,D,E	47	. 43	38	41	39	1 May	
FOREIGN	ets and when the	21 1.1.1	awolla	St.	ensing i	winin-	e e la compete	
COUNTRIES.	1 40 (n) min	和白石	@ 103.33k	ALL PROPERTY OF	TU 534	12012	10010 8000	
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	7	8	5	4	3	Apr.	
Belgium Czechoslovakia	Á,Ć,Ď,É	689	608	595	554	529	Apr.	
(Prague)	A.B.C.D.E	629	597	596	593	581	Feb.	
Denmark	A.B.C.D.E	54	54	60	66	70	Apr.	
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.E	34	28	24	27	29	Feb.	
Finland	A,B,Ć,Ď,E	904	894	883	850	864	Mar.	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	465¶	417¶	416¶	4119	394	1st Qr.	
Germany‡ Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	37	21	18	22	22	Apr.	
Holland (Am- sterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	54§	415	378	405	37	Mar.	
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	28211	26511	25011	22911	229	July-	
weld an internet	A,D,O,D,B		203++	230++	+	445	Dec., '34.	
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	386	365	347	320	323	Feb.	
(1)	A.B.C.D.E	352	336	314	283	283	Dec., '34.	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	52	49	48	48	49	Mar.	
Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	. 58	56	53	55	55	Jan.	
Switzerland	Å, B, C, D	50	38	31	29	27	Mar.	
United States	A,B,C,D,E	50§	36§	28§	365	39	Nov.,'34.	
BRITISH		Car and	and the second	10- 21-1	-	and the second second		
DOMINIONS, &C.		and in	and man	Ser. 1 M	1 Strater	ina.	ost loan	
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	25¶	201	181	19¶	20	Ist Qr.	
- Canada	A,B,C,D,E	37	25	20	22	23	Apr.	
India (Bombay):	1001 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	LI P	11 2 65		1 2 2 2	122	221 125	
Native families	A,B,C,D	8	9	3	- 3++	-211	Apr.	
Irish Free State	A,B,Ć,Ď,E	57**	53**	49**	52**	53	Feb.	
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	45	31**	27	29	32	Mar.	
Bouth Amica	A,B,C,D,E	22	17	14	16	16	Mar.	

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, France (Paris, all items), 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital dities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of I-44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
New series. The percentages now given for Germany are not strictly comparable with those published in this GAZETTE prior to November, 1934.

Figure for June.
A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;
Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd Quarter.
Figure for August.
Figure for July to December.

POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

May, 1935.

(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 April, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 852,501, or 2.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.3 per cent. less than in April, 1934. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 513, 524 and 546 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April was 647,826, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with April, 1934. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 204,675, or 4.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. less than in April, 1934.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 83,628, or $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. less than in the previous month, and $8 \cdot 5$ per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 768,873, or $1 \cdot 8$ per cent. less than in the previous month, and $6 \cdot 1$ per cent. less than in April, 1934.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, as compared with March; eleven showed increases; while in three areas there was no change. Com-pared with April, 1934, twenty-eight areas showed increases, of which the largest were at Kingston-upon-Hull (128 per 10,000), Aberdeen (114 per 10,000), and Sunderland (110 per 10,000); the other nineteen showed decreases, the most marked being at Sheffield (379 per 10,000), Glasgow (340 per 10,000), Manchester (144 per 10,000), and Derby (135 per 10,000).

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day in April, 1935. Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of with a Indoor, Outdoor. Total.					
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND	8-1 17	1. 59 1	1 2.84	53	or the last	Contra Tore
WALES.	3 a 0	1 20 1	19	5 Jan 1	1.2953	an.et
County of London	29,145	106,563	135,708	316	- 10	+ 16
Birkenhead Birmingham Biackburn Biackburn Bradford Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Coventry Caventry Caventry Caventry Coventry Burnley Coventry Caventry Caventry Burnley Coventry Burnley Coventry Burnley Coventry Burnley Caventry Caventry Caventry Caventry Caventry Caventry Caventry Burnley Bast Ham Coventry Muddleshead Nettingham Oldham Portsmouth Portsmouth Sunderland Stockport Stockeon-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall Wolverhampton	$\begin{array}{c} 830\\ 4,464\\ 812\\ 846\\ 1,118\\ 1,077\\ 2,053\\ 388\\ 1,234\\ 398\\ 767\\ 637\\ 637\\ 637\\ 637\\ 637\\ 637\\ 637$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,548\\ 16,819\\ 4,254\\ 5,094\\ 9,852\\ 2,205\\ 8,066\\ 4,320\\ 10,097\\ 1,881\\ 4,490\\ 3,509\\ 4,322\\ 9,015\\ 2,133\\ 23,270\\ 20,925\\ 5,050\\ 5,00\\ 5,$	9,378 21,283 5,066 5,940 10,970 3,282 10,119 4,708 4,728 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,729 4,7	$\begin{array}{c} 621\\ 210\\ 417\\ 336\\ 772\\ 224\\ 491\\ 510\\ 125\\ 219\\ 289\\ 363\\ 776\\ 233\\ 782\\ 459\\ 247\\ 1,091\\ 638\\ 424\\ 765\\ 774\\ 764\\ 765\\ 774\\ 464\\ 411\\ 350\\ 183\\ 233\\ 233\\ 737\\ 73\\ 411\\ 265\\ 401\\ 191\\ 387\\ 387\\ 341\\ 265\\ 498\\ 240\\ 394\\ 650\\ 242\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -6 \\ -+1 \\ +-1 \\ $	$\begin{array}{r} + 33 \\ - 102 \\ + 26 \\ - 11 \\ - 108 \\ + 97 \\ - 11 \\ - 108 \\ + 97 \\ - 48 \\ - 48 \\ - 97 \\ - 135 \\ + 79 \\ - 135 \\ + 79 \\ - 135 \\ + 79 \\ - 135 \\ + 128 \\ - 78 \\ - 135 \\ + 79 \\ - 144 \\ + 26 \\ - 119 \\ - 144 \\ + 26 \\ - 119 \\ - 32 \\ + 128 \\ - 32 \\ - 68 \\ + 110 \\ + 39 \\ + 27 \\ - 68 \\ + 10 \\ + 39 \\ + 27 \\ - 46 \\ + 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 46 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ - 2 $
Total for the above County Boroughs	47,870	464,248	512,118	491	- 6	28
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	77,015	570,811	647,826	440	**************************************	- 15.
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,207 592 361 453	159,456 20,642 8,209 9,755	164,663 21,234 8,570 10,208	1,491 474 485 603	$ \begin{array}{r} - 70 \\ - 24 \\ - 13 \\ - 7 \end{array} $	-340 + 3 + 62 + 114
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,613	198,062	204,675	1,078	- 49	-183
Total for above 47 areas	83,628	768,873	852,501	.513	*** Tu 11	

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

+ 20th April in London, 27th April in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th April in Scotland.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

May, 1935.

Firemen Guards (F Permanen

Porters Shunters

Mechanic

Labourers Other Gra

Contract

Undergrov Surface

QUARRIES

FACTO Clay, Sto tery an

Chemica Metal E

fining Metal Found ing Makir

Engineer Buildi

Railway

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 April, was 137, as compared with 163 in the previous month, and with 143 in April, 1934. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 31, as compared with 75 in the previous month, and with 28 in April, 1934. RETURNS have been received from 142* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department, as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April. The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,486,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 1934, in respect of the same 142 Authorities :--RAILWAY SERVICE. | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

IVAILWAI DERVICE.	1853	L'ACTORIES AND WORKERS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	(continued).
	2	Snipbuilding J
	2734	
		Cotton 1
		Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 2
Permanent Way Men	222	Other Textile Manufacture 2
Porters	2	Textile Printing, Bleaching
	2	and Dyeing 2
Mechanics ····	1	and Dyeing 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 1
		Food and Drink 3
Other Grades	5	- pour office and the state
Tomtra atom? Comments	100	General Woodwork and
		Furniture 4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 1	.5	Paper, Printing, etc 6
sound, main all biattion 1	-	Rubber Trades 1
MINES.		Gas Works 2 Electric Generating Stations 1
	5	Electric Generating Stations 1
And a state of the	7	Other Industries 2
Surface		
TOTAL, MINES 5	2	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	Docks, Wharves, etc 7
and the second	-	Buildings 7
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Warehouses and Railway
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Sidings
	F	
	5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 66
	0	TOTAL, FACTORI ACIS
letal Extracting and Re-	100	T-1-1 (
	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 137
fetal Conversion and	all he	SEAMEN.
Founding (including Roll-	1433	
ing Mills and Tube		
Making)	4	", " Steam and
Engineering, Locomotive	STATE A	Motor 22
Building, Boilermaking,	A. A.	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
etc.	4	" " Steam and
etc	•	Motor 6
Carriagos Motor and	1	
Carriages, Motor and	and and	TOTAL, SEAMEN 31
other Vehicles, and Air-	~	Total (including Seamen) 168
craft Manufacture 2	21	Louis (Including Scallich) 100

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 32; the total number of deaths* reported was 3.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING. mong Operatives engaged i	in—	(c) ANTHRAX. Wool
Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering	2	
Shipbreaking	•••	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS U ATION (SKIN CANCER).
Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead		Pitch
White and Red Lead Works	12 20	Oil
Pottery Vitreous Enamelling	1 3	The second s
Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works		(e) CHROME ULCERATION
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting	1	Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other In-		TOTAL
dustries Other Industries	••••	Total, Cases
Painting of Buildings	2	II. Deaths.
TOTAL	10	LEAD POISONING. Plumbing and Soldering
(b) OTHEE POISONING. Carbon Bisulphide Aniline	12	Pottery
TOTAL	4 3	Total, Deaths
The second second second	ALL STATIST	

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I .--- STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1935.

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- Ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with Apr., 1934.
ENGLAND AND WALES :	e	£	23° £	Ē	£	
Northern Counties	297,500	13,100	5,200	7,800	-20,400	344,000
Yorkshire	543,700	78,400	65,100	71,300	52,000	810,500
Lancs & Cheshire*	1,435,900	44,000	27,800	32,700	76,000	- 16.6 1,616,400
North and West- Midland Counties*	1,547,000	216,000	86,600	280,300	172,600	+ 33.7 2,302,500 + 57.8
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	347,000	19,500	49,400	41,000	28,400	485,300 - 16.8
Outer London*†	1,791,700	175,200	148,200	105,400	179,300	2,399,800
South-Eastern Countles	496,500	13,700	41,800	7,200	84,700	643,900 + 9.8
South-Western Counties	168,600		6,000		17,800	192,400 + 74.4
Wales and Mon.	131,300	11,000	12,800	18,200	27,600	200,900
SCOTLAND	439,000	6,200	31,200	188,800	207,900	$+ 41 \cdot 1$ 873,100 $+ 20 \cdot 1$
TOTAL, Apr., 1935	7,198,200	577,100	474,100	752,700	866,700	9,868,800 + 25·2
Total, Apr., 1934	5,935,400	333,500	227,900	649,100	737,500	7,883,400

II.--STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1935. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1934 :---

and the state of the second design of the second seco	District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931, of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings,	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with JanMar. 1934.
No maril	ENGLAND AND WALES :	£	£	£	£	£	£
	(970)	711,900	21,900	56,200	16,500	69,500	
1	Yorkshire (2,472)	2,121,300	82,100	120,000	548,400	290,200	
and and	Lancs. & Cheshire (3,090)	2,449,900	68,700	91,400	161,500	380,600	+ 10.7 3,152,100 + 11.8
a show a series of	North and West- Midland Counties (3,188)	4,112,600	758,600	427,700	153,200	541,8 00	
and and a second	South-Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	945,000	121,200	79,200	340,400	94,400	1,580,200
and and	Outer London [†] (2,700)	5,030,900	566,900	329,600	303,100	669,000	$+ 24 \cdot 6$ 6,899,500 $+ 7 \cdot 9$
	South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,842,100	75,300	465,000	309,700	303,700	Real and a second
and the second	South-Western Counties (452)	448,100	14,000	14,200	2,800	78,500	557,600 + 23·1
and the second	Wales and Mon. (820)	207,700	4,000	56,400	1 29,200	37,500	
and the second	SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,148,900	240,700	73,500	238,100	381,300	-15.0 2,082,500 +27.3
	Totals (17,761):	5,800,400 6,328,000 6,890,000	627,200 428,500 897,700	570,700	575,600 782,100 745,200	966,600 946,200 933,700	8,609,900 9,055,500 9,969,000
- Andrew	JanMar., 1935	19,018,400	1,953,400	1,713,200	2,102,900	2,846,500	
and a	JanMar., 1934	17,105,300	1,494,700	1,223,900	1,441,800	2,237,200	+ 17.6 23,502,900

C

May, 1935.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

(b) INTROLE OF DWELLING HOUSES. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in March, 1935, was 14,227, as compared with 12,580 in February, 1935, and 11,873 in March, 1934. In con-tinuation of the statistics given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (e.g., February, 1935, page 50), figures are shown in the Table below relating to the number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities during the first quarter of 1935; comparative figures are also given for the corresponding quarter of 1934:---

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF TO THE CONTRAC	Numb Dwel House which were p	ling es for plans		Number of Dwelling Houses for which plans were passed. First Quarter of—		
District.	First Q		District.			
	1935	1934.		1935.	1934.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :			ENGLAND AND WALES-contd.			
Northern Counties	1,408	2,360	Outer London*	8,176	7,704	
Yorkshire Lancs. and	4,791	4,844	South - Eastern Counties	3,174	2,932	
Cheshire	5,786	4,823	South - Western Counties	657	452	
North and West- Midland Coun-		San La Cal	Wales and Mon.	358	545	
ties	9,379	5,072	SCOTLAND	2,692	2,390	
South - Midland and Eastern			TOTAL	38,161	32,725	
Counties	1,740	1,603			-	

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron 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	Average selling price† per ton,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with					
	last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit †	A year ago.†				
Pig Iron : Cleveland Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland Manufactured Iron :	1935. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar.	s. d. 58 3 56 $7\frac{1}{5}$ 57 $5\frac{1}{5}$ 54 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 65 8	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $				
North of England West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	JanFeb.	166 6 190 1]	+ 1 6 - 2 10 ¹ / ₄	-6 2				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated[‡], the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, cokemen and by-product workers on Tees.side, and tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire; and in decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland.

The variations in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England; whilst in the case of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and daywagemen employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire wages continue to be maintained at a level higher than that warranted by the price ascertainments.

For details of the changes in wages referred to, see page 195 of this issue of this GAZETTE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

Industrial Diseases.

The Home Secretary made an Order§ on 8th April, 1935, under Section 43 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, which came into force on 1st May, 1935. The Order, which amends slightly the description of X-ray disease, has been made to enable H.M. Govern-ment to ratify a Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning workmen's compensation for occupational

The Order may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1935.

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. Stated to the nearest farthing. See the article on Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements Using Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933,

are 122. § Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 360. H.M. Stationery Office; tice ld. net (11d., post-free). || See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1934, page 235.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer charged with (i) underpaying a male worker, (ii) failing to keep adequate records of wages, and (iii) failing to post up the Trade Board notice, was fined £10 on the first charge and £2 on each of the other two charges.—Rex v. Albert Alexander Grant. Ealing Police Court. 11th April, 1935.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying four male workers and failing to keep adequate records. He was fined 5s. on each summons, and ordered to pay three guineas costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £150 were paid to the Department's representative in Court.— Rex v. Herbert Thomas Griffiths. Tower Bridge Police Court. 2nd and 16th April 1935 16th April, 1935.

An employer charged with underpaying a male worker was fined £5, together with two guineas costs. He was also ordered to pay £32 7s. 9d. arrears of wages.—Rex v. Edward Phillip Horrell. Cardiff Police Court. 4th April, 1935.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemploy-ment 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. was not unanimous.

The following decision is of general interest :--

Case No. 3499/35. (8.4.35).

SECTION 55 (2) (b) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-REGULATION 2: SEASONAL WORKERS METHOD OF DETERMINING DURATION OF SEASON IN CASES WHERE AMOUNT OF SEASONAL WORK VARIES EACH YEAR.

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

Decision .--- "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of the off-season, being those parts of the year other than the summer season at Great Yarmouth as defined, and the Cantley season, extending from and including the last Monday in September to and including the Saturday in January seventeen weeks later (24th September, 1934— 19th January, 1935). "Subject to the definition of the 'Cantley' season as stated above, I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees. The claimant's normal employment is in seasonal occupations during the Great Yarmouth summer season and the beet sugar season at Cantley. For a long period of years the claimant's employment has been sub-stantially confined to employment in the seasonal occupations; and from force of circumstances, if from no other cause, the claimant is a person whose normal employment is in the seasonal occupations from force of circumstances, if from no other cause, the claimant is a person whose normal employment is in the seasonal occupations for parts of the year only, within Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931. As he was not insurably employed to a substantial extent in each of any two of the three off-seasons mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (i) of the Regulation, as amended by S.R. & O. 1933 No. 820, he is not entitled to be a substantial the survey of the s

Regulation, as amended by S.R. & O. 1933 No. 820, he is not entitled to benefit in respect of the current off-season. "I am unable, however, to accept the Court's definition of the season and off-season at Cantley, based as it is on the assumption that the incidence and extent of the season varies from year to year. One of the statements submitted in evidence relating to the Cantley season is 'that the season may, and does, vary from year to year in accordance with the date on which the beet are matured (commence-ment of season) and the total tonnage to be dealt with at the factory (end of season). In the same statement it is said that the season for 1934/35 was on 25th September, 1934, fixed as 24th September, 1934, to 26th January, 1935; while in another case (relating to a person whose normal employment was confined to seasonal employ-ment during the Cantley season) the Court of Referees found that the off-season for 1935 was 27th January to 29th September, inferen-tially fixing beforehand the date of commencement of the next season.

season. "It is evident that such findings must have been in part based on forecast rather than fact. The tonnage for the season could hardly have been ascertained on 25th September, 1934, so as to fix the date of termination in January, 1935; while the facts relating to the weather and crop in the autumn of 1935 are still unknown. "It is a season and

"It is necessary, however, that the period of the season and off-season should be ascertained, if only for the purpose of deter-

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1933 (price 6s. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for February, 1935.

mining whether a seasonal worker is entitled to benefit in respect of a current of season. One of the alternative conditions for receipt of benefit in such a case is stated in sub-paragraph (a) (ii) of paragraph 1 of the Regulation as follows :----

May, 1935.

'that he has been employed in insurable employment to a substantial extent during the off-season within one of the two years aforesaid '[the two years "preceding the beginning of the period of off-season current at the date of his application for benefit "], and also that he was so employed during the period of off-season so current as aforesaid to an extent which is sub-stantial in relation to the whole of the period '.

"It has hitherto been held that employment ' to a substantial extent' during any off-season (including the current off-season) is employment for not less than 25 per cent. of the working days of that off-season. If the period of the off-season is not ascertained, it would not be possible in many cases to say, when a claim is made, whether the conditions for receipt of benefit had been fulfilled, in so far as that might depend on whether there had been a substantial amount of employment during the surrent off energy

that might depend on whether there had been a substantial amount of employment during the current off-season. "As stated in Umpire's Decisions 7116/33, 9759/33 and other decisions (not printed) the season is in fact ascertained by its normal extent, and does not vary from year to year merely because more or less work is available in a particular seasonal industry or occupation. There may of course be an annual variation as where, at some holiday resorts, the season is fixed by reference to ascertainable dates such as those of Easter or Whitsun. Otherwise the period of a season may change by the introduction of permanent factors, whether natural or artificial; but it does not vary, in the circumstances of the present

artificial; but it does not vary, in the circumstances of the present case, because there is a variation in weather conditions or in the amount of the crop in different years. "It is in the nature of a season that it should be of regular annual recurrence and that it should from year to year cover approximately the same period. If, in a particular year, those in a position to control a seasonal industry decided that for trade or other reasons the industry should be suspended in that year, it could not be held, in my opinion, that the season did not exist in that year or that the claim of a seasonal worker could be disallowed on the footing that it was an off-season . . The duration of a season is determined by its normal extent, as may be inferred from the first definition of off-season contained in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (ii) of the Regulation, wherein it is declared to mean in relation to those concerned ' that part or those parts of the year during which persons are not normally employed in that occupation in that district'. (Umpire's Decision 7116/33.) "Reference was made in the same decision to a method which had been used by Courts of Referees in determining the extent of the

been used by Courts of Referees in determining the extent of the season : by ascertaining the date upon which 25 per cent. or more of all the workers in the industry and district became employed, and fixing that as the date of commencement of the season; and deciding similarly the date of its termination as that on which more than 75 per cent. of the workers had been discharged. This was regarded as 'a useful guide in determining from an examination of anditions 'a useful guide in determining, from an examination of conditions over a number of years, the duration of the season in a particular industry and district, but not as a standard by which it could be decided that a season varied from one year to another'. "In the present case, from the facts submitted to me relating to a

number of years, I am of opinion that the normal extent and incidence of the season at Cantley is for seventeen weeks from and including the last Monday in September to and including the Saturday in January at the conclusion of that period."

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

Recent Proceedings.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING : RUSHDEN AND DISTRICT .---A difference having arisen between the two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Rushden and district, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Umpire to determine the matter, and issued his Award on 8th April, 1935.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The Cellulose Solutions Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1935.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, on 5th April, 1935, made Regulations^{*} under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all factories and workshops in which cellulose solutions, as defined in the Regulations, are manufactured, used or stored.

used or stored. The Regulations, which are in accordance with the draft issued on 8th March last, may be cited as the Cellulose Solutions Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1935, and will come into force on 1st June, 1935. The requirements of the Regulations are identical with those of a similar code which came into operation in Great Britain on 1st November, 1934 ±

* Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1935, No. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3¹/₂d., post free). † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1934, No. 990. See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1934, page 383.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Toy Manufacturing Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has made a Special Order, dated 13th April, 1935, altering the description of the Toy Manufacturing Trade for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts. The Special Order and the Appendix thereto are in the terms of the draft on pages 122 and 123 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935. Further copies may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office (Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2), or through any bookseller.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D. (7), dated 18th April, 1935, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates, for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 16th June, 1935.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 49), dated 10th April, 1935, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rate, and general overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order B.B. (E. & W.) 10, dated 26th April, 1935, confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers in certain areas in the South Eastern district, and specifying 6th May, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T. (13), dated 27th April, 1935, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 13th May, 1935, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S.R. & O., 1935, No. 399), dated April 26, 1935, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

COAL MINES ACT, 1911. REGULATIONS AND ORDERS RELATING TO SAFETY AND HEALTH.

THE Mines Department have issued the 1935 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 amend-ments have been incorporated in the text of the Orders, so that they

ments 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, and lighting, all the remaining Regulations and Orders are printed, grouped under subjects, as follows:--Horses; explosives; safety lamp mines; managers' and under-managers' certificates; surveyors' certificates; ganister mines; and miscellaneous. Other subjects dealt with include electrical signalling apparatus and telephones. 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' certificates. The third appendix is a list of Regulations, Orders, and other official publications relating to safety and health in coal mines.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1927.

New Regulations and Rules.

The Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, on 13th March, 1935, made new Regulations⁺ consolidating with some amendments the existing Regulations as to the duties and remuneration of medical referees. The new Regulations will come into force on 1st July next, as from which date the existing

Regulations will be revoked. The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has also made separate Rules[‡] as to the duties and fees of certifying and other surgeons under sections 44 and 45 of the Act. These are substantially the same as, and will supersede, the existing Regulations on the subject as from 1st July next.

* Coal Mines Act, 1911: Regulations and Orders relating to Safety and Health, 1935 Edition. H.M. Stationery Office; price Is. 6d. net (Is. 9d., post-free). † Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1935, No. 40. H.M. Stationery Office; price Is. net (Is. 0fd., post free). ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1935, No. 42. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (4⁴/₂d., post free).

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.] CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Final report on the fourth Census of Production (1930): Part IV. The timber trades; the clay, building materials and building trades; miscellaneous trades; mines and quarries; public utility services and Government Departments. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9s.]

MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1934. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1935 edition. (Revised to 1st January, 1935.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s 6d 1; see page 203 of this GATETTE 1s. 6d.]; see page 203 of this GAZETTE.

NOISE AND WORK.—The performance of weavers under varying conditions of noise. Report No. 70. Industrial Health Research Board. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS.—Memorandum on the industrial diseases of silicosis and asbestosis. February, 1935. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—Provision of milk at courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. (Circular A.C. 5S.) 10th May, 1935. To all Local Education Authorities in Scotland. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1934. (i) Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1934 and selected for publication in the U.I. Code 8 B series of pamphlets Nos. 1/34 to 12/34. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of February, 1935. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 2, 1935. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1935.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY. Aluminium Ingot: Wolverhampton Metal Co., Ltd., Wolver-hampton.—American Cloth: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.— Asbestos Goods: George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Bacon, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Belting, Balata: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Belting, Leather: W. & J. Richardson, Derby; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford, Lancs.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Boards, W/T.: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Boat, Picket: British Power Boat Company, Hythe, Hants. —Boiler Plant, Steam, Calorifiers, etc.: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Boiler: Cradley Boiler Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath. Sub-contractors for Calorifier: Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Wet Steam Ovens and Boiler Plant, Steam, Calorifiers, etc.: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Itd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Boiler: Cradley Boiler Co., Itd., Condley Heath. Sub-contractors for Calorifier: Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Wet Steam Ovens and It Hot Lockers: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N. — Boits and Nuts.
 Wrought Iron: Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.— Brooms, Brushes, etc.: Newton & Cook, London, Y. S.W.; J. Root & Sons, Itd., Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Itd., Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.— Brushes, Painters': P. P. Baker, f. London, N.; Bradnack & Son, Walsall; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; F. Brootkey & Son, Barstead; D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Lee & James, Ltd., Y. Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers), Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Itd., Stonehouse, Glos.— Cable, Electric: Pirell General Cable M. Works, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.— Cable, Electric: Pirell General Cable M. Works, Ltd., Jondon, E., or Swindon; Rego G. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., or Swindon; Rego G. Cothiers, Itd., Manchester; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E., Swick Ongo, Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Zambrene, Ltd., Gateshead.— Compressors, H.P. Air: G. & J. Weit, Edd., Gosper: Birmingham Battery & Metal Go., Ltd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; B. Duylier Condenser: Shock Absorber : Grake, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.— Compressors, H.P. Air: G. & J. Weit, Edd., Gonger.: Birmingham Battery & Metal Go., Ltd., Manchester; Works (Gundon, E. - Cail, Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; W. C. Cones, Ltd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; W. Cu., Littleborougi; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Itd., Manchester; W. H. Sons, Itd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; Porter Bros., Itd., Manchester; B. Dyson & Sons (1

Machines: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Generators,
Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.; Alle., Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Generators, Oil
Driven: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston; J. & H. McLaren, Ltd.,
Leeds.—Hair, Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—Headers,
Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Herrings, Tinned:
Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—Hides and Leather:
G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd.,
London, W.C.; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather
Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wiggins Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.;
Card Clothing & Belting, Ltd., Halifax; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd.,
Dagenham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E..—Hinges,
Brass: James Collins (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham: Player,
Mitchell & Breeden, Sirmingham.—Keys, etc.: General Electric Co.,
Ltd., London, S.E.; Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., London, W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Kit Lockers,
Auminium: Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Lamps, Electric
Incandescent (Metal Filament): General Electric Co., Ltd., London,
W., Wembley, Lemington, and Chesterfield.—Lathes, Motor-driven:
T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike. Sub-contractors for
Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.,
Manchester.—Leather Cloth, White: James Williamson & Son, Ltd.,
Lancaster.—Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R.
Duke, Brechin: W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie: Richards, Ltd., Manchester.—Leather Cloth, White : James Williamson & Soh, Ltd., Lancaster.—Linen Goods : A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy ; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Linoleum and Cork Carpet : Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy ; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy ; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines ; North British Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Margarine : Grainger & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Soldite & Synthetic Mouldings, Ltd., London, S.W.—Varnishes: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; R. Ingham Clark & Co., London, E.; J. S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Strathclyde Paint Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Varnishes for Electrical Purposes: Gittings & Hills, Ltd., Birmingham: Griffiths Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., Slougn; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Strahelyde Fame Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Varnishes for Electrical Purposes: Gittings & Hills, Ltd., Birmingham; Griffiths Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.—Water Closets and Gear: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barthead.—Winches, Steam Driven: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Windlass, Steam and Hand: Thos. Reid & Son (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—Window Sashes, Steel: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wireless Receiving Models, High Grade Types: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Warconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Warconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.;

Wireless Transmitters, etc.: Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, O.dor, S.W.: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire Rope, Steel: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham. —Working and Marking Off Slab: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark

WAR OFFICE.

Acids, Various : Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.— Aluminium Ingot : Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., Merton Abbey.— Blankets : T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bolster Slips : C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—Box Girder Bridges : Braithwaite Welding & Construction Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Brass Bar : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.— Bronze Rod : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Cable, Electric : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.— Chains, Overall : Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Cloth, Lasting : J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Huddenden.—Cloth, Silk : E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Cloth, White : John Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge). Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Drill Clothing : Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Drill Clothing: Hammand & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Drill Clothing: J. Hammand & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon and London, E.—Fire Extinguishers : Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, N.—Generating Sets : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Goggles : Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Insulators, Cooking Container : Newall's Insulation Co., London, S.E.—Ironing and Finishing Machine : Jas. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lamps, Electric : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Siemens Electric Camps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Mattresses, etc. : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Pumping Sets : Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick.— Stable Fitments : Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; S. J. & E. Fellowes, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Steel Bars : Hemmings & Co., Rotherham.—Steel, Mild : Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Steel, Nickel : Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless : Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless : Sirial Tube & Components Co., Derby.— Water and Oil Cooling Unit : Spiral Tube & Components Co., Derby.— Webbing, Elastic : A. Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—White Spirit : H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull.—Zinc : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services : Building :—Chilwell—Renovations, Star & Borkic & Son Cockherter.—Bath unperse : London, E.C. - Works Services : Building :--Chilwell-Renovations, etc. : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton Colchester-Bath nnexes : W. A. Hills & Son, Colchester. Dover-Periodical Painting : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Feltham and Kneller Hall-Painting, Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Feitham and Kneller Hall—Painting, etc.: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. Gailes—T.A. Camp: D. Wilson & Son, Dreghorn. Hounslow—Road Repairs : Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham; Repairs to Stable Floors : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Repairs to Doors, etc. : H. Lacey & Son, Luton. Longmoor—Alterations to Book, etc. 11. Latey & Son, Luton. Longmoor—Alterations to Water Mains : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Plymouth— Barrack Blocks : F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Trowbridge—Artificers' Works : F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Woolwich—Alterations to Dining Hall—Sabey & Son (Islington), Ltd., London, W.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Aircraft : Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough ; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol ; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester ; Saunders Roe, Ltd., Cowes ; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Spares : Brown Bros., London ; Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Vocks & Supermarine Aviation (Vickers), Ltd., Southamp-tor ; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.-Aircraft Experimental work : Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood ; Westland Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil. Tests : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil. Tests : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil. Tests : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich, Perby.-Boots, Ankle : Adams Bros. (Baunds), Ltd., Raunds; R Coggins & Son, Ltd., Raunds ; Stephen Walker, Walgrave; Febbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.-Buoys, Rubber : Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.-Clothing, Great Coats and Dust Coats : G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., Neweastle, Staffs.-Cipting, Suit, Combination : J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Cameras and Spares : Williamson Manufacturing bit the dust for the provent is the lock of the form in the second theory. Autor of the dust Clothing, Suits, Combination: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Cameras and Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London.—Dope, Solvent: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Dynamotors and Spares: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Electrical Accessories: General Electric Co., Ltd., London. —Engines, Atro: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Bristol.—Engines, Repairs: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Bristol.—Engines, Spares: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London.—Engines and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rotax, Ltd., London.—Fencing and Gates: A. & J. Main, Ltd., London.—Instruments: Amal, Ltd., Birmingham; J. &. H. Dall-meyer, Ltd., London:, Ross, Ltd., London; Williamson Manufac-turing Co., Ltd., London.—Jackets, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London.—M.T. Chassis, 2 ton: Albion Motors, Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Rags, Cotton: E. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London..—Refrigeration Plant: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Darlington.— Suits, Combination: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London.— Trousers: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London.— Trousers: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London.— Works, Artificers': L. J. Owen, Nottingham..—Works, Wireless Towers: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., Leicester; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Partridge & Mee, Ltd., Leicester; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Battery Stores : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blocks, Terminal :

Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.; Litholite Insulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford.—Bodies, Motor: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bulbs, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Cable: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Submarine: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Castings, Joint Box: Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cells, Secondary and Parts: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Chassis : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clocks, Electric : Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon.—Clothing, India Rubber : J. E. Barlow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Coils, Loading : General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Condensers : Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Cords, Telephone : London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Werelbey; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Manhole : Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Kiosks, Concrete and Parts : Enfield Stone Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex ; Kent Concrete Products, Canter-bury; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Trent Concrete, Ltd., Cradley Heath.— Klosks, Concrete and Parts : Enheld Stone Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Kent Concrete Products, Canter-bury; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Trent Concrete, Ltd., Colwick, Notts.— Labels : Bonnella Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.— Lamps, Electric : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, N.; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London W., Siemens Electric Learner & Samples Ltd. Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Locks and Keys: Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Willenhall.—Machines, Engraving : Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—Machines, Printing and Cutting : Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd., Otley.—Materials for P.O. Clothing : Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—Plugs, Sparking : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Records, Speaking Clock : E. Wender, London, W.— Valves, Rectifying : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.— Wheels, etc., for P.O. London Railway : English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield. Ltd., Sheffield

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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. **Gartage (Edinburgh)**: W. C. Calderwood, Edinburgh.—**Envelopes**: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead and London, N.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—**Paper**: Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravessend; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 937 (1935), National Savings Stamps; Telegram Forms: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Division V. (1935), Account Book Binding: Tee & Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C. Division VI. (1935), Account Book Binding; 52,000 Books, P.1022B.: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Wessex Area: Salisbury Times Co., Ltd., Salisbury. 250,000 sets Fanfold S.D.315: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E. 4,000 Books "S.O. Book 122": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

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May, 1935.

Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bogie Oil Tank Wagons : C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Caterpillar Tractor, etc. : Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Cement : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar : Gas Light & Coke Co., London, Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Cement : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar : Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Composing Room Equipment : Harrild & Sons, London, E.C.— Copper Wire : R. H. Symonds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Covered goods wagons : Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Currency Notes : T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Dynamite and Detonators : Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fire Engine, etc. : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— Fire extinguishers, etc. : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— Gauze : Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—H.D. Copper wire : J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Khaki serge : Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—Lint : Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Loco boilers : Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.— Loco headlight equipment : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Marine Engine : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Marine Engine : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Meters, etc. : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Motor Lorries : Leyland Motors, Ltd., Loyland.—M.S. Bars : Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—M.S. Plates, etc. : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Oils : F. How & Co., London, E.—Paint : Docker Bros. Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.— P.B. Poles : Callender's Cable & Constrn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— P. Hoters et a.; Hurt Nokon & Co. Ltd., Matherwall —Postare Glasgow.-Oils : F. How & Co., London, E.-Paint : Docker Bros.
Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.P.B. Poles : Callender's Cable & Constrn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Petroleum Tanks : Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Postage and Revenue Stamps : Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.Printing Paper : North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.-Pumps and Spares: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.-Quinine : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.Rail anchors : Exors. of J. Mills, Ltd., Stockport.-Reinforcing steel : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Saloon Car : Bentley Motors (1931), Ltd., London, W.C.-Steel fencing : Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.-Steel pipes, etc. : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.Steel tyres : Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield : United Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Steelwork, etc., for aeroplane hangar, etc. : A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Steelwork, etc., for Power Station : E.C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.-Stoneware Pipes, etc. : T. Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.-Superheater spares : Superheater Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Tanks and Measuring apparatus for Steam tugs : Alex. Hall & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.-Two tank shunting locos. : Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.Telephone Cable : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Iondon, W.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Iondon, W.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Valves, etc. : Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.-Water meters, etc. : G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.-White metal : Hoyt Metal Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.

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* March contract.

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TATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.											
	-	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
holesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	}	Figures D	ot available	e, {	106·5 101·9 98·4 93·6	89 · 7 87 · 9 84 · 8 88 · 8	88.5 84.8 84.4 84.9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88.7 87.6 88.2 87.7	87.7
of 1950 - 100), st of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	172·2 168·0 171·3 177·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 171 \cdot 0 \\ 164 \cdot 2 \\ 165 \cdot 2 \\ 168 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \cdot 3 \\ 164 \cdot 5 \\ 165 \cdot 2 \\ 167 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162 2 155 0 156 5 155 5	150·7 146·3 145·3 146·7	146.2 142.8 141.7 143.0	139·8 136·5 139·8 142·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 140.5\\ 138.3\\ 142.3\\ 143.7 \end{array} $	141.3
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	98.5 96.1 97.9 101.5	97 · 8 93 · 9 94 · 5 96 · 3	94·5 94·1 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92 7 88 6 89 5 88 9	86.2 83.6 83.1 83.9	83 6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79.9 78.0 79.9 81.5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80.8
port Values of British Manufactures.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 152 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \\ 135 \cdot 2 \\ 128 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 3 \\ 136 \cdot 7 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 151 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145.1 138.9 146.2 143.5	128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70 · 2 72 · 8 63 · 9 68 · 7	69 1 65 9 71 6 75 2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·7	82.3
value at 1930 Prices, Million £ {	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "]	Figures no	ot available	.t]	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	83.8 79.2 81.5 83.5	84.9 87.8 79.2 85.0	86.0 82.5 88.3 92.2	90.4 89.8 95.1 101.1	101.9
ndex Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "		-		Ĺ	85·4 83·0 82·3 80·0	77.5 75.3 71.9 70.4	68.5 68.7 66.8 66.9	66.5 66.2 67.1 67.6	66 • 4 67 • 6 67 • 6 66 • 9	66.9
pping Freight Rates. verage of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	78.6 77.8 97.7 138.0	103.6 95.1 86.9 92.5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93.6 85.1 83.4 75.0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67·0 66·8 62·4 72·6	65-4 64-0 59-9 64-6	62.0 59.4 59.1 64.6	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60.2
Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " +th "	101 101 101 101	101 101 100 100	99 1 99 99 99	99 99 98 1 98 <u>1</u>	98± 98± 98± 98± 98±	97 1 97 96 95 <u>1</u>	95 95 941 941	94 94 94 94	94 941 941 941 941	95
imated Total Numbers aged 16-64 isured against Unemployment in irreat Britain. Quarterly Averages.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,372 11,409 11,443 11,468	11,493 11,518 11,541 11,565	11,599 11,624 11,694 11,750	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,663 12,682 12,701 12,715	12,728
imated Numbers of insured Persons a Employment in Great Britain (ex- luding persons unemployed, sick or irectly involved in trade disputes). uarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	9,812 8,900 8,473 9,064	9,851 10,094 10,076 10,038	10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	9,961 10,170 10,190 10,222	10,111
istered Unemployed in Great Sitian. Quarterly Averages. Nousands. Total	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,140 1,390 1,584 1,493	1,259 1,031 1,050 1,107	1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255
Males	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	928 1,084 1,232 1,199	1,034 859 865 919	956 933 1,045 1,103	1,105 916 919 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848
Females	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	212 306 352 294	225 172 185 188	193 186 243 252	248 217 233 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363 327	370 337 365 351	407
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	925 900 958 1,011	965 746 740 827	884 837 916 1,031	1,084 885 869 1,007	1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	215 490 626 482	294 285 310 280	265 282 372 324	269 248 283 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	513 494 460 336	336 373 434 312	342
ustrial Production—Board of Trade ndex Number. (Average of 1924 = 100)	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	Figures not avail- able.	106.8	109 3 103 6 100 2 108 4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 110 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	111 · 0 103 · 1 99 · 5 99 · 0	94 · 6 92 · 1 89 · 3 97 · 3	95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	94 · 8 96 · 7 96 · 8 105 · 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S
llway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,058 1,456 1,222 1,737	2,127 2,058 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,518 1,413 1,452 1,657	1,669 1,522 1,513 1,659	1,643
Percentage of 1924 Average {	ist Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 86 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.5	87.5 82.4 80.9 85.0	80·3 74·2 69 4 77·0	75-5 70-3 72-2 82-4	83.0 75.7 75.2 82.5	81.7
llway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	1,347 1,381 1,984 1,383	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,254 1,657 1,149	1,008
Percentage of 1924 Average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	78.5 80.5 115.6 80.6	74·2 92·9 128·4 81·2	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75 8	67 8 81.0 98.7 69.0	63·5 74·0 91·3 64·9	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 60.5 \\ 73.1 \\ 96.6 \\ 67.0 \\ \end{array} $	58.7
stal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 133 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	124·3 128·6 127·8 149·3	129.0 130.8 129.0 148.5	129·7 129·9 127·0 147·3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	129·1 131·0 128·4 152·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 132 \cdot 2 \\ 131 \cdot 4 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \\ 156 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	134.3
Percentage of 1924 Average	Ist Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	103·3 94·4 99·7 116·6	104·2 106·5 106·1 121·3	109 7 108·9 109·4 127·7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 112.5\\ 114.2\\ 112.5\\ 129.6 \end{array} $	113·2 113·3 110·8 128·5	110·9 111·4 111·0 129·0	112.6 114.3 112.0 133.4	115·4 114·6 113·9 136·3	117.2
itish Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ., 4th ,,	189.6 148.6 157.7 157.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 170 \cdot 5 \\ 171 \cdot 9 \\ 176 \cdot 2 \\ 190 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	181.9 173.3 179.7 188.6	181-2 177-6 184-7 185-9	164 · 1 140 · 7 136 · 3 129 · 7	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9	89·7 85·6 93·1 99·5	94.7 95.0 99.3 107.1	105.5
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	Lst Qr. 4nd " 3rd " 4th "					$ \begin{array}{r} 158 \cdot 9 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 134 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	115·4 115·0 120·9 130·5	129.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "		Figures no	ot available	D.T	96.0 84.7 82.9 81.2	67 0 63 · 8 64 · 1 68 · 9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·7 69·5 73·0 78·8	78.0
t Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	list Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	284·4 251·6 276·6 303 2	289.5 261.5 258.1 286.3	276.5 261.3 256.7 280.8	275-9 268-3 268-6 298-3	259.0 233.4 224.9 239.8	192.5 189.6 191.0 224.3	177·3 154·2 149·7 169·5	146.5 148.6 155.6 175.2	168 · 9 164 · 2 163 · 9 184 · 0	164.4
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ {	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "			, 100 0	<u> </u>	240 · 4 230 · 1 226 · 6 260 0	227 · 8 231 · 2 241 · 5 283 · 9	226·1 205·0 205·9 227·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 209 \cdot 1 \\ 212 \cdot 3 \\ 217 \cdot 2 \\ 239 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	233·4 227·0 224·6 243·9	221.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "		Figures n	ot available	e.t	110 6 105 8 104 2 119 6	104.7 106.3 111.1 130.5	104 0 94 2 94 ·7 104 ·6	96·2 97·6 99 9 109·9	107.3 104.4 103.3 112.1	101.8
nk Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	400 ,,	No change.	21 Apr. 4	No change.	7 Feb. 5 26 Sep. 6 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5 12 Dec. 5	6 Feb. 4 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 3 1 May 3	14 May 23 July 30 July 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch 4	2 93		No change.

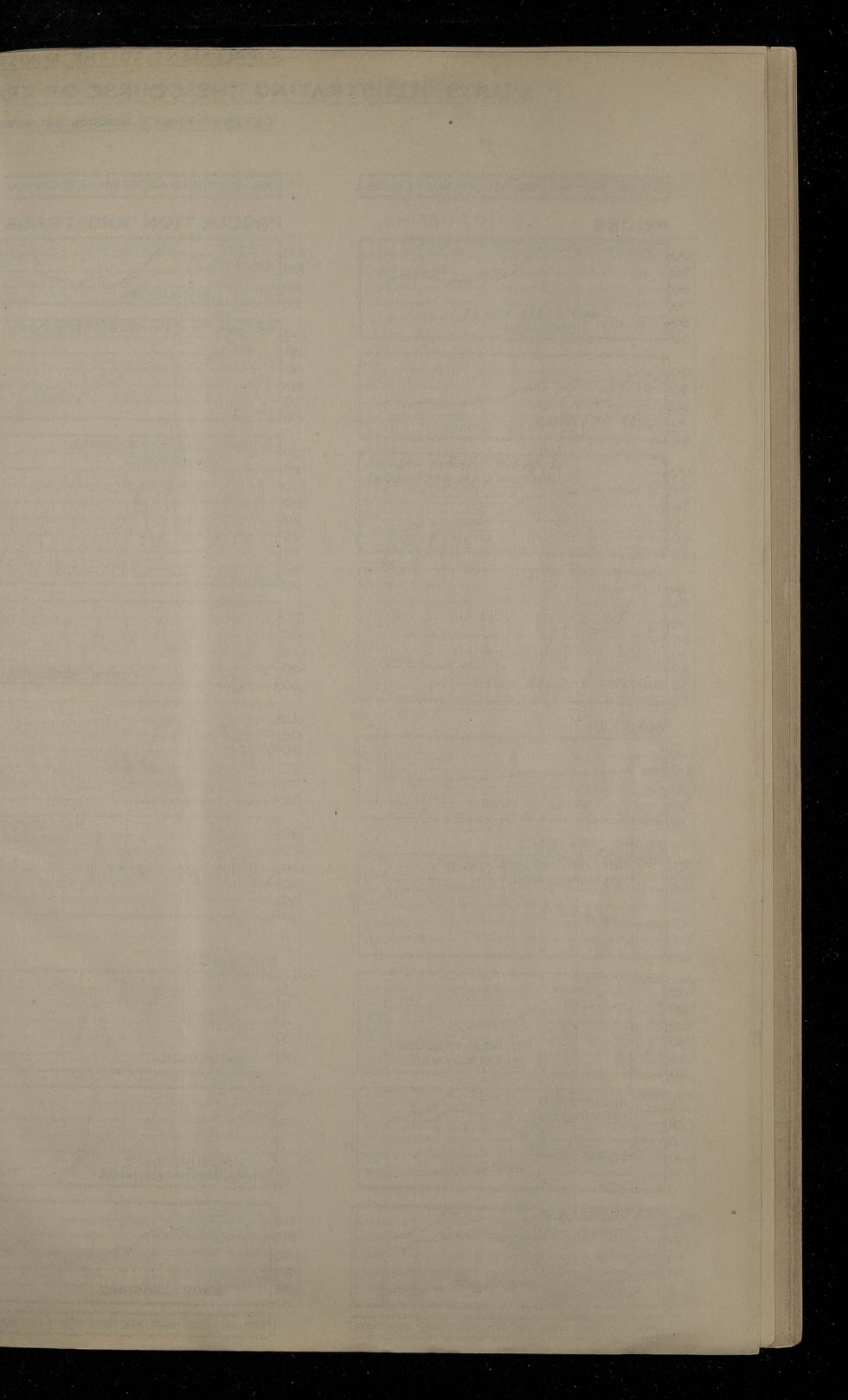
with 1934, new index numbers completed by the Board of Trade for the period 1928-34, with 1924 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting published in the *Load of Trade sourcal* of 28th March, 1935. The index numbers for 1934 on the new basis are as follows :---Ist quarter, 105.5; 2nd quarter, 104.4; 3rd quarter, 103.0; 4th quarter, 111.7. § Figures not yet available.

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	-	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	41 48 478 418 48	4番 4番 4番 4番	41 378 41 48	5 5 5 5 5	3 th 2 th 2 th 2 th 2 th	275 22 3 18 5 18	48 15 15 15	1 1 1 1 1 1		
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	list Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 2 20 4 18·8 19·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.3 \\ 18.4 \\ 17.3 \\ 18.3 \end{array} $	18-8 17-6 17 1 18 2	18 6 18·2 18·0 19·3	20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	20.8
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	101.9 94.7 89.9 98.6	102·4 97·1 104·8	104·8 99·0 105·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90 · 8 85 · 0 82 6 87 · 9	89 9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97.6 94.2 89.9 98.6	100.5
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal- raised monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	21.4 18.9 18.4 20.4 96.3	22.0 20.5 20.8 22.2 98.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2 89·4	19.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	32·7 5·4 49·9	92·3 91·4 93·7	85·1 82·9 91·8	92.0 93.6 99.8	86·8 84·4 92·1	86.1 80.4 76.6 86.6	83.8 78.1 69.5 81.9	72.0 70.5 83.3	78.5 76.6 86.5	87.0
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	4·4 1·9 0·5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	4.0 4.2 4.1 4.3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5.0 4.5 4.4 4.4	3.5 3.6 3.4 3.7	3.2 3.5 3.1 3.2	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·4	3·1 3·4 3·4 3·3	3.1
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	85.6 37.5 0.1 10.5	84 · 9 85 · 8 82 · 2 78 · 9	78.0 81.5 80.7 84.6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97 · 4 87 · 8 85 · 8 85 · 1	67.6 70.5 67.1 72.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 61 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	61·2 61·8 64·2 66·3	60 4 65·7 66·1 65·0	61.0
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9.7 8.9 8.8 9.2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	15.9 17.6 16.7 14.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 20.8\\ 24.9\\ 22.4 \end{array} $	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27.6 35.3 40.6 32.5	29·4 36·1 36·7 29·4	25.7 30.6 30.5 25.8	24.4
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand- tons	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 709.4 \\ 247.1 \\ 60.0 \\ 170.3 \\ 103.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 835 \cdot 7 \\ 827 \cdot 3 \\ 702 \cdot 4 \\ 667 \cdot 5 \\ 122 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 728 \cdot 0 \\ 701 \cdot 9 \\ 677 \cdot 9 \\ 733 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	799.8 827.8 802.0 788.7	793.5 665.0 553.4 430.1 116.1	462.9 420.5 395.5 447.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 457 \cdot 7 \\ 436 \cdot 5 \\ 410 \cdot 1 \\ 448 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	501.6 559.3 595.9 677 4	751 · 0 751 · 4 706 · 6 744 · 2 109 · 9	789.7
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	36·2 8·8 24·9	121 · 1 102 · 8 97 · 7 559 · 2	102 · 7 99 · 2 107 · 4 568 · 0	121 · 1 117 · 4 115 · 4 558 · 0	97.3 81.0 62.9	61 · 5 57 · 9 65 · 5	63·9 60·0 65·6 329·7	81.8 87.2 99.1 296.5	109·9 109·9 103·4 108·9 453·1	519-2
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd " 3rd " 4th " 1st Qr.	223-2 14-7 41-3 87-8	683 · 8 611 · 1 577 · 1 91 · 8	572 · 8 503 · 9 542 · 8 93 · 3	641·3 672·8 654·4 91·6	598 · 7 442 · 2 382 · 6 105 · 2	331 · 2 280 · 3 303 · 7 55 · 4	314·5 270·8 275·9 54·1	336·7 355·4 385·8	513.0 510.6 516.1 74.4	85.2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	36·7 2·4 6·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 94 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	94 · 1 85 · 4 89 · 1 19 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	98·3 72·6 62·8 22·9	54·4 46·0 49·9 44·1	51.7 44.5 45.3 46.5	55·3 58·4 63·3 43·9	84 · 2 83 · 9 84 · 7 28 · 7	23.8
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. General Engineering—Unemployment.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	17.8 18.6 20.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 29 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	45.0 47.2 44.7 25.8	48 · 2 48 · 2 48 · 2 46 · 5	40·9 35·9 31·5	25.5 25.3 23.5 19.2	14.3
Average percentage of insured J workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15.5 17.7 17.5	9·9 9·4 9·7	9.6 10.0 9.9	9·1 9·5 10·1	15·1 18·4 22·8	27 · 4 29 · 4 27 · 7	28·3 30·3 29·8	26·1 23·9 20·9	16.0 14.4 13.9	entras à
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity ex- pressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	88.0 92.5 86.6 101.3	113.6 124.8 131.1 109.0	92.5 84.4 84.1 98.1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59.9 62.8 56.8 58.9	64 · 1 65 · 2 64 · 8 64 · 1	62.0 69.0 92.2 112.5	119•9
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	6 · 6 9 · 6 8 · 0 6 · 7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4.7 4.8 5.1 5.0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	$5 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 1$ $10 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	7.7
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76	1.22 1.39 1.54 1.58	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 44 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 1 \cdot 09 \\ 1 \cdot 24 \end{array} $	1.36 1.45 1.45 1.56	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 61 \\ 1 \cdot 39 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 0 \cdot 91 \end{array} $	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.37 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.23 \end{array} $	0·25 0·29 0·30 0·33	0.48 0.59 0.60 0.60	0.56
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	58.6 58.5 53.8 52.8	84.6 96.6 106.8 109.8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94.3 101.0 100.7 108.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 7 \\ 77 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	48.2 38.6 29.0 27.8	25.9 19.5 16.6 15.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38.6
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 193 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 5 \\ 68 \cdot 3 \\ 152 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	579.8 437.1 370.1 377.5	341.8 279.0 244.6 431.8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 426 \cdot 6 \\ 230 \cdot 5 \\ 160 \cdot 7 \\ 132 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	32.7 23.4 38.7 104.8	25·7 28·0 10·8 7·4	77.3 50.1 39.7 74.7	203.0 146.7 76.9 93.4	144.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 73.5\\ 64.2\\ 26.0\\ 58.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 220 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 9 \\ 143 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 130 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 164 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 138.0 \\ 163.1 \\ 137.1 \\ 190.0 \end{array} $	162.5 87.8 61.2 50.3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9.810.64.12.8	29·4 19·1 15·1 28·4	77.3 55.8 29.3 35.6	55.0
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	23.520.120.521.0	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	46.8 52.0 55.8 57.7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59.6 56.6 55.0 51.8	50 · 1 45 · 1 43 · 1 42 · 9	42.1
Cotton-Raw Cotton delivered to Mills.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	147·8 106·2 94·1 129·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 160 \cdot 2 \\ 134 \cdot 5 \\ 121 \cdot 8 \\ 124 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 134.6\\ 129.7\\ 98.3\\ 135.5 \end{array} $	118.7 90.8 65.1 90.8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 112 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 118 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	120 · 1 113 · 1 93 · 9 107 · 8	113.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 103	99 92 70 90	96 89 90 100	102 96 80 91	96
Votton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·1 20·6 25·4 17·4	8.6 6.9 9.6 11.1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23.8 37.3 45.5 43.0	40 · 6 38 · 8 44 · 0 30 · 4	25 · 9 30 · 2 34 · 5 24 · 4	24 · 8 26 · 5 24 · 9 20 · 6	$21 & 6 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 9$	22.1
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	92.0 86.8 84.9 89.2	91.6 95.6 94.9 96.7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88 • 8 93 • 3 88 • 5 90 • 6	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6	77 · 1 70 · 5 67 · 9 73 · 8	69·1 75·1 77·8 82·7	79·7 74·7 70·0 77·8	74.5
Wool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	10.6 9.2 9.0 7.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	21·2 22·8 26·5 25·9	29.5 28.6 36.3 18.8	$16 \cdot 5$ $23 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 9$	19·7 16·0 11·9 9·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	16.5
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities, Million £.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	20·1 16·9 15·9 14·8	16.6 17.2 14.7 15.8	15·9 17·2 17·1 17·2	15.7 22.1 16.4 18.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	14.5 18.1 14.3 19.4	19.6 21.9 20.8 21.4	23 · 5 26 · 2 22 · 0 23 · 8	27.6
Percentage of 1924 average	Ist Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 137 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 113 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	108·9 117·8 117·1 117·1 117·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 5 \\ 151 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 128 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 126 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	111.6 115.8 111.6 93.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 99 \cdot 3 \\ 124 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	134·2 150·0 142·5 146·6	161·0 179·5 150·7 163·0	189.0
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	108.2 12.1 6.8 7.6 13.4	117.8 14.5 9.7 10.6 14.2	129.5 19.1 9.0 9.3 15.2	128.0 17.5 12.9 14.5 20.4	24·9 18·2 19·1 26·5	31·3 26·3 27·6 30·6	32.8 20.8 19.3 22.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 183.0 \\ 22.9 \\ 15.6 \\ 16.1 \\ 19.3 \end{array} $	21.2
Public Works Contracting — Unem- ployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·8 18·1 18·8 21·7	20·1 15·1 15·1 15·1 19·0	21·1 17·8 19·2 23·2	26·9 19·5 19·8 23·8	26·9 26·0 28·5 29·8	32·9 27·8 30·0 35·1	37 · 8 36 · 9 40 · 8 43 · 6	45·0 42·2 45·6 47·7	47·2 43·8 45·4 47·2	48.4
Britain.			100	10 1	10.0	23.0		38	De selle Cerce		10 10 10 10

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



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

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

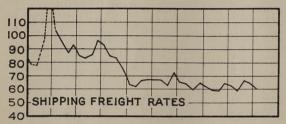
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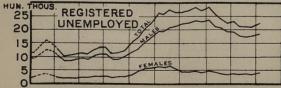
WAGES

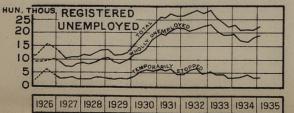
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1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

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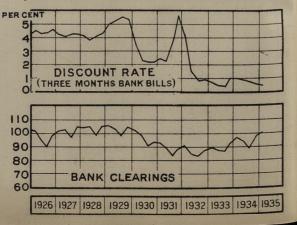
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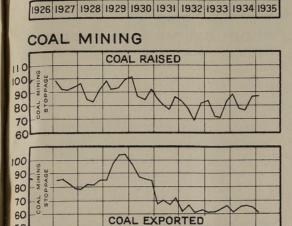
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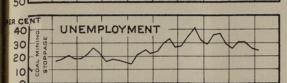
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GENERAL ENGINEERING

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

